

**SAA**  
BULLETIN

# BULLETIN

VOLUME 18

NOVEMBER 2000

NO. 5

## In retrospect— 1983–2000



**18 years of the  
SAA Bulletin**

See page 2

## In This Issue

- 3 Letters to the Editor
- 5 In Brief . . .
- 6 Archaeopolitics—Kennewick Man
- 10 New Orleans 2001
- 11 Silent Auction
- 11 Obituary—Jeanette Elizabeth Stevens
- 12 Award Nominations
- 13 COSWA Corner
- 14 PED—Update
- 15 Student Affairs—Internships
- 16 The Register—Grievance Process
- 17 Insights—NMA vs. ACHP
- 19 Media Relations—Best of Journalism
- 20 Networks—Beyond WWW
- 23 Preserving Digital Data
- 28 Obituary—George Andrews
- 29 News and Notes
- 31 Positions Open
- 36 Calendar

The *SAA Bulletin* (ISSN 0741-5672) is published five times a year and is edited by Mark Aldenderfer, with editorial assistance from Karen Doehner. Deadlines for submissions are: December 1 (January), February 1 (March), April 1 (May), August 1 (September), and October 1 (November); send to *SAA Bulletin*, Dept. of Anthropology, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210. For information, call (805) 893-8604, (805) 893-8707, or email [saanews@alishaw.ucsb.edu](mailto:saanews@alishaw.ucsb.edu). Manuscript submission via email or by disk is encouraged. Advertising and placement ads should be sent to SAA headquarters, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 789-8200. Associate editors include Kevin Pape [Insights, (513) 287-7700], Kurt Dongoske [Working Together, (520) 734-2441], Teresa Hoffman [PEC, (480) 894-5477], and John Hoopes [Networks, (785) 864-4103], and Jose Luis Lanata (southern cone contact, [jllanata@filo.uba.ar](mailto:jllanata@filo.uba.ar)) and Emily McClung de Tapia (Mexico and Central America contact, [mclung@servidor.unam.mx](mailto:mclung@servidor.unam.mx)). Inquiries and column submissions should be addressed directly to them. The *SAA Bulletin* is provided free to members and institutional subscribers to *American Antiquity* and *Latin American Antiquity* worldwide. The *SAA Bulletin* can be found in gopher at [alishaw.ucsb.edu](http://alishaw.ucsb.edu), and on the web at [www.sscf.ucsb.edu/SAABulletin](http://www.sscf.ucsb.edu/SAABulletin). Items published reflect the views of the authors and publication does not imply SAA endorsement. Copyright © 2000 by the Society for American Archaeology. All rights reserved.

## Editor's Corner

As most of you are aware, this is the last issue of *SAA Bulletin*, which is soon to be replaced by *The Archaeological Record*. In many ways, this is a bitter-sweet moment for me and for the people who have worked with me over the years in the gradual expansion and improvement of the *Bulletin*. When I took over editorship from Don Rice and Steve Plog in 1993, the *Bulletin* averaged 16 pages in length. Today, we range from 36 to 48 pages, and sometimes even more. Not only have we grown in size, but we've also been able to expand the range of topics covered. In addition to SAA business, we now routinely offer regular columns as well as special interest pieces. I am proud of what we have accomplished, and I hope in some way our efforts with the *Bulletin* have been useful and valuable to you.

But as archaeologists well know, things change, and so it is with the *Bulletin*. In January 2001, we will change our name as well as our look and feel. *The Archaeological Record* will be a full-color publication, and in style, will resemble a magazine more than a newsletter. Tobi Brimsek and her staff have been working hard to develop a pleasing design and format, and I have high hopes that *The Archaeological Record* will be a visual success. In June, I will step down as editor, as will two of our associate editors and my editorial assistant.

Although our name and style will change, our approach and philosophy will not. We will continue to report on SAA and its multifaceted activities, and we will offer you our regular mix of columns, news, and special reports. We will even begin to expand our offerings. Anne Vawser of the Midwest Archaeological Center has agreed to edit a column specifically for archaeologists working in the federal sector. I am confident that her column will be a great service; to many of us academics, the federal sector is an unknown territory, replete with hidden byways and its own set of rules. My hope is that the column will serve as a bridge between these and other constituencies in SAA.

It has been interesting to be a part of the transition from the *Bulletin* to the *The Archaeological Record*, and I hope you will be pleased with the results. As always, I look forward to your responses. ☞



Please remember that paper submissions for the 2001 Student Paper Award are due by January 5, 2001. For more information, see the September 2000 issue of the *SAA Bulletin* or contact Caryn Berg at [bergcm@ucsub.colorado.edu](mailto:bergcm@ucsub.colorado.edu).



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



I have a grave concern regarding the growing consensus of pre-Clovis settlement of the New World. If such a thing exists, I am concerned about how many of these sites have been destroyed. Every year, every SHPO provides numbers of sites that have been destroyed and those that are in danger of destruction. Pre-Clovis sites have never been included in these statistics. How are state and federal agencies going to rectify this absence in the years ahead? Are we going to have to wait another generation before we get a handle on these early horizons before their recognition and preservation becomes a matter of law? How many of these sites may be destroyed in the meantime?

I sometimes work in the contract field. I can assure you that state and federal archaeological agencies have no category for pre-Clovis, hence no contingencies to act on those occasions where such sites may exist, e.g., late Plesitocene paleontological sites or deeply buried components of more recent sites. The scenarios are there and I am sure I do not have to repeat them all. While the desert country we live in may not be subject to any great degree of site destruction, my concern is nationwide, with emphasis on California (especially along the coast), and volatile urban areas in general. Speaking with a Virginian archaeologist involved with the Cactus Hill project, there is concern about the great buildup of the southeast.

Therefore it does not fuel the optimism and excitement of the new discoveries when I hear from a prominent western researcher:

Most SHPOs do not even consider pre-Clovis sites. My impression is that there is no interest in early sites at the California SHPO Office. They came close to laughing at me when I asked about the topic.

I do not know how many of these sites exist. Nobody does. If they do exist, they would have had to survive the horrific runoff from the Wisconsin ice. Local site formation theories will be in drastic need of revision to account for an added 10–20,000 years of deposition and erosion. With dates of 16,500 B.P. at Cactus Hill, 19,000 B.P. in Meadowcroft, and approaching 20–30,000 B.P. in Latin America, I think La Brea paleontologists may be our greatest ally in the coming years, along with open-mindedness. While I would like to see an archaeological moratorium for a couple of years in order to put our strategic affairs and policies in order, I realize this is wishful thinking. But I believe the sense of urgency is correct. So I am writing to raise the question of how we can be sure that contract archaeology and government “undersight” will not shortchange this earlier American legacy. That is, in the next five years, we have to expect that developers will be opting for those archaeologists who do not “believe” in pre-Clovis given the greater expenses involved in adequate mitigation at all phases.

How are professional archaeologists and the agencies they serve going to address this rather negative ramification of these otherwise exciting discoveries?

Chris Hardaker  
Cultural and Environmental Systems, Inc.  
Tucson, Arizona

In the September 2000, *SAA Bulletin* [18(4): 22–25], Stapp and Longenecker provided a moderate and reasonable rebuttal to Lepper’s response to their earlier Working Together article [*SAA Bulletin* 2000, 18(2): 18–20]. Their rebuttal was quite compassionate and they let a lot slip by. I intend to dig a little deeper into some of the underlying problems with Lepper’s perspective on anthropology and archaeology.

Lepper’s article was illustrative of what I think of as the counterpart in archaeology and cultural resource management to the World Trade Organization and its efforts to force a global economy. His statement that “America’s archaeological heritage belongs to all Americans” is typical of the class of Old Guard archaeologists who don’t appear to understand what a “multi-cultural society” is all about.

I wish to make three important points with regard to the posture that identifies Lepper with one side of the current dialogue within archaeology and cultural resource management. One point is that archaeology, according to Kroeber, is a subfield of cultural anthropology, along with ethnology/ethnography and linguistics. All three are concerned with study of human cultures and their history. Contrasting with the cultural aspect is biological anthropology or physical anthropology. A culture is the unified, systematic qualities of thought and perception that guide behavior and sets apart and integrates a self-defined group of people *regardless of the biological makeup of individuals* who contribute to, participate in, and are guided by this shared reality.

Second, thus far, all living things that have been called “anthropologists” by humans are also humans. For each of us as humans, meaning, and such emotions as compassion, joy in life, and other intangible experiences that might be labeled as “spiritual,” “aesthetic,” or “moral” are as important to anthropologists as they are to non-anthropologists, as important to scientists as to non-scientists. These experiences occur within a culturally constructed, learned, and transmitted framework or paradigm that appears to require only the general human capacity to participate in a culturally constructed world, but associating these states of feeling and emotion in a patterned way with classes of experience. A culture is not limited to members of a particular gene pool. Thus, an adopted infant from one cultural group can mature into a fully functioning member of a society that operates within the reality of a different culture, sharing the patterned associations of emotion with experiences of the world.

Culture provides a unique paradigm that guides and integrates the thought and action of a given society. The culture of the members of that society is the authority regarding behavior within the territory of their domain, or the treatment of items that—through its location in that domain—they see as their heritage, their responsibility. This usually includes the cultural landscape with which they identify and all that is located within that landscape, especially intentional burial of human remains. This is a fundamental understanding that has developed in ethnology, through ethnographic observation and participation in diverse cultural worlds. All anthropologists need to fully grasp this. There are moral and ethical responsibilities in the anthropologists’ own culture. These responsibilities must be exercised when studying or participating in other societies, or dealing with the historical artifacts and sites that are the heritage of the heirs of those societies.

The third point the Old Guard faction in the current dialogue seems to have forgotten is the point made by Thomas Kuhn in a book that shook the scientific establishment when it was

*Continued on page 4*



Continued from page 3—Letters to the Editor

first published in 1962, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (1996, Third edition, University of Chicago Press). The central relevant point here is that a culture is one example of what Kuhn calls a "paradigm." Euro-American science—which Lepper calls simply "science"—is a sub-paradigm of that culture of which it is a historical product.

Each culture has its own version of "science." One's "science," whether of Greek, Polynesian, Ibo, or Navajo cultural construction, is the culturally appropriate method of accumulating better understanding of the world as it is experienced by a particular people. One culture's science is not superior to another, even though one may focus upon the technological, or "instrumental," aspect of their world to the point that they can dominate all other societies and even produce weapons that are capable of destroying all living things.

Galileo's guidance—cited by Lepper—that we should "study the world on its own terms" is rooted in one among many paradigms. Lepper's world is descended from Galileo's but is quite distinct from, and in contrast to, Tecumseh's.

A paradigm, such as the "science" of archaeology, undergoes a revolution—that is, real growth—when new facts that don't fit the paradigm or its assumptions (i.e., "anomalies") accumulate to the point where the paradigm shifts. Archaeology is now on that cusp of change. Euro-American archaeologists must now find a way to work within a multicultural society from which the indigenous people did not "disappear" as planned; where, in fact, a resurgence has already occurred that must now be incorporated in an archaeology that did not plan on "consultation."

Lepper is trying to hold onto the past dominance of ethnocentrism by such statements as, "But there is a difference between excavating a burial that is 100 years old and one that is 1,000 years old." That just won't work. That time *has passed* for Euro-American archaeologists. How does one invoke a policy that says "you can have the burials that are less than 100 years old, but anything older belongs to Euro-American archaeologists to build their résumés"? Sorry!

Some of the Old Guard, not all of whom are old in years, either can't perceive that a threshold is being crossed or can't accept it and grow with the change. One of these changes is the growing recognition of the inherent right of Indian peoples and all

indigenous peoples to manage their own cultural resources and to interpret their own history from within their own cultural framework using whatever tools are consistent with their cultural values. That is the main point of the 1992 amendments to the NHPA, and of NAGPRA and several Executive Orders.

Had those archaeologists who tried to take possession of Kennewick Man remembered the fundamental lessons of cultural anthropology, the appropriate path of action would have been adopted and the desire to analyze those bones would have been foregone for the ethical and moral reasons cited above. The technology and the methodology that was the "science" of Euro-American archaeology during the 20th century is one of the optional tools that these Indian peoples have the option to employ or to not employ. U.S. laws now enforce the sovereign rights of these peoples to make these choices according to their own values. We are entering a new millennium—a multicultural millennium with equal justice for all, and with cultural differences being protected even for societies that are small in numbers.

It is encouraging for the future of a viable role for Euro-American archaeology and anthropology that a new paradigm has arrived born by persons of the new generation such as Darby Stapp and Julia Longenecker.

More importantly, the changes have arrived with the participation of indigenous people who are well versed in the precepts and prejudices of the Globalists, well educated in the laws of the United States, and well educated within their own peoples' sciences. Cultural resource management programs have become very strong and assertive at such places as the Klamath Tribes, the Navajo Nation, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, and the many sovereign indigenous peoples of the Southeast Consortium of tribes, the Lakota, Crow, Washoe, Shoshone, Pequot, and many other tribes along the east coast, and the list is growing.

With regard to archaeologists resisting, and those working to assist indigenous peoples in the assertion of full sovereignty in CRM, Bob Dylan's full sentence is: "Get out of the way if you can't lend a hand, the times they are a-changin'." ■

John Allison

Cultural Resource Specialist

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

## Volunteers Needed 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. This meeting promises to be one of the best ever and we need your help to assure success. 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](http://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](mailto:melissa_byroade@saa.org). Applications are being accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis through February 28, so contact us soon to take advantage of this great opportunity.

See you in New Orleans!



**The Meeting of all Meetings . . .** New Orleans, April 18–22, 2001—reserve those dates for the 66th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology.

There is no question that this meeting is shaping up to be the biggest and best ever. Check out some of the early statistics below . . .

**Over 2,200 Submissions Received . . .** A record-breaking number of archaeologists have chosen to participate at the New Orleans Annual Meeting. At our largest meeting currently on record (Seattle 1998), we had over 1,800 submissions and close to 3,300 attendees. Staff have calculated that over 2,200 submissions have been received for the New Orleans meeting.

**Web Submissions a Hit . . .** More than 1,100 of the submissions for the New Orleans meeting were received relatively smoothly through SAAweb. There were a total of 59 symposia submitted via the Web and more than 500 individual submissions, most of which were paid for online. While the symposia submissions via the Web present their own set of challenges, most individuals found the process relatively straightforward. As this was the first year that this Web submissions/payment option was operational, we really would like your feedback about the process. Please drop us an email to the attention of Lana Leon, SAA's manager, Information Services (lana\_leon@saa.org). After each Annual Meeting, staff reviews all the feedback and plans changes for the coming year. We'd like to hear from you!

**How do I Win a Year's Membership in SAA? . . .** It is really very easy! Register for a room at either of the co-headquarters hotels in New Orleans, the New Orleans Marriott or Le Meridien, by **January 31, 2001** and your name will be entered into a drawing for a one-year membership in SAA. There will be two awards—one for an attendee registered at the New Orleans Marriott and one for an attendee registered at Le Meridien. Winners will be notified in early February. Call the New Orleans Marriott at 1 (800) 654-3990 or Le Meridien at 1 (504) 525-6500 and make your room reservation today. Full information and a housing form for both hotels is posted on SAAweb in the meetings section. The cut-off date for making reservations at Le Meridien is March 15, 2001, and the cut-off date for making reservations at the New Orleans Marriott is March 19, 2001. Please be sure and let them know you are with the Society for American Archaeology or SAA to get our special meeting rates.

**And One More Bit of Meeting Information—SAA's Official Airlines . . .** Delta Airlines and Southwest Airlines have been designated as SAA's official airlines for the 66th Annual Meeting in New Orleans.

For Delta's special meeting fare, call **Delta Meeting Network Reservations at 1 (800) 241-6760** weekdays 7:30 a.m.–11:00 p.m. or weekends 8:30 a.m.–11:00 p.m. eastern time. Or, have your travel agent call Delta's toll free number to obtain these same advantages for you. **Refer to File Number 164900A.** Delta Airlines is offering special rates which allow you a 5% discount off Delta's round-trip fares\* within the continental U.S., Hawaii, Alaska, Canada, Mexico, Bermuda, San Juan, Nassau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. These discounts are only available through the Delta Meeting Network Reservations toll free number. By purchasing your ticket 60 days or more prior to your departure date, you receive an additional 5% bonus discount.



## In Brief . . .

**Tobi Brimsek**

A 10% discount will be offered on Delta's domestic system for travel to the meeting based on the published unrestricted round-trip coach (Y06) rates. No advance reservations or ticket-

ing is required, but if you purchase your ticket 60 days or more prior to your departure date, you can receive an additional 5% bonus discount. No discounts apply on Delta Express.

Special round-trip Zone Fares are also available to all cities served by Delta and Delta Express in the continental U.S., Hawaii, Alaska, Canada, Mexico, Bermuda, San Juan, Nassau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands for savings on mid-week travel to the meeting. Two day minimum stay, no Saturday night stay is required. Only seven days advanced reservations and ticketing. Fares are fully refundable, less administrative service fee. (Note: Zone Fares are *not* valid to a destination served only by a Delta Connection® carrier.)

Southwest Airlines is offering a 10% discount on most of its already low fares for air travel to and from the event. You or your travel agent may call **Southwest Airlines Group and Meetings Reservations at 1 (800) 433-5368** and reference the assigned **I.D. Code A4961**. Reservations Sales Agents are available 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday or 9:30 a.m.–3:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. You must make reservations five or more days prior to travel to take advantage of this offer.

**Need a Rental Car in New Orleans? . . .** Hertz has been designated as the official car rental company for the 66th Annual Meeting in New Orleans. Reservations may be placed through the Hertz Meeting Sales Desk at **1 (800) 654-2240**. When booking reservations through this toll free number, please reference the **Meeting Number CV#022K0460** or identify yourself as attending the Society for American Archaeology meeting.

**Watch that Mail or Check SAAweb . . .** The preliminary program for the 66th Annual Meeting in New Orleans will drop in the mail on December 26, 2000. It will be loaded onto SAAweb around the same time or a bit earlier. Registration can be accomplished through fax, mail, or directly online with credit card payment as soon as the program becomes available. Any questions about the meeting? Contact us at [meetings@saa.org](mailto:meetings@saa.org).

\*Applicable restrictions must be met. Seats are limited. No discounts apply on Delta Express.

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

## Don't Miss this Photo Op!

In January 2001, *The Archaeological Record* will replace the *SAA Bulletin*. The cover of *The Archaeological Record* will consist of a high quality, full-cover, color photograph, for which we are requesting submissions. Individuals are invited to submit their photographs of fieldwork, laboratory work, or artifacts, along with a brief description. Photographs selected for use will be appropriately credited. Please send your photographs to Mark Aldenderfer, Department of Anthropology, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210; email: [saanews@alishaw.ucsb.edu](mailto:saanews@alishaw.ucsb.edu).

# Society for American Archaeology Position Paper

## The Secretary of the Interior's September 21, 2000 Determination of Cultural Affiliation for Kennewick Man

*This statement was formulated and approved by the SAA Board of Directors  
with the advice and the recommendation of the Committee on Repatriation*

Abstract

October 14, 2000

In a letter dated September 21, 2000 US Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt conveyed his decision that the remains of Kennewick Man are Native American under the meaning of NAGPRA and that these remains are culturally affiliated with five claimant tribes. SAA is pleased that the remains have now received appropriate scientific documentation and appreciates the Department's extensive efforts to compile the evidence relevant to the question of whether the remains are Native American and to the assessment of their cultural affiliation. SAA supports the Secretary's position regarding these remains being Native American. However, we believe that the Secretary's decision on cultural affiliation is fundamentally flawed in its understanding of the term "cultural affiliation" and in its assessment of the evidence presented for cultural affiliation. Using the Secretary's standard, it appears possible to establish cultural affiliation, or to otherwise provide for disposition to tribes, no matter how tenuous the connection to a modern group. This decision on cultural affiliation sets a precedent that is clearly inconsistent with the balance struck by Congress in NAGPRA. If it stands, this decision by the Secretary of the Interior will have devastating implications for accommodating scientific and diverse public interests in the past along with those of Native Americans.

