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The Return of the Native Symbol: Peru Picks *Spondylus* to Represent New Integration with Ecuador

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The Return of the Native Symbol:
Peru Picks *Spondylus* to Represent New Integration with Ecuador

Daniel H. Sandweiss

Throughout much of the globe and for thousands of years, people have attributed special significance to shells of the genus *Spondylus*, aka the thorny oyster, or *mullu* in Quechua (the native language in much of the Andes). In the Mediterranean, in Melanesia, through much of the New World, and especially in Andean South America, the bright red and white, spiny *Spondylus* has a long history as an important religious icon and primitive valuable. Along the Pacific coast of South America, *Spondylus* grows only in the warm waters of the Ecuadorian coast, but it was traded south to Peru for at least 3,000 years. Since early Colonial times, however, *Spondylus* in the Andes has largely been viewed as a curio for collectors and an object for archaeological study. All that is changing now: the Peruvian government recently chose *Spondylus* to symbolize the new integration with Ecuador, and they did so for the right--archaeological--reasons.

In the Andean region, *Spondylus* has long drawn the attention of scholars interested in the past, including archaeologists such as Allison Paulsen (1974, The Thorny Oyster and the Voice of God: *Spondylus* and *Strombus* in Andean Prehistory, *American Antiquity* 39: 421-434) and Jorge Marcos (1977-1978, Cruising to Acapulco and Back with the Thorny Oyster Set: A Model for a Lineal Exchange System, *Journal of the Steward Anthropological Society* 9: 99-132), art historians such as Judith Davidson (1981, El *Spondylus* en la cosmología Chimú, *Revista del Museo Nacional* 45: 75-87,) and Joanne Pillsbury (1996, The Thorny Oyster and the Origins of Empire: Implications of Recently Uncovered Spondylus Imagery from Chan Chan, Peru, *Latin American Antiquity* 7: 313-340), and ethnohistorians such as Mara Rostworowski (1989, inter alia, Costa peruana prehispánica, Lima: Instituto de Estudios Peruanos) and Anne Marie Hocquenghem (1993, inter alia, Rutas de entrada de *mullu* en el extremo norte del Perú, *Bulletin de l'Institut ais d'études Andines* 22: 701-719).

Spondylus first appears in Peruvian archaeological sites during the Late Preceramic Period (ca. 5000-3800 B.P.), but finds of this antiquity are few and small. By the Early Horizon (ca. 2500-2200 B.P.), it had supplanted the indigenous, cold-water mollusk *Choromytilus chorus* as the shell icon of the Peruvian elite, although *Choromytilus* continued to be offered by commoners throughout the prehistoric epochs. During the succeeding periods, the thorny oyster became