### The Secretary of the Interior's Decision

On September 25, 2000, the Department of the Interior (DOI) released a letter dated September 21, 2000 from Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to the Honorable Louis Caldera, Secretary of the Army regarding the Department of the Interior's assessment of cultural affiliation for Kennewick Man in connection with the *Bonnichsen et al. v. United States* lawsuit. The Secretary's involvement in the case results from the Department of the Army's delegation of its authority to DOI (accepted in March, 1998) to determine whether the Kennewick remains are Native American under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and to decide on the appropriate disposition of the remains.

In his September 21, 2000 letter, Secretary Babbitt makes two key decisions concerning Kennewick Man: 1) that the remains are Native American and are thus subject to NAGPRA; and 2) that the remains are culturally affiliated with the five claimant tribes: the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Confederated Tribes and



## Archaeopolitics

Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation, the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, and the Wanapum Band.

The Secretary's assessment explicitly references four enclosures in support of this determination. Enclosure 3, "Human Culture in the Southeastern Columbia Plateau, 9500-9000 BP and Cultural Affiliation with Present-day Tribes" provides the Department's lengthy summary of the evidence regarding cultural affiliation. The Department also released the reports of the experts it had engaged to assemble the relevant evidence from archaeology, traditional history and ethnography, linguistics, and bioarchaeology. DOI also sponsored reports on the osteology, sediments, and lithics that were released in 1999. The Secretary's letter, the enclosures, and all the expert reports are available at [www.cr.nps.gov/aad/kennewick](http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/kennewick).

### The Society for American Archaeology and NAGPRA

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA), with more than 6600 members, is the leading professional organization advocating for archaeology and archaeological resources in the United States. SAA has, for more than a decade, led the scientific community in national discussions about the repatriation of Native American human remains and objects of importance to contemporary Native American tribes. In 1990, SAA was the primary scientific organization involved in the negotiations among Native American organizations, museums, and Congress that resulted in the landmark consensus represented by NAGPRA. Although each party to these discussions had to compromise, there was a general sense that Congress intended NAGPRA to reasonably balance Native American interests in the past with those of the scientific community and the broader public. SAA provided testimony at Senate and House committee hearings on NAGPRA and helped form a coalition of scientific organizations and Native American groups that, once the compromise had been reached, strongly supported NAGPRA's enactment.

Since NAGPRA's passage SAA has closely monitored its implementation and has consistently provided comment to the NAGPRA Review Committee, to the Department of the Interior, and to other agencies. SAA has twice testified at hearings of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on the implementation of NAGPRA. SAA has always strongly urged its members to work toward the effective and timely implementation of the Act. How-

ever, over the last 10 years, SAA has been alarmed to see an increasing divergence between the actual practice of NAGPRA implementation by some Federal agencies and museums and what the Society believes to be plainly required by the letter and spirit of the Act. The Kennewick Case is a prime example of this divergence.

## Scientific Documentation and Collection of Evidence

In the Kennewick case, the Department of the Interior has assumed and carried out the government's responsibility under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) to do scientific recording and documentation of new discoveries of human remains and cultural items from Federal land. This responsibility was clearly articulated by NPS Associate Director Katherine H. Stevenson in the Department of the Interior's June 10, 1998 testimony on HR 2893 before the House Resources Committee:

The use of contemporary, professional scientific archaeological methods and techniques is required. Proper professional recording, examination, interpretation, and reporting of the results of the excavation or removal must be carried out by the responsible agency before any disposition of the remains occurs.

Secretary Babbitt reaffirmed this commitment in his September 21, 2000 letter:

Other Federal law is also applicable under certain circumstances. For example, under Section 3 of NAGPRA and its implementing regulations at 43 C.F.R. 10.3-10.4, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) is invoked to ensure appropriate recovery, description, analysis, and documentation of human remains and other cultural items excavated or removed from Federal lands.

Federal agencies too often fail to ensure that the necessary scientific documentation is completed. Because scientific documentation serves to mitigate the loss of scientific information that results from repatriation, SAA is gratified by the Secretary's explicit acknowledgment of this Federal responsibility and acknowledges the efforts of the National Park Service to thoroughly document the Kennewick remains.

NAGPRA demands that agencies do a reasonable job of collecting the available scholarly evidence in order to make rational, evidentially-based determinations of cultural affiliation. While Federal agencies too often fail to fulfill this responsibility, DOI has gone to considerable lengths to develop an evidentiary record bearing on the status of Kennewick Man as Native American and his cultural affiliation with present-day tribes. SAA appreciates the efforts of the National Park Service to assemble extensive evidence relevant to cultural affiliation, including the important studies by outside experts.

While most human remains will not receive the intense scrutiny that the Kennewick remains did, the assessment of cultural affiliation under NAGPRA demands that agencies and museums systematically collect and consider the available evidence. Although there are some deficiencies in the evidentiary record for the Kennewick remains, as discussed below, SAA appreciates the

National Park Service's efforts to compile relevant scholarly and traditional information and believes that systematic efforts to collect this evidence are essential to proper determinations of cultural affiliation under NAGPRA.

## Kennewick Man as Native American

In his September 21 letter, the Secretary affirms the Department's January 2000 finding that Kennewick Man is Native American under the definition in NAGPRA. This finding is based on DOI's interpretation of the definition of "Native American" and on the available evidence including a number of new radiocarbon dates obtained by DOI. The Department's interpretation of the meaning of "Native American" was laid out in the December 23, 1997 letter from Departmental Consulting Archaeologist Francis McManamon to Lieutenant Colonel Curtis of the US Army Corps of Engineers, in response to a number of questions put to the government by the Court in the Kennewick case. This conclusion was repeated in Kennewick Enclosure 1 (also written by McManamon):

As defined in NAGPRA, "Native American" refers to human remains and cultural items relating to tribes, peoples, or cultures that resided within the area now encompassed by the United States prior to the historically documented arrival of European explorers, irrespective of when a particular group may have begun to reside in this area, and, irrespective of whether some or all of these groups were or were not culturally affiliated or biologically related to present-day Indian tribes.

SAA has publicly endorsed both the Department's position on the interpretation of "Native American" for purposes of NAGPRA and the specific conclusion that the remains of Kennewick Man are Native American. SAA continues to believe this interpretation of the term is fully consistent with the Congressional intent and that the evidence supports this conclusion.

## Cultural Affiliation of Kennewick Man

Although SAA agrees that Kennewick Man is Native American, we believe that the Secretary's decision on cultural affiliation is fundamentally flawed in its understanding of the term "cultural affiliation" and in its assessment of the evidence presented for cultural affiliation. This decision sets a precedent that, if it remains in effect, largely eliminates the compromise between the scientific and Native American interests that was embodied in NAGPRA.

### *The Meaning of "Cultural Affiliation"*

A determination of "cultural affiliation" depends on an understanding of that term as it is used in the law and on the evaluation of evidence with respect to that meaning. The logic put forth in Secretary Babbitt's letter reflects a meaning for that term that we believe is inconsistent with the statutory language.

NAGPRA's definition of cultural affiliation stipulates that the cultural relationship must meet the standard of a shared group identity that can be reasonably traced.

"cultural affiliation" means that there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced historically or prehistorically between a present



*Continued from page 7—Kennewick*

day Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and an identifiable earlier group (25 U.S.C. 3001 Sec. 2(2)).

However, the Secretary appears to equate "cultural affiliation" with "reasonable cultural connection" and then goes on to associate "reasonable cultural connection" with "cultural continuity":

Consequently, the cultural affiliation determination must focus on whether there is evidence establishing a reasonable cultural connection between the Indian tribes inhabiting the Columbia Plateau region approximately 2000-3000 years ago and the cultural group, represented by the Kennewick human remains, which inhabited the same region 8500-9500 years ago.

The collected oral tradition evidence suggests a continuity between the cultural group represented by the Kennewick human remains and the modern-day claimant tribes.

...DOI has determined that the evidence of cultural continuity is sufficient to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the Kennewick remains are culturally affiliated with the present-day Indian tribe claimants.

"Continuity" or "reasonable relationship" is a far weaker criterion than "a shared group identity that can be reasonably traced," in terms either of their everyday meaning or of their anthropological usage. "Cultural continuity" implies a more or less continuous occupation of an area, but little more. A "reasonable cultural connection" with some group might reasonably be said to exist even though an individual's group identity is quite different. While many Americans could legitimately argue a reasonable cultural connection with 18th-century English culture (because of the origin of the dominant cultural traditions in the United States), few would claim to have a shared group identity with the English. By substituting these less restrictive terms for the statutory language, the Secretary's decision undermines Congress' effort to balance scientific and Native American interests by limiting repatriation to cases where there is relatively strong connection with a modern tribe.

In fact, during its deliberations on NAGPRA, Congress explicitly rejected a definition that tied cultural affiliation to a "reasonable relationship." The July 10, 1990 draft of the House bill leading to NAGPRA stated:

The term "cultural affiliation" means that there is a reasonable relationship, established by a preponderance of the evidence, between a requesting Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and the Native Americans from which the human remains or other material covered by this Act are derived.

Through its substitution of the statutory definition involving "shared group identity" Congress clearly rejected the weaker "reasonable relationship" definition.

Maintenance of the more precise statutory meaning of cultural affiliation is also an issue of concern to the tribes. The Hopi Tribe relied upon a careful use of the statutory definition in a dispute with the National Park Service that was recently heard by the NAGPRA Review Committee and decided in favor of the tribe. Similarly, Harvard University's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology used the statutory language in reaching its

decision in a case in which the Wampanoag and the Narragansett tribes had competing claims of cultural affiliation.

The "Background and Scope for the Cultural Affiliation Reports" that accompanies the DOI experts' reports also appears to mistakenly equate "cultural continuity" with "shared group identity" and seems to set up the primary problem facing the consultants as one of assessing continuity.

The focus of each study was to be on acquiring and investigating evidence for continuity ("existence of shared group identity"), between the Native American Indian tribes inhabiting the Mid-Columbia region in the early 19th century and the ancient group, represented by the Kennewick human remains, which likely resided within the same region 9,500 years ago. Evidence of discontinuities also were to be identified and described as well as gaps in the record resulting from insufficient data or information.

Unfortunately, this may have served to focus the consultants' attention away from the more demanding task of tracing a shared group identity.

While the statute's definition is quoted in the letter, the letter fails to provide any argument to justify the substitution of "reasonable cultural relationship" and "continuity" for a traceable "relationship of shared group identity" in interpreting the law. It is notable that "continuity" does not appear anywhere in the text of the statute or in the body of the implementing regulations.

### *Evidence for Cultural Affiliation*

A review of Enclosure 3 to the Secretary's letter, the DOI summary of the evidence for cultural affiliation, does not sustain a finding of cultural affiliation as defined in the law. Indeed, a straightforward reading of this document strongly indicates the opposite conclusion: that no relationship of shared group identity can be reasonably traced from the groups living in the area 9000 years ago to any present-day tribes. SAA's reading of the DOI experts' reports leads to the same conclusion.

A finding of cultural affiliation requires that there be: (1) an "identifiable earlier group"; (2) a present-day Indian tribe; and (3) a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between them. According to the statute, the relationship must be established relying on a "preponderance of the evidence based upon geographical, kinship, biological, archaeological, anthropological, linguistic, folkloric, oral traditional, historical, or other relevant information or expert opinion."

In the Kennewick case, both the identifiable earlier group and the traceable shared group identity present problems. While the Secretary's letter acknowledges the need to establish "an identifiable earlier group" of which the individual was a member, there is no identification of the earlier group. There appears instead to be an assumption that all inhabitants of the Middle Columbia River basin were members of a single group associated with the Windust and Early Cascade periods. SAA does not believe that such broad classifications of archaeological patterning identify specific groups that had cognized identities in the sense required by the statute.

Ames' report on the archaeological evidence that accompanies the Secretary's decision properly states that "the relationships between archaeological manifestations and actual ancient human

groups or societies that produced them are, at best, indirect." In the Kennewick case, he found it impossible to link the ancient archaeological manifestations with historically documented social groups. He attempted to trace the continuity of the archaeological manifestations through time but concluded that "the empirical gaps in the record, preclude establishing cultural continuities or discontinuities, particularly before about 5000 BC."

The Secretary's determination of cultural affiliation relied exclusively on the geographical and oral tradition evidence.

While some gaps regarding continuity are present, DOI finds that, in this specific case, the geographic and oral tradition evidence establishes a reasonable link between these remains and the present-day Indian tribe claimants.

In Secretary Babbitt's letter, the discussion of the oral tradition never specifies how this evidence shows cultural affiliation and there is no discussion of the geographic evidence for cultural affiliation. The most salient point of the brief discussion of the geographic evidence for cultural affiliation provided in Enclosure 3 to the Secretary's letter is:

The existence of earlier human groups in the same geographic location as the historic period ancestors of the present-day tribes does not automatically indicate cultural affiliation between the former and the latter...

This summary goes on to properly point out the need to demonstrate "shared group identity" in this context. Geographic evidence is useful only insofar as it bears on the establishment of shared group identity. In relatively recent periods, geographic proximity to a modern group may have considerable evidential value in establishing shared group identity. Knowledge of historic period relationships makes clear that cultural identities can change quite rapidly due to population movement, conflict, and the coalescence of once-distinct groups. As the temporal separation between a present-day tribe and an earlier group increases, the ability of geographic proximity to inform on shared group identity, and hence, cultural affiliation, declines.

Enclosure 3 discusses the oral tradition evidence at length. As with geography, and all other categories of evidence, oral tradition becomes evidence when it bears on the actual relationships between the earlier group and the present-day tribe. SAA concurs with the approach advocated in Enclosure 3 which makes "use of the oral tradition information as sources of historical information," and points out that "traditions may or may not remain stable over long periods of time." Quoting Echo-Hawk (2000, *American Antiquity* 65 (2):272), Enclosure 3 utilizes an approach in which it is necessary "to evaluate the historical information in a given oral tradition by measuring its content, where possible, against other relevant data about the past." This is not singling out oral tradition for special treatment, but recognizes that oral tradition, like all other categories of evidence, is subject to evaluation.

The DOI summary of the evidence concludes that oral tradition put forth by the Colville tribe provides "explanations of modern landscape features in terms of the original creation of these features by mythical animals and other beings." These explanations are inconsistent with geological evidence for the development of these features. Indeed the DOI summary later concludes that "The stories related to the shape and features of the

regional landscape are explanations of how it has come to be so shaped, not descriptions of the actual Late Glacial geological and fluvial events."

Using the approach advanced by DOI in Enclosure 3, in reviewing the summaries of the oral tradition evidence presented in Enclosure 3 and in the "Review of Traditional Historical and Ethnographic Information" (commissioned by DOI), SAA is unable to find grounds in the oral traditions to trace a relationship of shared group identity back 9000 years.

A conclusion on cultural affiliation must be made on a preponderance of the many categories of evidence cited in the law (and listed above). As indicated above, the Secretary's determination relies completely on the geographic and oral tradition evidence, with the implication that this evidence does support a finding of cultural affiliation. Though not explicit, the argument further seems to be that as the oral tradition and the geographical are the only available evidence, they represent the preponderance of the evidence. There are two problems with this reasoning. First, as summarized above, neither oral tradition nor geographical evidence support a finding of cultural affiliation. Second, the Secretary appears to have relied only on the evidence for affiliation. Contrary evidence of critical importance from other disciplines is disregarded or given inadequate consideration. Archaeological, biological, linguistic, anthropological, historical, and geological evidence does not support the relevance of geographic data over that time span and casts serious doubt on the argument that a relationship of shared group identity has been reasonably traced back 9000 years. Furthermore, geological evidence casts doubt on whether the oral traditions presented demonstrate the occupation of this area by ancestral groups 9000 years ago.

SAA's reading of the definition of cultural affiliation is that the agency has an affirmative obligation to establish—which is to say to trace—the relationship of shared group identity between the earlier group and the modern tribes. Even if the oral tradition establishes a prima facie case for a cultural relationship with the distant past, and even if there were no contrary evidence, the standard the evidence must meet is not a "reasonable cultural relationship" or "continuity." According to the statute, the evidence must permit us to reasonably trace a relationship of shared group identity. We believe that the logic of the Secretary's decision creates an untenable framework in which it is easier to establish cultural affiliation in the distant past than it is with relatively close ancestors. Only more recent remains could possibly have an evidentiary record that is sufficiently rich to refute a finding of cultural continuity. This is clearly contrary to the legislative intent to repatriate the remains that are fairly closely related to modern tribes.

Furthermore, given the nature of the argument and the evidence that led to a finding of cultural affiliation, SAA finds it difficult to understand how affiliation can be limited to the five claimant groups. Using the same logic, it seems likely that other tribes residing on the Plateau could also be linked to this area since time immemorial. If that is the case, on what grounds consistent with this decision could they possibly be excluded? Under the law, cultural affiliation must be decided on the evidence, independent of who files a claim. We want to make clear that if the remains are to be returned, SAA has no interest in influencing the specific disposition. The point here is only to call into question the logic of this decision because of the critically important precedents that it sets.

## SAA Annual Meeting News

### New Orleans in 2001

*W. Wyllys Andrews*

In the past quarter century SAA has convened in 19 cities, meeting twice in Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, and, by April 2001, five times in New Orleans. Why do our members find the Big Easy so attractive, choosing to return every five years? Mostly, it's the great food, the jazz in the French Quarter, and the congenial watering holes, but even without these New Orleans would be one of the most attractive and fascinating cities in the United States.

Tangipahoa and Quinapissa Indian villages were scattered over this area when De La Salle first visited the site of the future city in 1682. Bienville established the first European settlement here in 1718, calling it Nouvelle Orléans. In 1767 the territory passed to the Spanish, who ceded it back to the French shortly before the 1803 Louisiana Purchase. These Spanish years help explain why the architecture of the "French Quarter" appears more Iberian than French. At the center of the Vieux Carré is Jackson Square, with St. Louis Cathedral (1851), the Cabildo, and the Presbytère.

The French founded the city here because they were told it was the first spot that allowed easy overland and bayou travel between the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico through Lake Ponchartrain, an attractive alternative to the long trip up the river by sailing ship. The French also were told not to settle here because it flooded. Mostly below sea level, and sinking about 3' a century, today's city is surrounded by high levees that will prevent serious flooding in all except the most deadly hurricanes. New Orleans has not had a bad storm since 1965.

All of the commerce of the Mississippi River and its tributaries passed through New Orleans, and 50 years after the Louisiana Purchase it was the third-largest city in the United States and the country's second largest port. Americans poured into the city, which rapidly expanded beyond the Vieux Carré, first along the natural river levees, and then along ridges between the river and the lake. The Garden District, a mile or so upstream from the Quarter, became the home of many well-to-do Americans. Most of the city's antebellum mansions are here, and many date to the final decade before the Unpleasantness Between the States. The fortunes of the city revived slowly after the war, and most of the old homes out toward Tulane University along St. Charles Avenue, sometimes called the most beautiful street in America, date to late Victorian times.

A walking tour of the French Quarter or the Garden District is a pleasant way to spend a couple of hours when you want a break from the Annual Meeting. The National Park Service gives excellent daily tours, but you must pick up your own free tickets at the NPS office in the French Quarter, and in April they are gone shortly after the office opens at 9 a.m. The best way to see St. Charles Avenue is to ride the streetcar from the corner of Canal Street and St. Charles to the end and back, allowing just under an hour and a half. ■

*W. Wyllys Andrews is chair of the Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee.*

*Barbara Mills*

We're going back to New Orleans! Whether you call it the Crescent City, the Big Easy, or simply N'awlins, it has always been one of the most popular Annual Meeting locations for SAA members. Along with E. Wyllys Andrews, chair of the Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee, I look forward to organizing what promises to be one of our largest annual meetings—if not the largest—the Society has ever seen.

I had the pleasure of visiting the facilities at both the Downtown Marriott and Le Meridien hotels with SAA's Executive Director, Tobi Brimsek. I can attest that the food is still just as good and the city just as vibrant (even in sultry July). The two official meeting hotels are conveniently located kitty-corner from each other. To facilitate getting from one session to another, all the formal scientific sessions will be in the Marriott, as will the exhibits and posters. One of the advantages of the meeting rooms at the Marriott is that there are many medium-sized session rooms and fewer cavernous ballrooms. Many of you will experience déjà vu when you start going to sessions at the Marriott. It's the same hotel we met at in 1996, and though the lobby and guest rooms have been substantially renovated, the layout is virtually the same.

By the time you read this, the deadline for paper submissions will be past and my job will be in full swing. We are anticipating 18 very full, concurrent sessions from Thursday through Sunday morning. Fortunately, I have the help of SAA's wonderful staff and a great Program Committee. The members of the SAA 2001 Program Committee are: Michael Blake (University of British Columbia), Mary Carroll (NCPTT, NPS), Jonathan Damp (Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise), T. J. Ferguson (Heritage Resource Management Consultants), Suzanne Fish (Arizona State Museum), Kristen Gremillion (Ohio State University), Steven Kuhn (University of Arizona), Dorothy Lippert (Houston Museum of Natural Science), Linda Manzanilla (UNAM), Margaret Nelson (Arizona State University), Adam Smith (University of Chicago), and Karen Wise (LA County Museum of Natural History). I will be ably assisted in the program preparation by John Chamblee, a graduate student at the University of Arizona.

One of the Program Committee tasks is the organization of a roundtable lunch. These lunches have been especially popular among students—they provide an opportunity to talk about cutting-edge topics with individuals who are directly involved with a specific research area or contemporary issue. However, catering costs have skyrocketed at most major hotels and even a box lunch is beyond many students' budgets. To keep the cost of the lunches below \$10, SAA began an active program of soliciting sponsorships from departments and companies. Many of you are on our mailing list and soon will be receiving a request for your help again this year. Even if you don't get a letter, please go to your company presidents and department chairs to help us with sponsorships.

We'll keep you posted about program highlights in future issues of *The Archaeological Record*. ■

*Barbara Mills is SAA Annual Meeting 2001 program chair.*



## At the Annual Meeting— Silent Auction to Benefit Native American Scholarship Fund

*Miranda Warburton and Johna Hutira*

**B**e sure to visit the Native American Scholarships Committee (NASC) booth hidden away in the back of the SAA Exhibit Hall at the Annual Meeting in New Orleans to place your bids on some "great stuff" while contributing to a worthy cause. In three years the Silent Auctions have raised over \$13,000, and we need your help to be even more successful this year! The Native American Scholarships Fund was established to foster a new sense of shared purpose and positive interaction between the archaeological and Native American communities. The Fund has grown thanks to donations of book royalties, contributions from individuals and organizations, and the proceeds from the NASC Silent Auctions. In 1998, SAA was able to begin awarding an annual Arthur C. Parker Scholarship, which supports training in archaeological methods for Native peoples from the United States and Canada who are students or employees of tribal cultural preservation programs. The scholarship is named for SAA's first president, who was of Seneca descent. With supplemental funds received from the National Science Foundation, we are now able to support a total of four scholarships each year.

Students have taken advantage of their scholarships to partake in some really interesting projects. In 1999, for example, Iwalani Ching attended the Koobi Fora Field School; Leslie Awong attended the University of Hawaii's Field School at the Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site; and Lokelani Aipa attended another University of Hawaii field school in Fiji. In summer 2000, Melanie Mann attended the University of New Mexico Bioarchaeological Field School at the Center for American Archaeology at Kampsville, Illinois; Randy Thompson attended a field school offered by Weber State University at Twin

Springs, southern Idaho; Leander Lucero attended the University of Oregon's Cultural Resource Field School in the Fort Rock Basin in southern Oregon; and Amanda Rockman attended the University of Hawaii's program in Pacific archaeology working in the Northern Yasawa Islands.

The Silent Auction was the brainchild of former NASC chair Joe Watkins and his vice-chair, Tristine Smart. Donations to the 2001 Silent Auction would be greatly appreciated. In past years, contributed items included used and new books, tools and services used by archaeologists, jewelry, artwork, and Native American craft items. Last year, for example, Bill Longacre again donated some amazingly beautiful textiles and basketry from the Philippines that were among the most sought after items. Many wonderful books from exhibitors were on sale, some tantalizing Native American crafts and jewelry, as well as hand-crafted objects from some of our own membership including flaked lithic items from Phil Geib and Bill Parry, among other objects. Most importantly, the auction booth is a fun social environment and a good place to relax between sessions. All of the funds raised go to the scholarship and to increasing the endowment.

To contribute to the Native American Scholarship Fund please contact the Native American Scholarships Committee, c/o SAA, 900 Second Street NE, #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557. Call (202) 789-8200 or email [info@saa.org](mailto:info@saa.org). If you have items for the auction, just bring them to the Annual Meeting to drop off at the NASC booth. ☐

*Miranda Warburton is director of the Northern Arizona University Branch Office of the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department. Johna Hutira is the office manager of Northland Research's Tempe Office.*

### Jeanette Elizabeth Stephens

**J**eanette Elizabeth Stephens died at home of ovarian cancer Thursday, August 10, 2000. Memorials in lieu of flowers should be sent to the Women's Chemotherapy Center, Barnes-Jewish Hospital 4400, St. Louis, MO 63110.

Jean was an archaeological research associate with the Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University Carbondale. She was educated at the University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University and was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society and Sigma Xi. She taught courses at SIU and at Southeast Missouri State and had a strong interest in public education in archaeology. She organized and presented many workshops and other educational programs for youth and senior citizens.

She was the founding editor of *Illinois Archaeology*, the professional journal of the Illinois Archaeological Survey. She also served on many committees and the Board of Directors of that organization. She was the author of numerous professional papers, chapters, and technical reports in archaeology. Her most recent research was on the archaeology of prehistoric cultures of the Dogtooth Bend bottomlands of southern Illinois.

Survivors include her husband Jon Muller, her daughter Karen Stephens Muller, and two brothers, Frank Stephens of New York City and Christopher Stephens and family of LaGrange Park, Illinois.

## Remember! SAA Award Nominations—

**The Award for Excellence in Archaeological Research and Analysis** recognizes innovative and enduring research that creates an interpretive bridge between good ideas, empirical evidence, research, and analysis. **Contact:** Marcia-Anne Dobres, email: [dobres@comp.uark.edu](mailto:dobres@comp.uark.edu).

**The Book Award** is in recognition of an outstanding book that is expected to have a major impact on the direction and character of archaeological research. **Contact:** W. Raymond Wood, email: [woodw@missouri.edu](mailto:woodw@missouri.edu).

**The Crabtree Award** is presented to an outstanding avocational archaeologist who has made significant contributions through excavation, research, publication, or preservation to advance our understanding of the past at the regional or national level. **Contact:** Bruce Bourque, email: [bbourque@abacus.bates.edu](mailto:bbourque@abacus.bates.edu).

**The CRM Award** will recognize important contributions in the preservation and protection of archaeological sites. **Contact:** Deborah Cox, [dc Cox@palinc.com](mailto:dc Cox@palinc.com).

**The Dissertation Award** is awarded to a recent graduate whose dissertation is original, well written, and outstanding. **Contact:** Tim Pauketat, email: [pauketat@uiuc.edu](mailto:pauketat@uiuc.edu).

**The Fryxell Award** for 2002 is presented in recognition for interdisciplinary excellence in the area of botanical sciences. **Contact:** Gary W. Crawford, email: [gcrawfor@credit.erin.utoronto.ca](mailto:gcrawfor@credit.erin.utoronto.ca).

**The Dienje M. E. Kenyon Fellowship** supports 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 zoo-archaeology. **Contact:** Donald K. Grayson, email: [grayson@u.washington.edu](mailto:grayson@u.washington.edu).

**The Lifetime Achievement Award** is presented for specific accomplishments that are truly extraordinary, widely recognized as such, and of positive and lasting quality. **Contact:** Glenn Davis Stone, email: [stone@artsci.wustl.edu](mailto:stone@artsci.wustl.edu).

**The Fred Plog Fellowship** supports the research of an ABD who is writing a dissertation on the North American Southwest or northern Mexico. **Contact:** Stephen Plog, email: [sep6n@virginia.edu](mailto:sep6n@virginia.edu).

**Poster Awards** are given to the best presentations of archaeological research in poster sessions, one to a student another to a nonstudent. **Contact:** George (Tom) Jones, email: [tjones@hamilton.edu](mailto:tjones@hamilton.edu).

**The Public Education Award** is presented for outstanding contributions by individuals or institutions in the sharing of archaeological knowledge with the public. **Contact:** Elaine Davis, email: [edavis@crowcanyon.org](mailto:edavis@crowcanyon.org).

**The Gene S. Stuart 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 states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. **Contact:** Alan Brew, email: [albrew@vax1.bemidji.msus.edu](mailto:albrew@vax1.bemidji.msus.edu).

**The newly established Student Paper Award** is designed to recognize the best student research paper



### The deadline approaches . . .

*Return this form to the Awards Committee to nominate someone for an award!*

Please complete this form and attach it as a cover for your nomination packet. Please send your nomination material directly to the chair of the committee for the specific award. See *SAA Bulletin* 18(4): 18–20 for further details.

#### Award 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? \_\_\_\_\_

presented at the Annual Meeting. 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. **Contact:** Caryn Berg, email: [bergcm@ucsub.colorado.edu](mailto:bergcm@ucsub.colorado.edu). ☐



## COSWA Corner

Rita Wright and Mary Ann Levine

In an earlier *SAA Bulletin* column in November 1999 [17(5): 10], we provided a list of COSWA members for the current year and their terms of service on the committee. Below we have listed members again, along with their email addresses, for your reference. For the remainder of this article, we report on various issues with which COSWA has dealt during the past year and we are appealing to you to give us feedback on activities, studies, etc. that you would like us to develop. We are including this information to elicit your comments and hope you will contact either the chair or other members of the committee about any of the activities described or others about which you have opinions.

### COSWA Members—

- Elisabeth Bacus: e.bacus@ucl.ac.uk
- Cathy Costin: cathy.l.costin@csun.edu
- Terry Childs: terry\_childs@nps.gov
- Lisa Frink: lmfrink@students.wisc.edu
- Mary Ann Levine: M\_Levine@acad.fandm.edu
- Sarah Nelson: snelson@du.edu
- Alison Wylie: awylie@artsci.wustl.edu
- Rita Wright: rita.wright@nyu.edu

**COSWA's Mission**—There is a Web site that describes COSWA's mission and some of its history. Since this page is currently inaccessible, we will reiterate COSWA's statement of purpose to provide the context for conducting our various activities.

COSWA was first appointed in the 1970s. The committee was abolished around 1983. In 1991, at the request of several women in SAA, it was reappointed, with the immediate aim of contributing to the planning of a membership survey to obtain information pertinent to understanding the status of women in the profession. Since then, COSWA's activities have been expanded to include more general promotion, collection, and dissemination of information about the status of women; equality for women; and the professional development of women in the profession. For example, the Committee has initiated career-related studies on the status of women, organized roundtable discussions on career-related issues, women's network receptions, and symposia concerning gender issues. These activities constitute an ongoing part of COSWA's contributions.

In short, COSWA does not have a hidden agenda. Rather its agenda is explicit. We seek to document the current status of women in the profession through the gathering of data (either through SAA census or other means) and, having acquired that data, to improve the position of women in archaeology.

### Current Projects

COSWA has undertaken four activities during the past several years. We will briefly describe each and bring you up-to-date on the current status of those projects.

**(1) Membership Survey**—Along with the 1991 reappointment of COSWA, there was a primary interest in contributing to the

planning of a membership survey which was conducted by SAA in 1994. The results of this survey were reported by M. Zeder in *The American Archaeologist: A Profile* (1997, Altamira Press). COSWA was given access to a subset of the membership data in 1997. Elizabeth Chilton and Rita Wright conducted a preliminary analysis in March 1998 and eventually decided not to pursue working with the data. First, we thought that the data might no longer be representative of the current status of women, since almost five years had passed since the collection of the census material. Second, the data did not include information that we needed to assess findings that had already been reported and that we wished to address. Last year we encouraged the SAA Board to conduct a new survey, so that longitudinal data could be collected and we requested that a COSWA member be on the survey planning board in order that issues not addressed in the earlier survey would be in the future.

**(2) NSF Survey**—For several years, Kate Spielmann and Margaret Conkey have been working with data generously provided by John Yellen at the National Science Foundation (NSF). This survey updates information on recent awards of NSF graduate and professional grants. Kate and Meg will be reporting their findings at a session organized by COSWA at the upcoming SAA Annual Meeting in New Orleans.

**(3) Tenuring, hiring, promotion**—We continue to monitor tenurings, hirings, and promotions, in as much as this information is available on the public record. Pam Willoughby has followed this closely, and though she no longer is a member of COSWA, she continues to research this data. She would welcome any information you have about yourself or friends. She is at the University of Alberta, Department of Anthropology, in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

**(4) CRM Survey**—For several years Johna Hutira and Margerie Green have worked patiently and tenaciously on a CRM survey, beginning with a successful pilot study of contract firms. The pilot study and survey instrument were approved by the SAA Executive Board and its Survey subcommittee. In the May 2000 COSWA Corner [*SAA Bulletin* 18(3): 25], Johna and Margerie outlined some preliminary results. It was our understanding that the full-scale study would be conducted and we expected to have results to report to members at the 2001 Annual Meeting. At this particular moment, the survey is at a standstill, since ultimately, the SAA Board of Directors decided not to proceed with the CRM survey. COSWA's current members continue to believe that this project, and others like it, are important and necessary if we are to fulfill the stated aims of COSWA. We have found this development very discouraging and are looking for a solution.

### COSWA Needs Your Input

COSWA committee members are actively engaged in working toward the committee's stated goals to represent the interests of women in archaeology. To

*Continued on page 14*





## Public Education Committee— Update

Teresa L. Hoffman

**Protecting the Past Available Via the Internet**—Published in 1991 by CRC Press, *Protecting the Past* is a collection of 37 contributions from 48 authors that offers a variety of perspectives on archaeological resource protection. Edited by George S. Smith and John E. Ehrenhard, the CRC publication is out of print. All rights have been returned to the editors, and the Southeast Archaeological Center (SEAC) has produced a Web version in html format with links to MS Word files. The book can be found at [www.cr.nps.gov/seac/protectg.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/seac/protectg.htm). Additional information can also be obtained from Smith and Ehrenhard, SEAC, 2035 E. Paul Dirac Dr., Tallahassee, FL 32310; tel: (850) 580-3011.

**PEC Traveling Forum Available for Loan**—The SAA central office recently announced guidelines for loaning the PEC traveling forum. The traveling exhibit describes and illustrates the value of public archaeology in the classroom and the community. The portable and easy-to-assemble unit focuses on the objectives of public archaeology and the mission of the SAA PEC. With built-in space for displaying a small sample of archaeology education materials and distributing related brochures, the exhibit is suitable for use at local, regional, and national conferences. A brief summary of terms surrounding use, transportation, and security are provided below. Those interested in obtaining the exhibit should contact Gail Brown, SAA manager of education and outreach ([gail\\_brown@saa.org](mailto:gail_brown@saa.org)) for complete details and scheduling information.

**Use:** The SAA PEC traveling exhibit is for nonprofit use only. No special fee may be charged to viewers or commercial use made.

**Transportation:** The borrower agrees to provide acceptable commercial or personal transportation to ship the unit to its originating location or the next designated exhibit site. The exhibit must be insured during shipping for its replacement value of \$10,000. Fees for transport and insurance will be paid by the borrower. If necessary, the borrower agrees to pay for expedited shipping to ensure that the exhibit is returned by the date specified in the loan agreement.

**Security:** The borrower agrees to provide reasonable security, including protection against theft or vandalism and adherence to applicable state and local fire department regulations. The exhibit must be displayed in indoor, permanent facilities unless prior approval for use in another setting is given by the PEC Traveling Exhibit Coordinator (TEC). The shipping crates must be stored indoors. The borrower agrees to notify the TEC immediately upon discovery of damage or loss.

**AIA Meeting Features Archaeology Education Sessions**—Cameron Walker, trustee and vice-chair for education at the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), notified us of three specially organized sessions on education and archaeology at the

annual AIA meeting in San Diego, California, January 3–6, 2001. PEC member KC Smith, as well as other SAA members Jane Waldbaum, Frank McManamon, Rita Shepard, Richard Leventhal, and Cameron Walker are involved in organizing the sessions, which will take place on Friday, January 5, and Saturday, January 6. The sessions are listed below. For additional information, check the AIA website at [www.archaeological.org](http://www.archaeological.org), or call Nancy Bernard or Cameron Walker at (617) 353-9361.

**Reaching Outside the Ivory Tower: Archaeology Education for the Public** (Friday, January 5, 9:00–11:00). With increased competition for funding, it is increasingly important that the public is informed about archaeology programs and issues. This session features archaeologists who have been especially successful in combining archaeology and education and addresses ideas, techniques, and programs for nonprofessional audiences, from school-age children to the avocational public.

**Many Sites, Many Voices, Many Listeners: From Excavation to Interpretation and Education** (Friday, January 5, 11:30–1:30). This session will address different techniques for presenting archaeological sites to the visiting public. Signage, directed pathways, brochures, and guided tours are some of the more usual approaches that have been adopted. Experienced excavators who have dealt with all kinds of issues in their on- and off-site research will discuss the most effective approaches and problematic sites.

**DIGing in to Archaeology: A Hands-on Family Fair** (Saturday, January 6, 10:00–3:00, Open to the Public). This event is designed for the public who are invited to visit and participate in various programs for archaeology education. Diverse hands-on archaeology activities will be featured, including programs operated by museums, universities, education and archaeology organizations, and entrepreneurs. ■

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

*Continued from page 13—COSWA*

that end, we hope that you will keep us informed of ways in which COSWA can serve your interests. An appropriate forum is through communicating by email or phone to committee members. At the SAA Annual Meeting in New Orleans there are three meetings in which you can voice your opinions as well: The session organized by COSWA/WAIG; the meeting that follows the WAIG/COSWA reception; and the COSWA committee meeting from 8:30–11:30 a.m. on Sunday morning. This information is printed in the program. ■

*Rita Wright, chair of COSWA, is associate professor of anthropology at New York State University.*



## Student Affairs—

# The Value of Internships

*Dawn Mooney Digrius*

Graduate students are faced with a multitude of issues throughout their academic careers. With the changing face of archaeology, they need to have some technical or specialized training in order to be marketable. A recent search of job postings on SAAweb highlights the current demand for more than a regional or methodological focus:

- "Preference will be given to applicants with topical expertise . . . as well as methodological expertise in GIS, modeling/simulation, or ceramic analyses."
- "In addition expertise in an area such as computer applications, GIS, remote sensing, etc., is desirable."
- "In addition to pursuing her/his own research, the appointee will be encouraged to develop and direct a laboratory engaging in varied applications of the natural sciences to archaeological problems."
- "Areas of specialization include . . . geoarchaeology, paleoecology, ethnobiology, archaeobotany, zooarchaeology, and archaeological chemistry."

Faced with ever-increasing demands for specialized research or training, how do we cope with the additional skills requested by academic departments or public archaeology? Internships may be the answer. In this article, I introduce the concept of internships and point out the benefits of learning from the "masters" based on my own experiences as an intern.

### Internships: The Benefits

An integral part of many undergraduate programs is the internship, a means by which academic knowledge is combined with "hands-on" experience. In essence, students work one-on-one with an individual (frequently outside their own program) who has expertise in skills or methods that are desired by the student. While the student acquires valuable training in that specialized area or with technological equipment, the mentor has an opportunity to pass on his or her knowledge to the next generation of researchers. Additionally, in many undergraduate programs, students receive university credit for participating in an internship.

At Drew University, Madison, New Jersey (where I was an undergraduate), internships were encouraged and fostered by the administration. Why? Internships introduce students to a wide network of professionals or academics that they would otherwise not have access to, due to constraints on faculty hiring and budgets. Moreover, internships open doors to research or employment opportunities based upon the exposure or relationship created between student and mentor.

For example, I participated in two internships during my tenure as a student at Drew, first at the University of California, Riverside with Scott Fedick and Bethany Morrison, and second with Deborah Pearsall at the University of Missouri, Columbia. These internships provided a solid foundation in paleoethnobotanical studies, helped me establish a network of professionals, and ultimately shaped my academic career within archaeology.

Students interested in continuing their education beyond the undergraduate level may find that internships increase their chances of admittance to a particular graduate program, as they have a pre-existing academic relationship with a faculty member who is familiar with their work and knows whether they are able to "get along." Finally, for the undergraduate student, internships allow for the acquisition of knowledge and experience that expands beyond their home institution.

### Not Just for Undergrads!

So why would graduate students participate in internships? Presumably they have entered into an academic program, worked with faculty members with whom they share interests, and have a solid framework of experience and research capabilities beyond those of an undergraduate. How would an internship benefit them? With technical aspects of archaeology increasing, yet funding within academic departments remaining stable or decreasing, not every academic department is able to meet the demand for students trained in specific areas such as GIS, paleoethnobotany, geoarchaeology, or archaeometry. In some instances, CRM-focused studies are not offered in academic departments, and students interested in pursuing nonacademic positions must search outside their departments for training in environmental impact assessment, GIS, CRM law, and practice.

Thus, providing graduate students with internship opportunities allows for greater exposure to these specific areas, and creates or maintains relationships among universities, academic departments, and the community-at-large. Students benefit from the experience they receive, and faculty/professional mentors share their knowledge of specific attributes within archaeological research. To illustrate this mutually beneficial relationship, I will draw from recent experience at the University at Albany, providing solid evidence as to why internships are beneficial even for graduate students.

### A Case Study

As mentioned previously, my research interests include tropical paleoethnobotanical studies, which requires certain skills in extraction, identification, analyses, and interpretation. Internships from my undergraduate years helped me obtain these skills. However, at the graduate level of study, further training was necessary. In consultation with my advisor, Marilyn Masson, I contacted John G. Jones at Texas A & M University. This contact resulted in a week-long internship at Texas A & M with Jones, who is one of a handful of researchers holding expertise in tropical palynology. Working with him proved to be quite fruitful in gaining experience and knowledge in this area of study.

However, it is not only the skills acquired through internships that are of vital importance to graduate students, but also the creation of a network of scholars or professionals that can offer insight, advice, support, and research opportunities well beyond

*Continued on page 16*

# News from the Register of Professional Archaeologists

Elton R. Prewitt

The  
R  
E  
G  
I  
S  
T  
E  
R

The grievance process is the part of the Register that allows a variety of potential problems to be resolved. As my predecessors in SOPA consistently reported, the biggest job of the grievance coordinator is to be a good listener and dispute mediator. Fully 90 percent of all potential grievances are resolved by listening to the aggrieved person and letting them tell their story to someone who is impartial and has no stake in the outcome of whatever conflict they may perceive. By the time they have finished telling their story, they have talked themselves out of the problem and there is nothing more for the grievance coordinator to pursue.

There are also inquiries about individuals who are not members of the Register. In many instances, the preliminary information indicates there may be a real problem, but the Register cannot assume responsibility for nonmembers. Inquiries of this type have ranged from two disputing professors to Native Americans unhappy with treatment of sites by contract archaeologists. The Register politely declines to mediate any disputes that do not involve its members.

There are a few instances where a real problem exists and members have violated one or more provisions of the Register's Code of Conduct and/or Standards of Research Performance. These are investigated in detail as specified in the Disciplinary Procedures. These are the cases that take time and care to resolve satisfactorily. They also involve the inclusion of individuals other than the grievance coordinator in the process.

It is important to remember that confidentiality is a major concern. The Register goes to great lengths to protect its members who are wrongfully accused so that reputations are not unjustly sullied. At the same time, it is difficult to conduct an investigation without disclosing some of the basic facts. However, grievance coordinators do their best to insure that their materials are gathered in confidence to avoid unfairly damaging someone's good reputation.

Who can bring a grievance against an RPA? Anyone. There is no requirement that the aggrieved person or entity must be a member of the Register. The only requirement is that the person against whom the grievance is filed must be an RPA, or was an RPA at the time the incident that caused the grievance occurred.

How does one file a grievance? Usually, the first step is a telephone call to the grievance coordinator. After listening to the story, and agreeing that an investigation may be warranted, the aggrieved person is asked to submit the complaint in writing with supporting documents (if available). Sources of additional information are also requested, and the grievance coordinator seeks out relevant details to support or refute the allegations. In some instances, the investigation ends at this stage because it is found that the additional information does not support the complaint.

Should the complaint appear valid to the grievance coordinator, a two-person committee is appointed to assist in the investigation. The committee reviews the material in hand, and develops new information as needed to produce a report on the incident. The committee may recommend one of three things: dismissal of the charges, admonishment or censure, or filing a formal complaint with the Standards Board. If admonishment or censure is recommended and the accused individual refuses to accept that punishment, then a formal complaint must be filed with the Standards Board.

Should a formal complaint become necessary, the grievance coordinator presents the committee's findings and recommendations to the Standards Board in a hearing with the accused present. Legal counsel for the accused and the Register may be present. The Standards Board determines whether or not to sustain the complaint. If sustained, it is the responsibility of the grievance coordinator to ensure that notice of the punishment is posted in an appropriate public place as determined by the Register Board.

How does one contact the grievance coordinator? By telephone: (512) 459-3349 ext. 205; by fax: (512) 459-3851; by email: [eprewitt@paiarch.com](mailto:eprewitt@paiarch.com); or by U.S. mail: 7701 N. Lamar Blvd., Suite 104, Austin, TX 78752-1012. Remember, a new grievance coordinator begins a 2-year term on January 1, 2001, so look for current information in the next issue, or check the Register's Web site at [www.rpanet.org](http://www.rpanet.org).

*Elton R. Prewitt is an RPA and the grievance coordinator for the Register of Professional Archaeologists.*

© Register of Professional Archaeologists

*Continued from page 15—Internships*

the internship term. In my case, contact with Jones, in addition to the faculty at my home university and past internship mentors, allows for future research possibilities and a larger support network when I apply for teaching positions or funding options.

## In Support of Internships

Internships provide a wealth of benefits for graduate students: increased knowledge base, valuable contacts, specialized skills, and a means to meet the ever-expanding capabilities required for employment in either the academic or private sectors of archaeology. Although originally expected of undergraduates, internships can also be valuable to graduate students. For students engaged in research areas that are interdisciplinary in nature, internships provide a means to acquire training in highly specialized techniques that enhance the realm of generalized studies. Internships also provide students with a multitude of opportunities for research or education that complement their home universities' offerings. Finally, internships assist in developing professional academic relationships, encourage communication and cooperation, and foster intellectual discourse between students and faculty/professionals.

*Acknowledgments:* I would like to thank the following individuals for their wisdom, guidance, and continued support: Scott Fedick, John Jones, Marilyn Masson, Maria Masucci, Bethany Morrison, and Deborah Pearsall.

*Dawn Mooney Digrius is a member of the Student Affairs Committee and is a graduate student at the University at Albany, SUNY.*



## Insights—



# The National Mining Association vs. the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Lynne Sebastian

## The Many Faces of CRM

For some time, SAA has been trying to persuade development industries to work *with* the preservation community to solve problems that they have with Section 106 and other cultural resource laws, rather than taking an adversarial approach. Donald Craib, SAA's manager of Government Affairs, has taken the lead in this effort, and among other things Craib has been keeping the lines of communication open between SAA and the National Mining Association (NMA).

We felt that this was especially important, given the lawsuit filed in February 2000 by the NMA in U.S. District Court against the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The suit was brought under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) 5 U.S.C. § 551 et seq., challenging the validity of 36 CFR part 800, the Council's regulation concerning Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The suit asks the Court to find the regulation unlawful and to enjoin implementation and enforcement of the regulation.

As part of keeping lines of communication open, Craib introduced me to Brad Frisby, the Associate General Counsel of NMA. Frisby asked me to give a presentation on historic preservation issues at a conference for NMA lawyers. Although I must admit that I felt a bit like a spotted owl being invited to a lumberjacks' convention, I thanked him for the wonderful opportunity. While I was preparing my paper for this conference, the Advisory Council took two important actions in response to the lawsuit. On June 23, 2000, the Council voted to reaffirm their support for the existing regulation, and on July 11, the Council published a notice in the Federal Register requesting comments on that regulation. The Council received 59 sets of comments, including comments prepared by SAA (a copy of our comments is posted on SAAweb).

Then on September 15, one week before my appointment with destiny in the form of mining industry lawyers, the Council published a notice in the Federal Register that it plans to suspend the regulation after a 45-day notice and comment period. The Council took this action because of concern that the Court might invalidate the regulation as part of the proceedings in the NMA lawsuit. In the Council's view, suspension with prior notice would enable federal agencies to adopt some kind of orderly approach to this change, whereas invalidation by the Court would be much more chaotic. At that point, it became clear to me that I couldn't avoid the obvious: I was going to have to talk to the mining industry lawyers about the issues raised by the suit.

For those who have, unaccountably, failed to read that best-seller *National Mining Association v. Cathryn Buford Slater*,

*John M. Fowler, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation*, let me briefly summarize the substance of the suit. The complaint argues that

The Final Rule [that is, the version of 36 CFR part 800 promulgated in 1999] is invalid under the APA because, *inter alia*, it is arbitrary and capricious, in excess of statutory authority, and otherwise not in accordance with law; in excess of statutory jurisdiction or authority; and contrary to the Constitution.

Specifically, the complaint includes seven "claims for relief," as summarized below.

### Count I. "Aggrandizement of Substantive Regulatory Authority"

This count claims that in the 1999 regulation the Council has transformed its role from purely advisory to one with substantive regulatory authority over other federal agencies and parties in the Section 106 process. Basically this count says that the Council is telling agencies how to do Section 106 compliance and doesn't have statutory authority to do so.

### Count II. "Expansion of Affected Activities"

This count claims that in the 1999 regulation the Council has expanded the kinds of actions to which Section 106 applies. The complaint says "the Final Rule purports to expand Section 106 to the decisions of State and local governments respecting individual projects or activities pursuant to state permits or licenses. These individual projects, however, are not undertaken by federal agencies."

### Count III. "Expansion of Affected Properties"

This count argues that Congress intended that Section 106 apply only to properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places or that have already been found eligible in a formal determination of eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register. The complaint alleges that by including properties that have not already been evaluated by the Keeper in the Section 106 process, the Council's regulation "greatly expands, lengthens, and complicates the Section 106 process."

### Count IV. "Expansion of Role of Indian Tribes and Affected Indian Property"

This count argues that

- (1) Congress gives the Secretary of the Interior, not the Council, regulatory authority concerning the role of tribes in the Section 106 process;
- (2) the regulation gives tribes roles in the Section 106 process not intended by Congress;

*Continued on page 18*

*Continued from page 17—Insights*

- (3) the regulation extends Section 106 consideration to "Indian properties that are not listed on the National Register, have not been determined to be eligible for that list, and are not even tribal lands in the first place";
- (4) the regulation requires federal agencies to defer to Indian tribes on what properties are considered in the Section 106 process and gives "added if not dispositive weight to religious considerations in that determination."

The complaint alleges that, by expanding the role of tribes and of Indian properties, the Council has complicated the Section 106 process and made it more costly and time-consuming. It also alleges that by requiring agencies to base their decision-making on religious and cultural significance as determined by tribes, the regulation results in "an excessive entanglement between government and religion, impermissibly restricts the use of public lands on the basis of religion, and impermissibly establishes or favors religion, in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution."

#### **Count V. "Lack of Adequate Notice or Standards"**

This count argues that the regulation is in violation of the Administrative Procedures Act in that it employs vague and over-broad terms. The complaint alleges that the regulation violates the APA and the Due Process clause of the Fifth Amendment by defining "adverse effect" as "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or *indirectly*, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, *feeling*, or *association*." The complaint objects specifically to the italicized words.

#### **Count VI. "Appointments Clause"**

This count argues that the Council violated Article II, § 2, clause 2 of the Constitution by allowing two of its members who are not appointed by the President (the Chairman of the National Trust and the President of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers) to perform executive functions or exercise significant governmental authority. The complaint also alleges that by expanding its role from advisory to regulatory, the Council's regulation has violated this same Constitutional clause.

#### **Count VII. "Notice and Comment Rulemaking Procedures"**

This count claims that the promulgation of the 1999 regulation violated the Administrative Procedures Act because (1) the Council did not respond in a reasoned manner to all comments received during the comment period, and (2) several versions of the proposed regulation were never published in the Federal Register or subjected to public comment.

The "*Demand for Judgment and Ancillary Relief*" in the compliant requests that the Court

- (1) declare the regulation invalid in each of the respects challenged in the suit;
- (2) permanently enjoin the Council from enforcing or otherwise giving effect to the challenged aspects of the regulation;
- (3) order the Council to withdraw the regulation;
- (4) award the NMA its attorneys' fees and costs of the suit;
- (5) grant the NMA "such other relief as the Court deems appropriate."

In my written paper for the NMA conference, I actually argued against some of the interpretations of the National Historic Preservation Act that were put forward in the complaint. But not being adventurous enough to want to argue points of law with a room full of lawyers, in my remarks at the conference I stuck to a couple of important themes. The first of these themes was the inherent flexibility in the Section 106 process, the possibility for tailoring the process to meet the needs of a particular undertaking or class of undertaking, and the underlying premise of Section 106 as a creative accommodation of development and preservation through consultation.

In the second theme, I argued that, by taking an adversarial stance rather than working with the preservation community to solve their perceived problems, NMA runs the risk of inadvertently making their problems worse instead of better. The examples that I used referred to Counts I and III of the complaint.

In essence, Count I argues that the Advisory Council does not have the authority to issue a regulation that tells federal agencies how to go about meeting their Section 106 responsibilities. I noted that in my paper, and I argued against the validity of that position based on the law and the actual content of the regulation. But for the purposes of the forum, I said I wanted to ask a larger question: Do we really think things would be *better* if every single federal agency out there were to develop its own unique and mutually incompatible approach to Section 106 compliance? I pointed out that undertakings involving multiple agencies and multiple jurisdictions are difficult enough to coordinate *now*, when we have the Council's regulation as a unifying mechanism. And I noted that development industries always say that what they want in the environmental process is predictability; invalidating the Council's regulation and going to a system where every agency develops its own unique process is *not*, I pointed out, a way to increase predictability.

As for Count III, I asked them why on earth NMA would want to insist on the costly and time-consuming process of getting formal determinations of eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register for properties being considered in the 106 process? And the answer was that Section 106 says "included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register," and in their view, Congress intended that Section 106 consideration be extended only to properties that were already listed or had already received a formal determination from the Keeper.

“ But not being adventurous enough to want to argue points of law with a room full of lawyers . . . I stuck to a couple of important themes . . . the inherent flexibility in the Section 106 process, the possibility for tailoring the process to meet the needs of a particular undertaking or class of undertaking, and the underlying premise of Section 106 as a creative accommodation of development and preservation through consultation. ”

## Media Relations Committee— Recognize the Best of Journalism

Alan P. Brew

Since 1993, SAA has annually recognized a print journalist who has written a high quality article in a large circulation, daily newspaper. Once again, the committee needs help in identifying qualified articles.

With the idea of enhancing the amount and quality of media coverage of archaeology, the Media Relations Committee proposed that SAA present an award to the author of an outstanding newspaper article, or series, on an archaeological topic. The award is presented at the Annual Business Meeting.

The award is named to honor the late Gene S. Stuart, a prolific author and managing editor of *National Geographic Books*, who was devoted to presenting archaeology in high quality, popular books. With her husband, George E. Stuart, to whom SAA presented its Excellence in Public Education Award this year, she coauthored *Discovering Man's Past in the Americas* (1969) and *The Mysterious Maya* (1977).

Recent recipients of the Gene S. Stuart Award were Frank Roylance of the *Baltimore Sun* (2000), William Mullen of the *Chicago Tribune* (1999) and Diedra Henderson, then of the *Seattle Times* (1998). Their topics were, respectively, investigation of the late prehistory of the Chesapeake region; research projects at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago; and the controversies surrounding the disposition of the remains of Kennewick Man.

Near the end of each year, the Stuart Award Committee sends a description of the award's purpose and processes to the managing editors of newspapers in the region, defined variously but including at least the host state and adjacent states, of SAA's next Annual Meeting. We believe this procedure heightens editors' awareness of the existence of a professional organization that is concerned about media coverage of archaeology.

In hopes of increasing journalists' attention to archaeology and broadening the reach of the award, we are calling upon SAA members who live and/or work in the target region (see below) to assist us. If you read or have read newspaper articles written in 2000 that you regard to be of high quality,

especially if those articles are about your own research, please contact the authors and encourage them to apply for the Stuart Award. We *emphasize* that the writer or newspaper editor must submit the entry.

The Stuart Award criteria are straightforward and open-ended. A writer or editor may submit up to five separate articles or a series of up to five related articles on any archaeological topic without any geographical or temporal restrictions. Award winners have written about the looting of sites, ethical issues in the recovery and investigation of human remains, and graffiti at Luxor Temple, Thebes. Subjects must be presented so that they foster public understanding of and appreciation for the goals of archaeology.

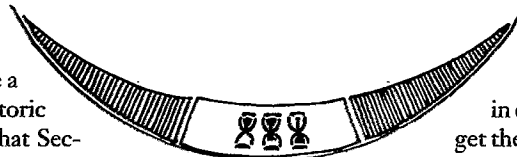
Procedural criteria for the 2001 award are as follows: the story must appear as an original article during calendar year 2000, in a daily newspaper with a circulation of at least 25,000, published within the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas; the entrant must submit six copies of each article or series to the address below by January 15, 2001. The Stuart Award Committee, composed of Alan Brew, Elin Danien, and A'ndrea Elyse Messer, all of the Media Relations Committee, and Roy Blackwood, Professor of Journalism, Bemidji State University, asks for your help in recognizing and fostering high quality, general interest writing about archaeology.

Nominations and inquiries should be sent to Alan P. Brew, Anthropology Program, Bemidji State University, Bemidji, MN 566012699; (218) 7553778; fax: (218) 755-2822; email: [albrew@bemidjistate.edu](mailto:albrew@bemidjistate.edu). Additional inquiries may be addressed to Anntoinette (Toni) Moore, SAA Press Officer, at 1 (800) 627-4716; fax: (903) 757-3742; email: [tonimoore@yahoo.com](mailto:tonimoore@yahoo.com). ■

*Alan P. Brew, chair of the Stuart Award Committee, is in the Anthropology Program at Bemidji State University, Minnesota.*

*Continued from page 18—Insights*

I pointed out that Section 110 of the same law says that agency procedures for Section 106 compliance must include a process for identifying and evaluating historic properties. Clearly Congress intended that Section 106 would address properties that hadn't even been identified yet, much less evaluated for eligibility to the Register by the Keeper. I explained that if they succeed with that count in the lawsuit, they could find that they have saddled themselves (and everybody else) with a lengthy and costly process for formally determining the eligibility of all of the thousands of properties identified in Section 106 undertakings each year. I think that was when I lost my head and suggested that they get adult supervision to assist them in identifying possible unintended



consequences *before* they went around suing people.

I have no idea whether I succeeded in convincing anyone that cooperation might get them closer to where they want to be than an adversarial stance; telling a room full of lawyers that there is a better approach than filing lawsuits is a really hard sell. But they were very nice to me—there were no ugly incidents involving tar and feathers or over-ripe produce—and some of the comments from people who came up to me after the session made me hope that I had at least given them some things to think about. ■

*Lynne Sebastian is at Statistical Research, Inc. and is chair of the SAA Government Affairs Committee.*



## Beyond the World Wide Web: Present and Future Venues for Scholarly Online Publication

John W. Hoopes

**F**or centuries, it was only out of reluctant necessity that authors of esoteric publications entered into the Faustian bargain of allowing a price-tag to be erected as a barrier between their work and its (tiny) intended readership, for that was the only way they could make their work public at all during the age when paper publication (and its substantial real expenses) was the only option. But today there is another way, and that is PUBLIC FTP [now WWW].

Steve Harnad [www.arl.org/scomm/subversive/toc.html](http://www.arl.org/scomm/subversive/toc.html)

And now P2P. Harnad, the editor of the online journal *Psychology*, has been a tireless advocate for digital scholarly publication. His many publications—most of which can be found online—argue that the Internet offers a revolutionary medium in which scholars can self-publish their research and reach their audiences in a far more effective manner than traditional print publications. What if distributing a report or database electronically were as easy as dragging and dropping it into a directory on your hard disk? It already is. Even if you haven't actually tried it yet, chances are that you've heard of Napster [www.napster.com](http://www.napster.com), the "killer app" for downloading digital music files—including ones that are protected by copyright. However, this is just one of a range of Peer-to-Peer (P2P) programs that are flourishing on the Internet. Others include Gnutella [www.gnutellanet.com](http://www.gnutellanet.com), Macster [www.macster.com](http://www.macster.com) (Napster's Macintosh-ready sister), Mactella [www.cxc.com](http://www.cxc.com) (ditto for Gnutella), and Aimster [www.aimster.com](http://www.aimster.com). Napster and its buddies are more than just ways to steal the latest music hits (or even to find a copy of that song that everyone was singing through field school), they open the door to the infinite hard disk. Just as Mosaic, Netscape, and Microsoft IE revolutionized the distribution of HTML files and brought the Web to the masses, these P2P programs will change the way many of us exchange everything digital, from word processing files and PDF copies of journal publications to books, programs, photographs, databases, and videos from the lab and field.

### WWW Digital Publishing

Before considering the P2P model, it is worthwhile to look at what is happening already in WWW publishing. Internet Archaeology ([intarch.ac.uk/](http://intarch.ac.uk/)) is a prime example. "The first fully refereed e-journal for archaeology" was founded in 1995 in anticipation of the increasing role of the Internet in scholarly communication. The Digital Imprint Project in the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA ([www.sscnet.ucla.edu/ioa/](http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/ioa/)) will soon be publishing full-length archaeological monographs in CD-ROM and Web formats. Dumbarton Oaks ([www.doaks.org](http://www.doaks.org)) has begun to publish a full-length digital version of its monographs in Adobe

Acrobat format (images of printed pages rather than digitized text). All of these have been described in previous pages of the *Bulletin*.

What is happening in other disciplines? Physicists have been using Web-based electronic publication to exchange scholarly papers for almost a decade. The *Los Alamos Eprint Archive in Physics* (LANL) ([xxx.lanl.gov](http://xxx.lanl.gov)) is a fully-automated, centralized system for the digital archiving and circulation of both pre-print and refereed versions of papers in physics, mathematics, non-linear sciences, and computer science. This resource, initiated in 1991 and supported by NSF, provides quick (same-day) online publication of abstracts and texts of articles accepted for publication. Users retrieve papers either through a Web interface or by sending commands via email. Similarly, authors submit their papers by a Web interface, FTP, or email. Authors can update submissions, but previous versions remain available. Papers can be retrieved in PostScript, PDF, and other formats. Users can register to be notified of daily postings via email, or check for these on the Web. What has made this especially easy is the copyright policy of the American Physical Society: Authors may "self-archive" (upload to the LANL system) both the unrefereed pre-print and the refereed reprint for free. (The publisher retains all rights to sell either the paper or online version of the journal.)

A new initiative by biologists, called BioOne ([www.bioone.org](http://www.bioone.org)), first introduced in May 1999 and now in an active development phase, is facilitating distribution on the Web of full-text versions of articles published in major bioscience research journals. As their literature states, "Most of these titles are published by small, under-capitalized societies and until now have been available only in printed form. BioOne will provide integrated, cost-effective access to a thoroughly hyperlinked information resource of interrelated journals focused on biological, ecological, and environmental sciences." While the number of journals and the audience for archaeology and anthropology is significantly smaller than that for biology, this model is worth considering. In the social sciences, *Psychology* ([www.cogsci.soton.ac.uk/psychology/](http://www.cogsci.soton.ac.uk/psychology/)), is a refereed electronic journal similar to *Internet Archaeology* that has been sponsored on an experimental basis by the American Psychological Association (APA). *Psychology* pub-



lishes peer-reviewed articles and peer commentary in all areas of psychology as well as cognitive science, neuroscience, behavioral biology, artificial intelligence, robotics/vision, linguistics, and philosophy. It is estimated to reach a readership of 40,000. Preferred target article length is normally less than 9,000 words and peer review is conducted online but otherwise is in the traditional fashion: Papers are submitted on-line, sent to referees online, the referee reports returned online; and if accepted, the papers are published online.

There are several projects not specific to academic discipline that indicate evolving future directions. JSTOR ([www.jstor.org](http://www.jstor.org)) is a not-for-profit organization that provides licensed, institutional access for universities and other organizations to digital versions of articles from several periodicals, including *Current Anthropology*, *Man*, *Biennial Review of Anthropology*, *Annual Review of Anthropology*, *Anthropology Today*, *RAIN*, *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, and *Yearbook of Anthropology*. (A complete listing is available on their Web site.) The digital articles provided by JSTOR are available in Adobe Acrobat format. While this strategy normally limits text-based searches and indexing, each article reproduced by JSTOR is also scanned with optical character recognition (OCR) to facilitate keyword searching. (A keyword search on "archaeology" in the JSTOR database produced 1752 "hits.")

The Open Journal Project ([journals.ecs.soton.ac.uk/](http://journals.ecs.soton.ac.uk/)), being undertaken by Steve Hitchcock and his associates, seeks to enhance the value of digital journal publications by making them qualitatively more useful than hardcopy version. The project works toward providing electronic, hyperlinked publications that facilitate the use of citations and cross-references through an interlinked network of digital versions of full-text papers or abstracts. This requires an ever-expanding digital library of linked publications, but one through which a scholar can move readily and efficiently. It presents a good model for digital retrospective publication. Imagine if back issues of *American Antiquity* were digitally searchable and citations interlinked with hypertext.

There is also an incipient movement toward digital publication of graduate theses and dissertations. Examples of these can be found at Matthew Kirchenbaum's Web site "Electronic Theses and Dissertations in the Humanities" [etext.lib.virginia.edu/ETD/ETD.html](http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/ETD/ETD.html).

## P2P File Transfers

As effective as publication on the Web is proving to be, it may soon be old news. The technology being used to locate and copy MP3 music files has powerful implications for the distribution of other electronic documents. While it has long been possible to download files via FTP from the Internet, programs such as Napster and Gnutella streamline the process of finding, downloading, and also publishing enormous quantities of data in standardized formats. Most file transfers on the Web occur from a server (a fast mainframe or microcomputer) to client (a PC or Mac running browser software). P2P applications facilitate connections between two personal computers, ultimately connected to each other via their access to the Internet. These make it possible to copy a digital file directly to your hard disk from someone else's—with their permission, of course. GnutellaNet, for example, is a peer-to-peer file sharing network. Everybody on the network is both a client and a server. Rather than uploading a file to a server

using FTP software, a user with a P2P interface can keep a single copy of the file on his or her hard disk and let the software take care of transfers. While P2P systems use Web interfaces, the documents exchanged are not browser-based. The chief advantages are that files can be made available in many different formats (MS Word, WordPerfect, Adobe Acrobat, MS Excel, etc.), rather than having to be converted to Web-readable HTML. They also can be stored on individual PCs rather than having to be uploaded first to computers configured as Web servers.

Needless to say, the ease with which copyrighted digital material can be exchanged presents an intellectual property nightmare. However, this mostly affects those who expect revenues from the distribution of copyrighted material. The ethics of reproducing copyrighted material for more than one's personal use are highly questionable. Courts are currently deciding whether Napster is encouraging the violation of copyright by facilitating the distribution of these "personal use" copies. However, this is not a problem for individuals and institutions who are themselves copyright holders. Imagine immediate access to versions of the thousands of papers produced for professional meetings, for example, or access to high-resolution image files of sites, features, or artifacts. There are many ways this technology could be put to use to facilitate distribution of "gray literature" generated by CRM projects and approved for use by professionals and the general public.

## The Role of Peer Review

Steven Harnad wrote several years ago that "Electronic networks have made it possible for scholarly periodical publishing to shift from a trade model, in which the author sells his words through the mediation of the expensive and inefficient technology of paper, to a collaborative model, in which the much lower real costs and much broader reach of purely electronic publication are subsidized in advance, by universities, libraries, research publication grants, and the scholarly societies in each specialty" ([www.princeton.edu/~harnad/intpub.html](http://www.princeton.edu/~harnad/intpub.html)). However, this can only happen effectively with two key components: (1) responsible peer review, and (2) in perpetuity access and archiving.

Harnad notes that peer review on the Web must be implemented in such a way that it reproduces the services that exist in traditional hardcopy media: providing readers with the best approximation of scholarly consensus and assisting promotion and tenure committees with a way to evaluate scholarly contributions. I would add to this another critical element—vigilance for plagiarism—given the ease with which digital materials are copied and transformed. Digital media also offer new possibilities for peer commentary: interactive, open discussions that provide feedback to authors after publication; high-level peer discussion forums in which specific, highly qualified specialists might be invited to discuss a given contribution; and living "addenda" sections in which authors and their peers might post corrections, updates, and supplementary information. *Internet Archaeology*, for example, initially sought to publish only peer-reviewed papers. However, it later opened to papers where online review occurred after publication.

Bruce Edmonds, in an article in *The Journal of Electronic Publishing* 5(4), June 2000 ([www.press.umich.edu/jep/05-04/edmonds.html](http://www.press.umich.edu/jep/05-04/edmonds.html)), has proposed the establishment of online peer review boards to rate materials that have already been published electronically. This is a service that might be provided by profes-

*Continued on page 22*

*Continued from page 21—Networks*

**“... the Internet offers a revolutionary medium in which scholars can self-publish their research and reach their audiences in a far more effective manner than traditional print publications. What if distributing a report or database electronically were as easy as dragging and dropping it into a directory on your hard disk?”**

journal for its reputation. How can all of this be integrated into Web and emerging P2P networks?

One scenario for an organization such as SAA might go like this: individuals would maintain files either on the Web or on networked hard-drives that are open to the public through P2P software. For the latter, files would be appropriately labeled or (using the Napster model) a central server notified to update a working directory of available files. Guidelines would be developed for ethical use of materials developed by others, including guidelines for citation of these materials in approved publications and permission for their reproduction in other formats.

For peer-reviewed publication, guidelines would be developed by an editorial board to provide standards for format, appearance, citations, and so forth. Complete files would be made available on either the Web or a P2P network and SAA notified of their existence. An editor would then administrate peer reviews and provide authors with feedback. Revised materials could be reviewed again, as in the traditional fashion. Those meeting the highest standards would then be listed in a central directory with SAA's stamp of approval and copies made for digital archiving. SAA would maintain an area of its Web site with information about how to access peer-reviewed, approved files. Based upon resources, a commitment would be made to copy and archive these highest quality materials—created using agreed-upon standards—indeinitely. The best strategy for doing this should be considered as one that it constantly maintained and upgraded.

## The Issue of Preservation

Ultimately, scholarly publications must be preserved and made available in perpetuity. Archivability is critical. With readable paper records surviving from over two millennia ago, why switch to a medium in which data files just a decade or so old are often impossible to read with readily available equipment? Digital

sional societies. In Edmonds' scenario, “The reviews would consist of judgments of the papers in a number of different ways. A paper could be given a grade from one to five on each of several aspects, including presentation, relevance, soundness of argument, originality, importance of questions considered, and importance of results.” The ratings of papers and associated comments would be available digitally to facilitate reader use of digital publications. This could even be done cumulatively, with papers constantly changing in rank depending upon how reviewers rank them. A search engine based upon the rating information would be the digital equivalent of the selection of a

media can confound the whole point of citation: to permit readers to consult original sources in order to verify information and its origin, evaluate its full context, access additional data, and compare the new with the old. It is also critical for the history of the discipline, especially given how we are using the medium. Paper media simply are not representative of all that archaeologists are doing. We need to consider the day—coming all too soon—when we will want to chronicle the early days of digital publication. Historians of archaeology also will need documentation of this period. There is an enormous literature on the preservation of digital documents (see the online bibliography by Michael Day [homes.ukoln.ac.uk/~lismd/preservation.html](http://homes.ukoln.ac.uk/~lismd/preservation.html)). It is not a simple issue.

Professional societies like SAA can play a key role in the preservation of digital scholarly works. With their long history, expanding membership, and financial resources, professional associations provide an appropriate context for continued use of these types of resources. According to ADS, “studies show that re-use of data is the single surest way of maintaining the integrity of data and tracking errors and problems with it. In short, always plan for re-use.” A combination of professionally sponsored peer review and a commitment to promoting the continuing use and preservation of digital publications will undoubtedly prove to be the best long-term strategy.

## Conclusion

Most younger users are familiar with the skepticism with which many of our older colleagues greet the concept of digital publishing. Traditional print publication is a rigorous process, and there are legitimate concerns that the apparent ease of electronic publishing will allow shoddy scholarship and low standards to reign. There are serious concerns with sustaining adequate peer review, especially when technology may prove to be an impediment to gaining the input of respected experts. The Internet is a vanity press. It is also unimaginably vast. How does one locate reliable, quality material? How does one go right to the best of current research without becoming lost in a digital sea? What provides one with confidence in the reliability of source material? There is no question that both peer review and preservation will be essential issues for digital publication, regardless of how materials are distributed. Given the rapid growth of a P2P network, the best model for digital publication may soon have little to do with the Web as we know it. We need to anticipate rapid changes in the way that scholarly information is managed, especially when digital publication becomes as easy as drag-and-drop.

## Recommended Reading

*The Scholarly Electronic Publishing Bibliography*, by Charles W. Bailey, Jr. ([info.lib.uh.edu/sepb/sepb.html](http://info.lib.uh.edu/sepb/sepb.html)), is a growing resource of books and articles, many of which have themselves been published online. Most of the sources listed date to after 1990. It is available for download as a Microsoft Word or Adobe Acrobat file. At the time of this writing, Version 32 (dated 8/1/2000) is the most recent. ■

*John W. Hoopes is associate professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas, Lawrence.*



# Preserving Archaeological Digital Data: Report of the NCPTT Working Group

Mary S. Carroll

On May 16–17, 2000 the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT), in cooperation with the University of California at Santa Barbara, convened the first—but hopefully not the last—meeting of the Working Group on Digital Data Preservation in Archaeology. In addition to the organizers of the meeting, eight professional archaeologists or information technology experts were invited to participate. Each of the participants has either played an active role in the effort to preserve digital data or represents an institution that has a major interest in data archiving and preservation, either as data producers or as data managers. Participants included: Mary S. Carroll (organizer, NCPTT); Mark Aldenderfer (Co-organizer, University of California, Santa Barbara); S. Terry Childs (chair, SAA Committee on Curation, National Park Service); Harrison Eiteljorg, II (Archaeological Data Archive Project, SAA Committee on Curation) Alexandra Mack, representing Arleyn Simon (Archaeological Research Institute, Arizona State University); Peter McCartney (Center for Environmental Studies, Arizona State University); Don Rice (Southern Illinois University, Carbondale); Julian Richards (Archaeology Data Service); Jeremy Rowe (Arizona State University); and John Yellen (National Science Foundation).

The working group was convened to explore the issues inherent in preserving and archiving archaeological data. The goal of the meeting was to gain a clear understanding of the primary intellectual, technical, and institutional challenges, with the expectation that this meeting would serve as a catalyst for developing a more systematic and comprehensive approach to archiving and preserving archaeological data in the United States.

## Background

Archaeologists have used computers to generate digital data since the 1960s. From inventories of artifacts and raw data to statistical analyses, GIS systems, and graphical files, tremendous amounts of unique computerized data are created and must be maintained. Unfortunately, accessing digital data from the past few decades can be difficult due to the loss of or inability to read digital data files. Rapid changes in hardware and software, physical deterioration of magnetic and optical media, and poor descriptive information about data files and formats make digital data difficult and complex to maintain. Until recently, the critical issues of how to effectively exchange data among researchers and how to ensure long-term access to data have rarely been addressed in the archaeological community.

At least as early as the mid-1980s, the library community has been aware of the upcoming problems with digital information (Neavill 1984). By the early 1990s and on through the decade the archival, library, and technical communities were addressing the issues systematically (Beagrie and Greenstein 1998; Lawrence et al. 2000; Lesk 1992; Rothenberg 1995, 1998; Shepard and MacCarn 1999; and Waters and Garrett 1996). The archaeological community did not begin addressing the issue until the mid-1990s



(Archaeology Data Service 1996–2000a, 1996–2000b; Eiteljorg 1994, 1999).

Recent sessions, papers, and posters devoted to the issues of digital data preservation and re-use at the Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (Carroll and Rowe 2000; Eiteljorg 2000a, 2000b; McCartney et al. 2000; Richards 2000; Robinson 2000; Simon and Barton 2000) have been well received. Now is an opportune time to begin the process of dealing with the enormous amount of both new and legacy digital data in a systematic manner.



## Discussions

The meeting was conceived as—and proceeded as—a brainstorming session. Topics for discussion included, but were not limited, to:

- Intellectual issues: What data are best preserved in digital formats? Can we define accurately the concept of “primary archaeological data?”
- Technical issues: How should digital data be produced? What technical standards exist to guide this process? What sorts of metadata standards should be pursued?
- Institutional issues: What level of institutional support is required? How will digital archives be funded?

The discussions, facilitated by Lucia Bragan of the National Park Service, began with an overview of the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ([ads.ahds.ac.U.K.](http://ads.ahds.ac.U.K.)) in the United Kingdom and the Archaeological Data Archive Project (ADAP) ([www.csanet.org/archive/adap](http://www.csanet.org/archive/adap)) in the United States. ADS is funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Board and the Joint Information Systems Committee and is backed by a consortium of universities. Its mission is “to collect, describe, catalogue, preserve, and provide user support for digital resources that are created as a product of archaeological research” (Archaeology Data Service 1996–2000c).

*Continued on page 24*

*Continued from page 23—NCPTT*

The Archaeological Data Archive Project, a project of the Center for the Study of Architecture ([www.csanet.org](http://www.csanet.org)) on the campus of Bryn Mawr College in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, was established as a result of discussions among members of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) Computer Committee in 1992 and receives no government support. ADAP is endorsed by the AIA and the American Anthropological Association and its goal is "to preserve digital files from archaeological projects so that the information from those projects may be used and re-used in the future" (Eiteljorg et al. 2000).

The group was interested in learning from the U.K. experience, where a national digital archiving program has been established. Julian Richards, director of ADS, emphasized nine key points crucial to the success of any national digital archive endeavor:

- (1) Get the backing of funding agencies. Institutions supporting archaeological research should recommend or require that digital data be offered to a digital archive.
- (2) Build a network. Involve the broader archaeological community. Set up substantial advisory committee(s) of the stakeholders.
- (3) Institute policy frameworks.
- (4) Develop or use standards and guidelines.
- (5) Have a mission—preservation for a purpose. Make the data available for re-use.
- (6) Achieve a critical mass in collections so that users can find data. Become national information brokers.
- (7) Consider user needs. Conduct a survey of professional community and identify the target audience.
- (8) Negotiate a "back stop" position where preservation of the data is the focus rather than access in case the archive does not survive. For example, ADS has an agreement with the British Library to transfer its data in the event ADS ceases to exist.
- (9) Funding is critical. It may be necessary to move toward the commercial sector and raise funds to cover the cost.

After discussing the ADS experience, the group moved on to a review of ADAP, directed by Eiteljorg. ADAP differs from ADS in three primary ways:

- (1) Unlike ADS, which has agreements with funding agencies for data deposition, ADAP has largely collected data for archiving on a voluntary basis.
- (2) At ADAP the primary goal is preserving digital data, not providing access. Data is made available via ADAP's Website ([www.csanet.org/archive/adap](http://www.csanet.org/archive/adap)), but ADAP policies and procedures are focused on ensuring survival of the information, not facilitating access.
- (3) In both the establishment and ongoing functioning of ADAP, stakeholder participation has been minimal. The larger community was not consulted when ADAP was established and funding agencies have not been involved.

## Major Issues

The discussion was wide-ranging and fluid. It is impossible to convey here all of the conversations. However, several critical, recurring issues surfaced during the one-day meeting that included the need to integrate digital preservation into standard archaeological curation, the value of access and re-use, the need for institutional support and an institutional framework, and the importance of standards and guidelines.

### *Curation and digital preservation*

An issue that was raised repeatedly was the importance of integrating digital data preservation with standard archaeological curation. All agreed that preserving electronic information would be facilitated if the process were considered an integral part of curating artifacts, paper records, and other materials. It was generally agreed that in both the U.K. and the U.S. electronic information is not handled well within the context of archaeological curation and that a major effort would be required.

### *Access and re-use*

The consensus of the group was that there was little point in preserving digital data if it would never be re-used. The focus and mission of digital archives should not only be to ensure survival of the data, but to also emphasize access and re-use. But there is a danger in moving too rapidly, or even at all, toward *automating* the process of accessing and recombining older data files—i.e., intelligent systems that can query multiple databases. Without the appropriate technical infrastructure, users could unknowingly and inappropriately be comparing dissimilar data.

### *Institutional support and framework*

Critical to the successful implementation of a national digital archive program is an appropriate institutional framework and institutional support. Currently in the U.K., ADS serves as the centralized archive and source of archaeological digital data. The question arose—would that be an appropriate model for the U.S.? Consensus was that such a centralized system would be difficult to implement and maintain in the U.S. Rather, multiple focused archives with a common structure and centralized standards—not unlike multiple Archaeology Data Services—would be the preferred configuration.

### *Standards and guidelines*

In order for any national digital archive program to be successful, metadata and documentation standards and guidelines must be developed and disseminated to the data creators—those researchers generating the digital information, whether in the field, in the lab, or by conversion of paper records. Metadata is used to facilitate discovery of the resource and includes information such as title, creator, subject, format, language, etc. Documentation facilitates the re-use and manipulation of the electronic information and includes information such as field names, original software format, field types, data codes or values, relation to other datasets, etc. Consistency in recording both metadata and documentation among data creators and data archives can be crucial to



managing digital data preservation. But it is important to note that these are not guides for how to record data but rather guides for what to tell archives about the data that is recorded. It is not an attempt to dictate how fieldwork should or should not be done. Examples of "Best Practices" guides as models are available at the ADS Web site ([ads.ahds.ac.U.K./project/policy.html](http://ads.ahds.ac.U.K./project/policy.html)).

## Next Steps

At the end of the brainstorming session three areas of focus for future activities were identified:

- (1) Raise awareness. The consensus of the participants was that an important next step is to raise the awareness of the archaeological community about the necessity for digital archiving. Several suggestions were made including (a) distribute a questionnaire to assess both current handling of digital data and the needs as perceived by the archaeological community, (b) develop workshops to educate archaeologists about the need for digital data preservation and ways to facilitate data archiving, and (c) convene a conference to build a broad basis of consensus among data producers, data users, and data managers.
- (2) Develop standards and guidelines. Beginning the process of incorporating digital archiving into federal regulations was seen as an important first step in developing centralized standards. *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections* (36 CFR 79) must be reviewed and modified to integrate the needs of digital archives. This process will be lengthy but necessary. Developing "Best Practices" guides for the U.S. also might be explored.
- (3) Conduct pilot project. A small pilot project (or projects), especially a field project that integrates digital data issues into the research design, could serve as an exemplar and consensus builder for the archaeological community. The project would consider the issues discussed here at the outset, incorporate methods to facilitate preservation of its digital records, and deposit electronic information in a digital archive upon completion.

## Conclusion

With today's focus on electronic dissemination of information comes a responsibility to preserve digital data. This is a complex and critical issue that involves the permanence of the media on which the data are stored, the quality of the data documentation and the rapid changes to the technology used to access information. Because these issues will not resolve themselves, the goal now is to continue discussions, involve all players, develop standards and guidelines, and develop systematic plan(s). The issues of preserving and managing electronic information must receive organized, long-term attention so that archaeological data—or any digital data—will not become lost remnants of the past. ☐

Mary S. Carroll is with the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.

## References Cited

- Archaeology Data Service  
1996–2000a *Frequently Asked Questions... About Digital Archiving, the ADS and Related Issues*. ([ads.ahds.ac.U.K./project/faq.html](http://ads.ahds.ac.U.K./project/faq.html) January).
- 1996–2000b *Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork Guide to Good Practice*. ([ads.ahds.ac.U.K./project/goodguides/excavation/execsum.html](http://ads.ahds.ac.U.K./project/goodguides/excavation/execsum.html)).
- 1996–2000c *About the ADS* ([ads.ahds.ac.U.K./project/about.html](http://ads.ahds.ac.U.K./project/about.html)).
- Beagrie, N., and D. Greenstein  
1998 *Managing Digital Collections: AHDS Policies, Standards and Practices Version 1*. ([ahds.ac.U.K./public/srg.html](http://ahds.ac.U.K./public/srg.html)).
- Carroll, M. S., and J. Rowe  
2000 Digital Data: Future Resource or Lost History? Poster presented at the 65th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Philadelphia.
- Eiteljorg II, H.  
1994 *The Archaeological Data Archive Project*. ([www.csanet.org/archive/adap/adaplond.html](http://www.csanet.org/archive/adap/adaplond.html)).
- 1999 Preservation for the Future—With Emulation or Migration? In *CSA Newsletter XII: 1*. ([csanet.org/newsletter/spring99/nls9906.html](http://csanet.org/newsletter/spring99/nls9906.html)).
- 2000a *If We Preserve the Files, Who Will Use Them?* ([csa.brynmawr.edu/saa/saa-adap.html](http://csa.brynmawr.edu/saa/saa-adap.html)).
- 2000b Digital Data: Preservation and Re-use. Symposium presented at the 65th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Philadelphia.
- Eiteljorg II, H., and staff of CSA  
2000 "CSA Home Page" ([www.csanet.org/index.html](http://www.csanet.org/index.html)).
- Lawrence, G. W., W. R. Kehoe, O. Y. Rieger, W. H. Walters, and A. R. Kenney  
2000 *Risk Management of Digital Information: A File Format Investigation*. Council on Library and Information Resources, Washington, DC.
- Lesk, M. E.  
1992 *Preservation of New Technology*. Commission on Preservation and Access, Washington, DC.
- McCartney, P., I. Robertson, and G. Cowgill  
2000 *Using Metadata to Address Problems of Data Preservation and Delivery: Examples from the Teotihuacan Data Archiving Project*. ([csa.brynmawr.edu/saa/mccartney.html](http://csa.brynmawr.edu/saa/mccartney.html)).
- Neavill, G. B.  
1984 Electronic Publishing, Libraries, and the Survival of Information. *Library Resources and Technical Services* 28: 76–89.
- Richards, J. R.  
2000 *Integrated Access to Historic Environment Information Resources*. ([csa.brynmawr.edu/saa/saa-ads.html](http://csa.brynmawr.edu/saa/saa-ads.html)).
- Robinson, D.  
2000 *Digital Archiving Pilot Project for Excavation Records (DAPPER)*. ([csa.brynmawr.edu/saa/dapper.html](http://csa.brynmawr.edu/saa/dapper.html)).
- Rothenberg, J.  
1995 Ensuring the Longevity of Digital Documents. *Scientific American* 272: 42–47.
- 1998 *Avoiding Technological Quicksand: Finding a Viable Technical Foundation for Digital Preservation*. ([www.clir.org/pubs/reports/rothenberg/contents.html](http://www.clir.org/pubs/reports/rothenberg/contents.html)).

Continued on page 28

*Continued from page 9—Kennewick*

### **NAGPRA as Indian Law**

The Secretary's letter (and also Enclosure 4) argues that NAGPRA is Indian Law: "...DOI construes the statute as Indian legislation. Therefore any ambiguities in the language of the statute must be resolved liberally in favor of Indian interests." However, the remarks of Senator McCain—one of the primary sponsors of NAGPRA—on the floor of the Senate on the day of NAGPRA's passage indicates a broader purpose.

The passage of this legislation marks the end of a long process for many Indian tribes and museums. The subject of repatriation is charged with high emotions in both the Native American community and the museum community. I believe this bill represents a true compromise.... In the end, each party had to give a little in order to strike a true balance and to resolve these very difficult and emotional issues. (*Congressional Record*, Oct 26, 1990, p. S17173)

While there is no question that NAGPRA was intended to address important concerns of Indian people, it did so with a clear recognition of the scientific and public interests that were also at stake. It was neither a piece of Indian legislation nor a piece of museum legislation—it was a piece of compromise legislation.

Even if one were to accept the argument that NAGPRA is Indian legislation, that would only matter where there is ambiguity in the law. The Secretary's decision on Kennewick Man does not rest on the reasonable resolution of ambiguities, but on apparent disregard of the plain language of the statute. Under the law, any decision on cultural affiliation should rest on the Congress' definition of that term and on the available evidence. In contrast, the argument advanced by DOI appears to reflect a tenuous attempt to find a legal justification to defend a decision that was not based on the evidence or the language of the statute. In any case, no resolution of ambiguity should undermine the fundamental compromise balancing Native American and scientific interests that was explicitly built into the legislation.

Viewing NAGPRA as Indian legislation is also used to justify an argument that in the absence of cultural affiliation, the Kennewick remains should still be returned to the claimants based on the applicability of NAGPRA section 3 language regarding aboriginal occupation. The text of NAGPRA specifies that disposition based on aboriginal occupation applies:

...if the objects were discovered on Federal land that is recognized by a final judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims as the aboriginal land of some Indian tribe. . .

In Enclosure 4, the Secretary's solicitor acknowledges that "In the case of the Kennewick remains, there is no such final 'judgment,'" but goes on to argue that Section 3 ought to apply nonetheless because NAGPRA is Indian legislation. This is another case in which there is no apparent ambiguity to be resolved. This appears to be another attempt to find legal justification for a decision that is inconsistent with the evidence.

### **Precedents Set**

The Kennewick case sets positive precedents through its thorough documentation of the remains and by its substantial efforts to

collect relevant evidence. It also reasonably relates the term "Native American" to groups within the borders of the United States prior to historically documented European exploration. The case also clarifies and confirms the continued need to properly record and document human remains and associated funerary objects in compliance with the requirements of ARPA.

Unfortunately, the decision concerning cultural affiliation by the Secretary of the Interior may have devastating implications for accommodating scientific and diverse public interests in the past.

- (1) The decision has the effect of replacing the statutory definition of cultural affiliation with a very much broader concept of reasonable cultural relationship. The legislative record clearly shows that NAGPRA was intended as a compromise. This compromise attempted to balance traditional interests in human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony that have been expressed by Native Americans, and the interests of the scientific community and museums in the use of these remains and objects to enrich public and scientific understandings of the heritage of the Americas. *The balance struck in the law was embodied in the statutory definition of cultural affiliation.* In the cases that human remains or objects can meet that standard, then the traditional interests outweigh those of science and the public and the law provides that the affiliated groups can determine disposition. Substituting a much less restrictive definition for cultural affiliation effectively eliminates that compromise.
- (2) While DOI's summary of the evidence provides an appropriate framework for the evaluation of oral tradition, the apparent disjuncture between the Secretary's conclusion and the Department's summary of the evidence leaves troubling questions about how evidence is to be finally evaluated in reaching a conclusion on cultural affiliation. In the absence of any clarification, it appears to set a precedent that oral traditions can be uncritically accepted and that relevant scientific evidence can be ignored. SAA certainly agrees that oral tradition can provide legitimate evidence with respect to cultural affiliation and, more broadly, important information about past events. We will continue to seek ways in which to productively explore the relationship between the nature and evidence of Native American oral traditions and that of the archaeological record.
- (3) DOI's view of NAGPRA as Indian legislation is ostensibly used as a means of resolving ambiguity in the law. The application of this argument to the Kennewick case yields interpretations of NAGPRA that are inconsistent with the plain language of the Act. It is hard to underestimate the danger of that precedent.

### **Conclusion**

In light of the Secretary's decision, it is difficult to imagine cases in which it would not be possible to establish cultural affiliation or to otherwise provide for disposition to tribes. However, it is clear that NAGPRA was not intended to provide for universal repatriation. Had that been the case, the law would have been constructed quite differently. By ignoring the statutory definition of cultural affiliation and substituting a much less restrictive one and by making a decision for cultural affiliation in apparent conflict with the evidential record, the balance of interests that was

*Continued on page 34*

# New from Cambridge

## The Birth of the Gods and the Origins of Agriculture

A Symbolic Interpretation

**Jacques Cauvin**

Translated by **Trevor Watkins**

This innovative study analyzes the great cultural and economic changes occurring in the Near East between 10,000 and 7,000 BC as Palaeolithic societies of hunter-gatherers gave way to village communities of Neolithic food-producers.

Jacques Cauvin argues that the Neolithic revolution must be understood as an intellectual transformation, revealing itself above all in symbolic activities.

*New Studies in Archaeology*

0-521-65135-2 Hardback \$59.95

## Coins and Power in Late Iron-Age Britain

**John Creighton**

This book deals with Britain in the centuries immediately before the Roman conquest. Combining archaeological, literary and numismatic evidence, it paints a vivid picture of how people in Late Iron Age Britain reacted to the changing world around them, and how rulers bolstered their power through use of imagery on coins, myths, language, and material culture. It includes illustrations of 246 Iron Age coins and a separate coin index.

*New Studies in Archaeology*

0-521-77207-9 Hardback \$69.95

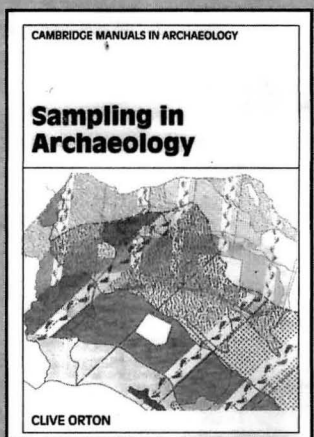
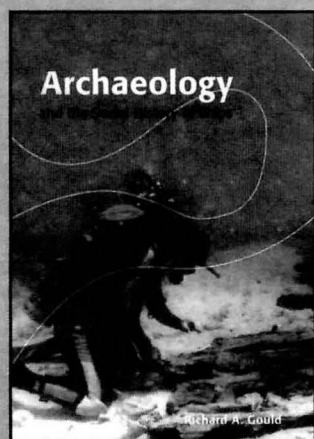
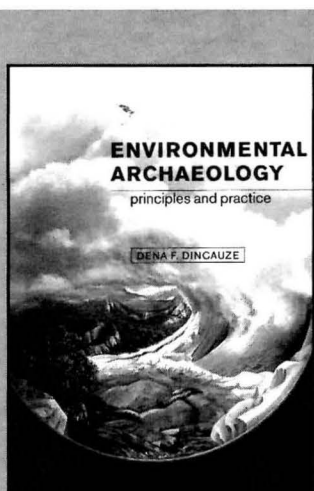
## Environmental Archaeology

Principles and Practice

**Dena F. Dincauze**

Archaeologists today need a wide range of scientific approaches in order to delineate and interpret the ecology of their sites. But borrowing concepts from other disciplines demands a critical understanding, and the methods must be appropriate to particular sets of data. This book is an authoritative and essential guide to methods, ranging from techniques for measuring time with isotopes and magnetism to the sciences of climate reconstruction, geomorphology, sedimentology, soil science, paleobotany and faunal paleoecology. Their applications are illustrated by examples from the Paleolithic, through classical civilizations, to urban archaeology.

0-521-32568-4 Hardback \$110.00  
0-521-31077-6 Paperback \$39.95



## Archaeology and the Social History of Ships

**Richard Gould**

Maritime archaeology deals with shipwrecks and is carried out by divers rather than diggers. But this is by no means a marginal branch of archaeology. It embraces maritime history, analyzing changes in ship-building, navigation, reconstructing the infrastructure of waterborne commerce, and offers fresh perspectives on the cultures and societies that produced the ships and sailors.

0-521-56103-5 Hardback \$74.95  
0-521-56789-0 Paperback \$29.95

## European Society in the Bronze Age

**A.F. Harding**

The European Bronze Age, roughly 2500 to 750 BC, was the last fully prehistoric period and crucial to the formation of the Europe emerging in the later first millennium BC. This book provides a detailed account of its material culture, comparing and contrasting evidence from different geographical zones, and drawing out the essential characteristics of the period. It looks at settlement, burial, economy, technology, trade and transport, warfare, and social and religious life.

*Cambridge World Archaeology*

0-521-36477-9 Hardback \$79.95  
0-521-36729-8 Paperback \$34.95

## Sampling in Archaeology

**Clive Orton**

The first overview of sampling for archaeologists for over twenty years, this manual offers a comprehensive account of the application of statistical sampling theory that is essential to modern archaeological practice, at a range of scales, from the regional to the microscopic. It includes a discussion of the relevance of sampling theory to archaeological interpretation, and considers its fundamental place in fieldwork and post excavation study. It demonstrates the vast range of techniques that are available, only some of which are widely used by archaeologists. A section on statistical theory also reviews the latest developments in the field, and the presentation is clear and user friendly. The formal mathematics is available in an appendix, which is cross-referenced with the main text.

*Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology*

0-521-56226-0 Hardback \$74.95  
0-521-56666-5 Paperback \$27.95

Available in  
bookstores or  
from

**CAMBRIDGE**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211

Call toll-free 800-872-7423 Web site: [www.cambridge.org](http://www.cambridge.org)

AmEx/MasterCard/VISA accepted. Prices subject to change.

## George Andrews, Maya Scholar

1919–2000

Nicholas Dunning

In 1960, George Andrews, a middle-career professor of architecture, and his wife Gerrie made a highly fortuitous trip to Yucatan, Mexico. His interest sparked, Andrews found the existing literature on ancient Maya architecture and city form to be frustratingly sparse. Thus began 40 years of scholarship on ancient Maya civilization that included the production of the largest and most detailed set of photographs, drawings, and maps of Maya architecture and urban areas. Viewing architecture as the largest category of artifact, Andrews worked collaboratively with archaeologists as well as on his own, generally assisted by his wife. Through their work, our understanding of prehispanic architecture has been enhanced forever.

Andrews viewed his professional career as consisting of three stages. The first was as a working architect in Detroit and Chicago after graduating from the University of Michigan in 1941. The second stage began in 1948 when Andrews joined the architecture faculty at the University of Oregon, where he taught over 2,000 students. His retirement from teaching in 1980 allowed Andrews to begin his third career stage: full-time research.

Andrews directed his first field project at the site of Comalcalco, Tabasco, Mexico in 1966 with the support of the Ford Foundation and the University of Oregon. A second project followed at Edzna, Campeche, Mexico in 1968. Both projects produced the first detailed maps of the core areas of these important sites and documented all visible architecture. Andrews most astonishing contribution to Maya scholarship came with the publication of *Maya Cities: Placemaking and Urbanization* (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1975). Perhaps George Andrews was the first person to look at Maya cities with a modern architects vision. Or perhaps he was the first modern scholar to begin to see Maya cities through their creators' eyes. In either case the result was stunning, bringing to life the ancient Maya urban landscape as never before, visualizing urban designs in which space and form had been

planned and manipulated with great care to create a series of interlocking stages and forums. This book also helped to crystalize the emerging paradigm of Maya centers as true urban places. Many of Andrews other important studies and essays have been published or republished between 1995 and 1999 in a 3-volume collection entitled *Pyramids and Palaces, Monsters and Masks* (Labyrinthos, Lancaster, CA). In 1993, Andrews was the first U.S. citizen to be awarded the silver medal by Mexico's Seminar for Prehispanic Architecture, an award which has been given to only five other individuals. In April 2000, the City of Eugene and the University of Oregon honored Andrews with an exhibit of his pen and ink drawings.

The greater part of the extensive architectural data collected by Andrews was gathered after his retirement. He made almost annual trips to the Maya Lowlands to document architectural remains. Ably assisted in the field by his wife Gerrie, this intrepid pair exhibited seemingly unstoppable energy and optimism while enduring many hardships to visit and record architectural remains at numerous remote sites. During this time, George and Gerrie also worked as members of the Sayil, Xculoc, and Xkipch Archaeological Projects. Those of us who had the pleasure of working with this duo will forever treasure the experience and knowledge we gained. The end result of their dedicated work is a data base that includes building by building plans, interior and exterior drawings and photographs, sections, and reconstructive drawings from over 246 archaeological sites. This remarkable scholarly legacy will be housed in the Alexander Architectural Archive at the University of Texas at Austin.

George Andrews died of lung cancer on May 19, 2000. He was both a practicing architect and an active Maya scholar until the last few weeks of his life. He is survived by his wife Gerrie and son Alan. ■

*Nicholas Dunning is professor in the Department of Geography at the University of Cincinnati.*

*Continued from page 25—NCPTT*

Shepard, T., and D. MacCarn

1999 *The Universal Preservation Format, A Recommended Practice for Archiving Media and Electronic Records*. ([info.wgbh.org/upf/pdfs/991231\\_UPF\\_RP.pdf](http://info.wgbh.org/upf/pdfs/991231_UPF_RP.pdf)).

Simon, A., and M. Barton (organizers)

2000 *The Future of Knowledge from the Past: Legacy Data and Archaeological Research in the Next Millennium*. Poster symposium presented at the 65th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Philadelphia.

Waters, D., and J. Garrett

1996 *Preserving Digital Information, Report of the Task Force on Archiving of Digital Information*. The Commission on Preservation and Access and The Research Libraries Group. ([www.rlg.org/ArchTF](http://www.rlg.org/ArchTF)).



## NEWS AND NOTES



Allan Maca, Field Director, was awarded a 2000 FAMSIS grant for the project titled "Foothill Settlement and Urban Planning at Late Classic Copan, Honduras." Recent research by Harvard University at Group 9J-5 represents the first project at the largest of Copan's (sub)urban groups, as well as the first large-scale excavations in the foothills of Copan's urban core. The results of ceramic analysis and carbon dating show that occupation of this area of the city extended from the Early Classic until approximately A.D. 950, a century beyond the proposed dynastic collapse. Funding from FAMSIS supports the ongoing ceramic and soil analyses, as well as the survey mapping of the northern foothills region.

A fellowship in honor of the late Dienje M. E. Kenyon has been established to support the research of women archaeologists in the early stages of their graduate training. This year's award, of \$500, will be made to a student pursuing research in Zooarchaeology, which was Kenyon's specialty. In order to qualify for the award, applicants must be enrolled in a graduate degree program focusing on Archaeology with the intention of receiving either the M.A. or Ph.D. on a topic related to Zooarchaeology, and must be in the first two years of that program. Only women will be considered for the award. Applications are to consist of (1) a statement of proposed research related to Zooarchaeology, toward the conduct of which the award would be applied, of no more than 1,500 words, including a brief statement indicating how the award would be spent in support of that research; (2) a curriculum vita; and (3) two letters of support from individuals familiar with the applicant's work and research potential. One of these letters must be from the student's primary advisor, and must indicate the year in which the applicant entered the graduate program. Strong preference will be given to students working with faculty members with zooarchaeological expertise. Applications, preferably sent via email as an attachment in Microsoft Word, are due no later than January 1, 2001, and are to be sent to Donald K. Grayson (grayson@u.washington.edu), Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 353100, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195-3100. Applicants will be notified via email that their applications have been received. Current members of the Kenyon Fellowship Committee are: Diane Gifford-Gonzalez (UC Santa Cruz), Donald K. Grayson (University of Washington), Todd Koetje (Western Washington University), Curtis W. Marean (SUNY Stony Brook), Anne Pike-Tay (Vassar College), and Katherine Spielmann (Arizona State University).

Wendy Ashmore will present the 2000 Distinguished Lecture in Archaeology at the November American Anthropological Association meeting in San Francisco. A professor in anthropology at the University of California-Riverside, Ashmore is widely known for contributions ranging from introductory teaching in archaeology (through her two popular textbooks coauthored by Robert Sharer) to social theory of settlement patterns, households,

and landscapes in archaeology. Her most recent work is *Archaeologies of Landscape: Contemporary Perspectives*, coedited by A. Bernard Knapp. A specialist in Maya archaeology, Ashmore obtained her Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, based on fieldwork at Quirigua, Guatemala. She has since conducted fieldwork in the Department of Santa Barbara, Honduras, and most recently in the Belize River Valley. Her lecture is entitled "Decisions and Dispositions: Socializing Spatial Archaeology."

The symposium "Man in the Marine Coastal Zone: Experience of the Centuries" will be held in the first half of September 2001 in Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, Russia. Optional excursions are planned to Commador Island, other natural sites, and a prehistoric site at Ushki Lake. The registration fee for foreign participants will be \$150. The symposium proceedings will be published in Russia. The first international conference concerning sustainable development in the marine coastal zone of the Russian Far East was held in 1996, sponsored by the Far Eastern State University, Western Washington University, and the Institute of Marine Biology in Vladivostok. This current symposium will continue to expose the developing knowledge about the discovery, settlement, and human activities in this important economic zone. The scope of this symposium will be expanded to include not only the natural sciences but also history, anthropology, and archaeology, and it will encompass the whole of the north Pacific Rim. The principal organizers include: Nadezhda Khristoforova (Far East State University, Vladivostok, Russia); Nina Kononenko (Institute of History, Vladivostok, Russia); Olga Selivanova (Institute of Ecology, Petropavlovsk, Russia); Michael Glassow (University of California Santa Barbara); Jim Cassidy (University of California Santa Barbara); Hiroshi Kajiwarra (Tohoku Fukushi University, Sendai, Japan); T. Serizawa (Tohoku Fukushi University, Sendai, Japan); and T. Terekhova (Far East State University, Vladivostok, Russia). The abstract for the archaeological component of the symposium is as follows: Human populations have occupied the coastal areas of the north Pacific Rim at least since the end of the last ice age, and archaeology and ethnography have revealed that coast-dwellers traditionally were active participants in coastal ecosystems. For purposes of this symposium, the north Pacific Rim is defined as extending from southeastern Korea, north to the Bering Strait, and then south to the southern boundary of California. Papers presented at this symposium will concern three principal topics: archaeological evidence of past coastal environments and environmental change, human response to environmental change, and human impact on coastal environments through their habitation and resource utilization activities. In addition, symposium papers may consider the manner in which prehistoric cultures adapted to differing environments as populations expanded into new territories. Interest in the symposium should be directed to Nadezhda Khristoforova at [eco@pin.dvgu.ru](mailto:eco@pin.dvgu.ru) or [comek@bio.dvgu.ru](mailto:comek@bio.dvgu.ru) (Russia), Michael Glassow at [glassow@sscf.ucsb.edu](mailto:glassow@sscf.ucsb.edu) or [jdc2@umail.ucsb.edu](mailto:jdc2@umail.ucsb.edu) (North America), or Hiroshi Kajiwarra at [kajiwarra@tfu.ac.jp](mailto:kajiwarra@tfu.ac.jp) (Japan).

The following projects received funding from the 2000 Foundation for Research and Exploration on Cultural Origins (FERCO) Grant Competition: Susan D. deFrance (University of Florida), "Quebrada Tacahuay and the Origins of Late Pleistocene Andean Coastal Populations"; Jon Erlandson (University of Oregon), "The Earliest Maritime Peoples of the California Coast: Chronology and Context of Early Channel Settlement"; Ernesto

*Continued on page 30*

*Continued from page 29—News and Notes*

Martin (Universidad de las Palmas de Gran Canaria), "La obsidiana en la prehistoria de Gran Canaria. Las minas de Montana de Hoarzales (San Nicolas, Gran Canaria)"; Sandra Olsen (Carnegie Museum of Natural History), "The Earliest Incursions of Hominids into Kazakhstan"; Richard M. Rothaus (St. Cloud State University), "Prehistoric and Ancient Harbors in the Korinthia (Greece): A Geoarchaeological Approach for Determining Maritime Trade Patterns, Year II"; Miriam Stark (University of Hawaii), "Emergent Trade Networks and the Origins of Complexity in Cambodia's Mekong Delta"; Andrei V. Tabarev (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Novosibirsk, Russia), "Early Cultures of the Coastal Maritime Region (Russia Far East): Origins, Sequence, Pacific Adaptation"; Mike Xu (Texas Christian University), "Prehistoric Trans-Pacific Contacts—Shang and Olmec."

**The George C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology** is announcing the third year of competition in two grant programs: One that fosters research into faunal materials and the other into the Paleoindian period. The grants are designed to support pilot studies of extensive Paleoindian and faunal collections held at the University of Wyoming or to contribute to ongoing investigations if the proposed studies are critical to their completion. The George C. Frison Institute is dedicated to enhancing research into questions of Paleoindian period and peopling of western hemisphere, especially as Wyoming data bears on these significant research topics. Each grant will pay up to \$500 directly to the principal investigator. The deadline for submission is February 1, 2001. For more information and an application, contact Director, George C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071; email ANPRO1@UWYO.EDU; or see our Web page at [uwadmnweb.uwyo.edu/anth/Frison/FRISON.html](http://uwadmnweb.uwyo.edu/anth/Frison/FRISON.html). Last year's winners of the Frison Institute grants were Bonnie L. Pitblado (Western State College in Gunnison, Colorado) and Jeannette M. Blackmar (Nebraska Historical Society, Lincoln).

**The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT)** announces its 2001 Preservation Technology and Training Grants in historic preservation. The Center is a National Park Service initiative to advance the practice of historic preservation in the fields of archeology, architecture, landscape architecture, materials conservation, ethnography, and ethnohistory. All proposals that seek to develop and distribute preservation skills and technologies for the identification, evaluation, conservation, and interpretation of cultural resources will be considered. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis, pending the availability of funds. The deadline for proposals is February 1, 2001. The complete 2001 PTT Grants announcement—including the request for proposals and instructions on how to prepare and submit applications—will be available November 1, 2000 via NCPTT's Web page at [www.ncptt.nps.gov](http://www.ncptt.nps.gov) and via return email. Email requests should be addressed to [pttgrants@ncptt.nps.gov](mailto:pttgrants@ncptt.nps.gov), leaving the subject and message line empty. The guidelines will be forwarded automatically.

**The R. L. Shep Book Award** is given annually to the publication judged to be the best book of the year in the field of ethnic textile studies. The purpose of the award is to encourage the study and understanding of ethnic textile traditions by recognizing and rewarding exceptional scholarship in the field and, at the same time, to call attention to and promote the work of the Textile Society of

America. The award consists of a \$750 prize, funded by an endowment established by Shep in 2000. The endowment is administered by the Textile Society of America, through an Award Committee appointed by the Board of Directors. Nominations for the 2000 award must be submitted in writing by March 1, 2001 to the chairperson of the Award Committee. Only books published in 2000 are eligible for the 2001 award, which will be conferred in the fall. Nomination letters must include the title of the book, year of publication, name and address of the author (or for anthologies, the principle author or editor), and name and address of the publisher. Nominations may be submitted by anyone. Nominations are open to English-language books (including bi- or multilingual publications in which all essential information appears in English). For the purpose of the award, "ethnic" textiles are defined as the non-industrial textiles of Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Native and Latin America, as well as those of identifiable cultural groups in Europe and North America. Books on subjects closely related to textiles (such as dyeing, basketry, costume design) may be nominated and will be considered based on their centrality to the intent of the award as judged by the Award Committee. Books of a variety of formats, including monographs, anthologies, and exhibition catalogs may be nominated. Complete guidelines for the award, including a description of the judging process, can be obtained by contacting Roy W. Hamilton, Chairperson, R. L. Shep Book Award Committee, Fowler Museum of Cultural History, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1549; fax: (310) 206-7007; email: [royh@arts.ucla.edu](mailto:royh@arts.ucla.edu).

**The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places** during the third 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](http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/whtnew.htm).

**California**, San Bernardino County. Black Canyon-Inscription Canyon-Black Mountain Rock Art District. Listed 9/12/00.

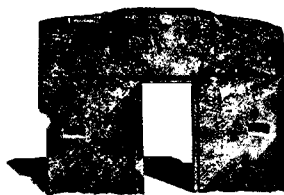
**Colorado**, El Paso County. Calhan Paint Mines Archeological District. Listed 7/14/00.

**Iowa**, Linn County. (Early Settlement and Ethnic Properties of Linn County, Iowa MPS) Dewitt-Harman Archeological Site. Listed 9/14/00.

**New York**, New York County. Lower East Side Historic District. Listed 9/07/00.

**The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS)** is pleased to announce the third annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition. Named in honor of long-time AAHS luminary, Julian Dodge Hayden, the winning entry will receive a cash prize of \$500 and publication of the paper in *Kiva*, *The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*. The competition is open only to bona fide undergraduate and graduate students at any recognized college or university. Coauthored papers will be accepted only if all authors are students. Subject matter may include the anthropology, archaeology, history, linguistics, and ethnology of the American Southwest and northern Mexico, or any other topic appropriate for publication in *Kiva*. Papers should be no more than 30 double-spaced, typewritten pages (approximately 8,000 words), including figures, tables, and references, and should conform to *Kiva* format. If the paper involves living human subjects, the author should verify, in the paper or cover letter, that the necessary permissions to publish have been obtained. Previous entries will not be considered and all judging decisions are final. If no publishable

*Continued on page 34*



## POSITIONS OPEN

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

**Position:** Senior Archaeologist

**Location:** St Paul, Minnesota

**The 106 Group** has a full-time position for a senior archaeologist. Minimum requirements: M.A. degree in anthropology or related field and 5+ years experience with emphasis on pipeline surveys. Must have good writing skills, ability to work as team, and thorough knowledge of CRM laws. Ability to adapt quickly and work well under pressure is important. Expected to manage and supervise all activities associated with archaeological projects, and ensure conformity to the scope of work, budget, and schedule. Travel is required. Excellent salary and benefits. Send résumé to Gabe Bourgerie, The 106 Group, 370 Selby Ave., St. Paul, MN 55102; Web: [www.106group.com](http://www.106group.com).

**Position:** Senior Project Archaeologist/Other Positions

**Location:** Poway, California

**Brian F. Smith and Associates** is a consulting firm located in San Diego County specializing in prehistoric and historic studies in southern California. We are seeking to fill the following temporary and full-time positions as soon as possible. Senior Project Archaeologist/Principal Investigator: This position is intended for a qualified individual with experience in California archaeology and capable of bidding, directing, researching, and reporting, for projects of all sizes. The individual should be capable to direct surveys, significance testing, and data recovery projects, track laboratory analyses, and prepare detailed technical reports. Qualifications must include an M.A., or preferably a Ph.D. in anthropology, with an emphasis in archaeology or southwest prehistory, with ample experience to demonstrate abilities listed above. Critical factors in candidate selection will include report writing experience, experience in southern California, and the ability to meet project schedules and budgets. Compensation will be commensurate with education and experience. This is not a temporary position, and we are looking for individuals interested in accepting responsibility and acting independently toward achieving project goals. Send or fax a cover letter summarizing interest and experience, brief résumé, salary history, and references. Our firm is also searching for several qualified individuals for positions including field archaeologists, archaeological monitors, paleontological monitors, laboratory technicians, and project archaeologists for prehistoric and historic projects, to be filled as soon as possible. Positions require a B.A. or M.A. in anthropology, archaeology, or a related field, and field experience in southern California or Ari-

zona. Experience in technical writing is desirable for any applicants for project archaeologist. Compensation will depend upon qualifications and ability. Send or fax a current vita and references to Brian F. Smith and Associates, 12528 Kirkham Ct., Suite 3, Poway, CA 92064; tel: (858) 486-0245; fax: (858) 486-4523.

**Position:** Visiting Scholar

**Location:** Los Angeles, California

**The Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA** invites applications for the annual Cotsen Visiting Scholars position. The purpose of this visiting scholars program is to invite an archaeologist (recent Ph.D. to senior scholar) to join the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology and to teach one graduate seminar, to conduct his/her own research and writing, and to participate in the activities of the Institute during the 2000/2001 academic year. The Cotsen Visiting Scholar will be in residence for a period of one to three 10-week quarters (October 1–June 20). A stipend of \$35,000 is available, plus a small amount of research money. Additional information about the Institute can be found at [www.sscnet.ucla.edu/foa](http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/foa). Candidates should send a letter of application that describes their current research, the proposed research/writing activities at the Institute, and the proposed seminar they will teach at UCLA. In addition, candidates should send a curriculum vita and three names and addresses of references. Applications should be sent to Cotsen Visiting Scholar Committee, The Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA, Fowler A-210, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1510. The deadline for applications is January 15, 2001.



**Position:** Assistant Curator

**Location:** Chicago, Illinois

**The Field Museum Department of Anthropology** invites applications for a full-time, tenure-track position in anthropology at the assistant curator level beginning August 2001. We seek an anthropologist with a strong commitment to the application of scientific methods in anthropology. Areas of specializations include, but are not limited to, geoarchaeology, paleoecology, ethnobiology, archaeobotany, zooarchaeology, and archaeological chemistry. Candidates with demonstrated commitments to field and laboratory research, successful grant writing, and substantial, high-visibility publications are strongly encouraged to apply. The successful candidate will have strong promise for contributing to public programs and education in a museum environment and to teaching at the university level. Candidates must have experience with material culture in their research and be willing to take an active role in curating and studying the museum's extensive collections. We seek candidates with the potential to contribute to theoretical discussions beyond their areas of topical and geographical expertise. We are looking for candidates who will make significant long-term contributions to a strong and growing Department of Anthropology. The successful candidate will (a) help develop a new laboratory of anthropological science and (b) teach scientific applications within the context of archaeology/anthropology, primarily to undergraduate and graduate students. Although the geographical focus of this position is open to any region, preference will be given to candidates who complement rather than duplicate the expertise and field experience of our existing curatorial faculty. Send detailed curriculum vita, a statement of future research goals and objectives, and the names and

*Continued on page 32*

*Continued from page 31—Positions*

addresses of three potential references by December 15, 2000 to Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, The Field Museum, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr, Chicago, IL 60605-2496. The Field Museum is an equal opportunity employer and strongly encourages applicants with diverse backgrounds.

**Position:** Assistant/Associate Professor

**Location:** Houghton, Michigan

**Michigan Technological University** invites applications for a tenure-track assistant or associate professor in Industrial and Historical Archaeology. The appointment begins in August 2001. It includes teaching at the undergraduate level, and within an established M.S. program in Industrial Archaeology that includes historians, archaeologists, architectural historians, and cultural anthropologists. The M.S. program emphasizes field-based learning and archaeological science in the comparative study of 19th- and 20th-century industrial sites and communities. Upper Michigan's historic mining locations and extractive industry provide a rich local resource base. Candidate should demonstrate an active research record combined with excellent competitive salary and benefits. Review of applications begins on December 15, 2000 and will continue until the position is filled. Send letter of application, curriculum vita, sample of scholarly work, and letters from three references to S. R. Martin, Chair, IA Search Committee, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI 49931. Program description can be found at [www.social.mtu.edu/IA/iahm.html](http://www.social.mtu.edu/IA/iahm.html). Michigan Technological University is an Equal Opportunity Educational Institution/Equal Opportunity Employer.

**Position:** Professor of Anthropology (Open Rank)

**Location:** Carbondale, Illinois

**Southern Illinois University Carbondale** invites applications for a tenure-track position in archaeology, Eastern Woodlands specialist, rank open, starting in August 2001. The closing date for applications is December 1, 2000. For full details and complete ad copy see [www.siu.edu/~anthro/position.html](http://www.siu.edu/~anthro/position.html). or contact Search Committee Chair, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Department of Anthropology, Carbondale, IL 62901-4502; email: [tthomas@siu.edu](mailto:tthomas@siu.edu). Southern Illinois University Carbondale is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**Position:** Director

**Location:** Fort Myers Beach, Florida

**The Town of Fort Myers Beach** is requesting letters of interest for a contract position as director of the Fort Myers Beach Cultural and Environmental Learning Center and Museum. Requirements include: B.A. or better with background in environmental education and cultural heritage preferred; experience in organizational, managerial, and interpersonal skills; and experience in grant writing, fund raising, revenue-generating activities, and cultural resource management. The position is a one-year renewable contract, with a salary range of \$25–35,000 per year. Any persons or businesses interested in providing this service to the Town should respond and supply a résumé, transcript of B.A., M.A. degree work, and at least three references by December 1, 2000. For further

information, including a detailed job description, contact Town Hall at (941) 765-0202. Proposals should be mailed or delivered to Town Hall, 2523 Estero Blvd., Fort Myers Beach, FL 33931.



**Position:** Assistant Professor

**Location:** Tempe, Arizona

**Arizona State University's Department of Anthropology** announces a full-time tenure-track position at the assistant professor level beginning in fall 2001. This is an opportunity for someone who creatively envisions and applies connections between anthropology and museum studies. The successful candidate will be expected to: Develop and teach graduate and undergraduate courses in museum studies and anthropology; conduct research leading to significant publications, exhibits, or other creative activities; seek external funding for creative activities; develop the direction and activities of the Department's Museum of Anthropology; and perform department, college, and university service. Requirements include: Ph.D. in anthropology awarded prior to August 15, 2001; significant professional museum experience and/or training; evidence of significant research potential; skills in teaching graduate and undergraduate courses in anthropology and museum studies; and potential for academic and professional service. Preference for demonstrated research and teaching expertise in one or more museum studies topics including: material cultures, collections management, public dimensions of museums (exhibition development, museum interpretation, visitor studies), electronic applications, current theoretical issues in museum studies, community and/or international collaborations. Subdisciplinary and geographic areas are open, but should complement existing department strengths. Applicants with an active research program that has potential to involve students are desired. Send a curriculum vita; the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of three references; and a letter of application that describes your education and experience, as well as research and teaching interests, strengths, and future plans to Search Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Box 872402, Tempe, AZ 85287-2402. The application deadline is January 5, 2001, or monthly thereafter until the position is filled. AA/EOE.

**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 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. Ph.D. required. Submit vita, the names and addresses of three references, and a short statement of interest (two 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 Oppor-



tunity 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:** Miami, Florida

**The University of Miami's Department of Anthropology** seeks applicants for the position of archaeologist at the rank of assistant professor. This full-time, tenure-track position will begin in August 2001. Requirements include a Ph.D. and prior teaching experience. This department emphasizes publications, strong commitment to teaching, and research supported by extramural funding. Specialization is open, but the department would like to enhance its position in at least one of the following topical areas: the unique setting of south Florida and the Caribbean, cultural systems, paleopathology, bioarchaeology, or historical (e.g., slave plantation) archaeology. These topical areas lend themselves to cooperative relations with established research programs and facilities in the university and they provide opportunities for establishing field schools. The position will be open until filled. Send letters of application, including curriculum vita, and names of three references to Bryan Page, Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Miami, P.O. Box 248106, Coral Gables, FL 33124-2005. The University of Miami is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

**Position:** Research Archaeologist

**Location:** Chapel Hill, North Carolina

**Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill**, invites applications for a research archaeologist position. The candidate must have experience in eastern U.S. archaeology, with strong interests in North Carolina archaeology. Ph.D. is preferred. Duties will include research, public education, and curation of archaeological collections. Will also help train undergraduate and graduate students in archaeological laboratory and field methods. For full consideration, application must arrive by January 15, 2001. Send application letter, curriculum vita, and names of three references to Search Committee, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3120. EOE/AEE.

**Position:** Lecturer

**Location:** Wilmington, North Carolina

**University of North Carolina-Wilmington Anthropology Program** seeks applicants for a 9-month, renewable, non-tenure track lecturer position. Requirements: Ph.D. in anthropology preferred (archaeologists with Southeastern U.S. regional focus are encouraged to apply), and university level teaching experience of majors and non-majors in anthropology. Position will begin August 2001. To apply, send a curriculum vita and three letters of recommendation before January 15, 2001 to James C. Sabella, Director, Anthropology Program, University North Carolina at Wilmington, 601 S. College Rd., Wilmington, NC, 28403-3297. The University of North Carolina at Wilmington is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**Position:** Assistant Professor

**Location:** Wilmington, North Carolina

**University of North Carolina-Wilmington Anthropology Program** invites application for a full-time, tenure-track position in archaeology at the assistant professor level beginning August 2001. Areas of specialization are open, but individuals with research interests in North American Southeastern Archaeology are encouraged to apply. Teaching responsibilities include upper division and introductory courses, laboratory, and field school. Ph.D. in hand at time of appointment is required. Salary is competitive. Send Letter of application, curriculum vita, and three letters of reference by January 15, 2001 to Patricia B. Lerch, Chair, Search Committee, Anthropology Program, University of North Carolina at Wilmington, 601 S. College Rd., Wilmington, NC 28403-3297. The university of North Carolina at Wilmington is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

**Position:** Professor

**Location:** University Park, Pennsylvania

**The Pennsylvania State University Department of Anthropology** seeks a senior North American archaeologist to join its distinguished faculty. Topical specializations are flexible. The Department of Anthropology has a strong commitment to both undergraduate and graduate teaching, and to active field and laboratory research that is scientific, ecological, demographic, and quantitative. Appointment effective fall 2001 is desirable. Applications received by November 30, 2000 will be assured consideration; however, all applications will be considered until the position is filled. Send letter of application, curriculum vita, and the names of three references to Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Box B, 409 Carpenter Building, Penn State University, University Park, PA 16802-3404. AA/EOE.

**Position:** Assistant Professor

**Location:** Seattle, Washington

**The University of Washington (Seattle)** seeks a Ph.D. archaeologist whose interests and expertise complement and are consistent with the scientific focus of the Archaeology Program. The appointment will be at the level of advanced, tenure-track Assistant Professor or tenured Associate Professor, and will begin September 2001. The successful candidate will have an active field program; demonstrated success in securing extramural support; close familiarity with current theoretical issues; a strong publication record; and at least one year's experience in classroom teaching and supervision of graduate students. Duties will include teaching. Geographical area of focus is open. Only applications received before December 1, 2000 are assured of consideration. Send letter of interest, curriculum vita, and names of three referees to Angela E. Close, Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology Box 353100, University of Washington, Seattle WA 98195-3100. The University of Washington is building a culturally diverse faculty and strongly encourages applications from female and minority candidates. The University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer.



*Continued from page 33—Positions*

**Position:** Assistant Professor

**Location:** La Crosse, Wisconsin

**The Department of Sociology and Archaeology at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse** seeks an archaeologist specializing in the ancient peoples of North America. This is a full-time, tenure-track position at the assistant professor level beginning fall 2001. Duties will include standard faculty responsibilities for research, teaching four classes each semester and university/community service. Ph.D. preferred, ABD considered if degree completed by August, 2001. Potential for excellence in undergraduate teaching required. Regional research focus and time period within North America are open, but applicant must have an ongoing field program to provide biannual field school opportunities for UW-La Crosse students. The regional research focus within North America is open, but topical and theoretical expertise should complement existing faculty strengths including Archaeological Methods and Theory, History of Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, and Research Methods. The position will include Introductory Archaeology courses for non-majors. A review of applications will begin on December 1, 2000. Please send a cover letter, curriculum vita, statement of current research, evidence of teaching ability and three letters of recommendation to Archaeology Search Committee, Department of Sociology and Archaeology, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, 1725 State St., La Crosse, WI 54601. UW-La Crosse is a small city nestled between scenic bluffs in the Mississippi River valley and is only a few hours drive from both Minneapolis, Minnesota and Madison, Wisconsin. The university enrolls nearly 9,000 students, with about 100 of these majoring in the Archaeological Studies. Archaeological Studies shares a newly renovated, fully equipped archaeology building and laboratory with the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center. UW-L is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer that values diversity as an educational resource. Applications from all under-represented groups are especially encouraged to apply.

**Position:** Assistant Professor

**Location:** Pullman, Washington

**Washington State University Department of Anthropology, Pullman**, invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professorship in archaeology to begin August 16, 2001. Required qualifications include a Ph.D. in anthropology or archaeology by May 2001; an active program of field research in the Greater Southwest; and demonstrated excellence in teaching and research. Preference will be given to applicants with topical expertise in Darwinian approaches (broadly defined to include but not be limited to evolutionary ecology and complex adaptive systems theory), as well as methodological expertise in GIS, modeling/simulation, or ceramic analyses. Ability to teach an introduction to general anthropology, an undergraduate survey of North American archaeology, and a graduate introduction to history of archaeological method and theory is desired. Submit a letter outlining qualifications including courses taught, curriculum vita, and names, addresses, phone numbers, and email address of three referees to Timothy A. Kohler, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4910. The application deadline is December 15, 2000. WSU is an EO/AA educator and employer.



**Position:** Assistant Professor, Archaeologist

**Location:** Kent, Ohio

**A tenure-track position at Kent State University** is to begin fall 2001. The current prehistory focus of the department is eastern North America; other geographic areas will be considered. Qualifications include a Ph.D. and an established record of research and publication. The application deadline is February 1, 2001. To apply, send vita and supporting data to Search Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, Kent State University, P.O. Box 5190, Kent, OH 44242-0001. ☐

*Continued from page 27—Kennewick*

fundamental to NAGPRA has been eliminated. This represents a devastating loss to science and to the public.

Scientific interests in human remains and cultural items derive from their ability to tell us about our nation's and, indeed, our human heritage. There is enormous public interest in understanding the original peopling of the Americas and the history of Native American groups. Important medical research will continue to benefit from the study of ancient human remains. The study of Native American human remains, along with those from cultural groups both inside and outside of the Americas, will be essential to these and many other worthy efforts.

SAA does not suggest that public interests necessarily outweigh those of tribes. Indeed, since 1986, it has been SAA's position that Native American interests in repatriation must be taken into account and balanced with public interests in scientific study. The weight accorded traditional Native American interests should be based on the strength of their relationship to the human remains and the weight accorded scientific interests should depend upon the ability of the remains to contribute to scientific understandings of the past.

SAA supported NAGPRA in 1990 and has continued to support NAGPRA because we believed that it achieved a reasonable balance of competing interests. However, SAA will strive to remedy those aspects of the Secretary of the Interior's decision that serve to defeat this fundamental objective. ☐

*Continued from page 31—News and Notes*

papers are received, no award will be given. Judging criteria include, but are not limited to, quality of writing, degree of original research and use of original data, appropriateness of subject matter, and length. The deadline for submissions is January 15, 2001. Late entries will not be accepted. Send four copies of the paper and proof of student status to Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, AAHS, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026. For more information, contact Laurie Webster at (520) 325-5435 or lwebster@azstarnet.com.

**Seeking a light weight, foldable, backpack-fitting archaeology screen.** If you have one, know of one, or have a design for one, please contact Ellen Eubanks, email: eeubanks@fs.fed.us; tel: (909) 599-1267 ext. 225. The U.S. Forest Service is interested in designing and developing an archaeology screen that one can carry in or attached to a backpack. It must be light. The dimensions, when set up, are approximately 18" square or diameter and 4-5" deep, perhaps with interchangeable screens, 1/4 and 1/8". The frame would be suspended from a tree or have legs. All information will be appreciated. ☐

*Continued from page 36—Calendar*

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. For further information, contact festival secretary Maria Palatou at AGON c/o Archaiaologia 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.

February 24–25, 2001

**The annual meeting of the Midwest Conference on Andean and Amazonian Archaeology and Ethnohistory** will be held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. For details, contact Jeffrey R. Parsons, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; email: jpar@umich.edu.

March 23–24, 2001

**Hunters and Gatherers in Theory and Archaeological Research** is the topic of the 18th Annual Visiting Scholar Conference sponsored by the Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. The conference will consist of four half-day sessions focusing on subsistence, settlement, production, and institutions. We encourage a diversity of theoretical perspectives from behavioral ecology to structural Marxism to institutional economics. Participants are encouraged to debate, challenge assumptions, and present data that test the explanatory power of various models. Abstracts must be submitted by December 1, 2000. Abstracts will be peer reviewed and authors notified of their acceptance by early January 2001. For additional information or submission, contact George Crothers, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527; tel: (618) 453-5032; email: crothers@siu.edu; Web: [www.siu.edu/~cai/vs.htm](http://www.siu.edu/~cai/vs.htm).

March 22–25, 2001

**The 2e Festival du Film Archéologique de Nyon** held in Nyon, Switzerland and presented under the auspices of the Musée Romain de Nyon is a selective and didactic biennial event featuring recent production. Programming is framed by introductory talks and question-and-answer sessions led by area specialists. After the festival, parts of the program tour local

schools. Screenings will be held at l'Usine a Gaz, 1 Rue Cesar Soulie. Contact Christophe Goumand, Director. Musée Romain de Nyon, Rue Maupertuis, 1260 Nyon, Switzerland; tel: + (41-22) 363-82-82; fax: + (41-22) 363-82-86; email: [musee.romain@nyon.ch](mailto:musee.romain@nyon.ch).

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](http://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](mailto:walker@sscf.ucsb.edu). For information on local arrangements, contact cochairs David Frayer, tel: (785) 864-2633; email: [frayer@ukans.edu](mailto: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](mailto:sgray@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu).

April 4–7, 2001

**The 6e Festival du Film d'Archéologie d'Amiens** is a biennial festival of recent films on archaeology organized by themes. Selective and pedagogic, parts of the program tour regional schools and cultural centers following the festival. This edition will feature films about ancient civilizations of Latin America (Maya, Aztec, and Inca) and Chinese archaeology, along with a recurring section known as "Archaeology in the News." Contact Tahar Ben Redjeb, Director, Centre Interdisciplinaire de Recherches Archéologiques de la Somme (CIRAS), 5 Rue Henri Daussey, 80044 Amiens, France; tel: + (33-3) 22-97-33-44; fax: + (33-3) 22-97-33-56; email: [ciras@wanadoo.fr](mailto: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](mailto:meetings@saa.org); Web: [www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org).

August 26–30, 2001

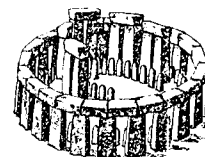
**The 10th Archaeological Chemistry Symposium** will be held as part of the American Chemical Society Meeting in Chicago. Papers in all areas of chemistry applied to the study of archaeological materials and chemistry employed to answer archaeological problems will be presented. Abstracts may be submitted by April 27, 2001, through the ACS Electronic submission system, [acs.comfex.com/oasys.htm](http://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](http://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](mailto:jakes.1@osu.edu).

November 17–19, 2001

**The 4e Festival International du Film Archéologique** is held in Brussels, Belgium. Building on traditions and relationships established by a previous Brussels festival whose name it adopted in 1995, this biennial event focuses on recent production about all aspects of archaeology with an emphasis on good cinematography. Screenings will be held at Fortis Banque auditorium, 1 Rue de la Chancellerie. The entry deadline is April 30, 2001. For information, contact Serge Lemaitre, President, or Bénédicte Van Schoute, Secretary, at Asbl Kineon, 26, Rue des Pierres Rouges, B-1170 Brussels, Belgium; tel/fax: + (32-2) 672-82-91; email: [asblkineon@hotmail.com](mailto:asblkineon@hotmail.com).

November 28–December 2, 2001

**The 100th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association** will be held at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, DC. Special activities exploring the history of American anthropology will be presented as part of this centennial meeting. Submission information appears in the January 2001 *Anthropology News* and at [www.aaanet.org](http://www.aaanet.org). For more information, contact AAA Meetings Department, 4350 N. Fairfax Dr., Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203-1620; tel: (703) 528-1902 ext. 2; email: [jmeier@aaanet.org](mailto:jmeier@aaanet.org).



## Calendar

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

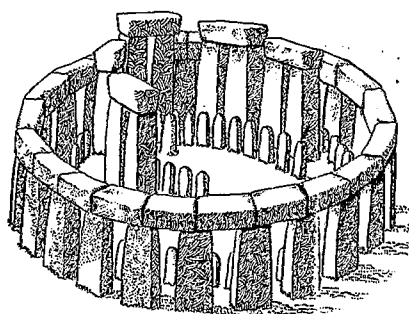
**The CBA/BUFVC Channel 4 Film Awards Ceremony** will be held in the Great Hall of Edinburgh Castle. These biennial awards are presented by the Council for British Archaeology/British Film and Video Council Working Party to British-made broadcast and non-broadcast productions. This year a third prize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

December 6–8, 2000

**Maya Representations, Uses and Beliefs related to Space** is the theme of an international interdisciplinary conference that will be held at the Maison de l'Archéologie et de l'Ethnologie, Nanterre, France. Contributions in archaeology, art history, social anthropology, and linguistics will explore three lines of investigation: the Maya landscape and its history; natural versus social: landscape markers and categories; and landscape inhabitants. For additional information, contact: Pierre Becquelin, Equipe Archéologie des Amériques; Maison de l'Archéologie et de l'Ethnologie 21, allée de l'Université F-92023 Nanterre Cedex; email: becquelin@mae.u-paris10.fr.



December 31, 2000–January 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 cul-

ture. 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 at ethel.as.arizona.edu/~white/insap or from insap3@oapa.astropa.unipa.it.

January 9–13, 2001

**The Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology 2001** will be held aboard the historic luxury liner *Queen Mary* in Long Beach, California. The theme of this year's conference is "Teach the Mind—Touch the Spirit." An early registration fee of \$130 (before December 1) includes a banquet buffet, receptions, and access to all symposia. For more information, contact conference chair Sheli O. Smith (sheliosmith@yahoo.com), terrestrial program chair William B. Lees (wblees@aol.com), or underwater program chair Charles D. Beeker (cbeeker@indiana.edu). For detailed information about conference session schedules, continuing education workshops, local arrangements, and tours consult the Society for Historical Archaeology Web site at www.sha.org.

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

Continued on page 35

Ⓢ The paper used in this publication meets the requirements of ANSI/NISO Z39.48-1992 (Permanence of Paper).  
 ♻ Printed on recycled paper.

672096-00  
 Lana Leon  
 900 2nd Street NE # 12  
 Washington DC 20002-3557

3943 283 71

**SAA**  
 SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY  
 900 Second Street NE #12  
 Washington DC 20002 USA

Non-profit Org.  
 U.S. Postage  
**PAID**  
 Lawrence, KS  
 Permit 467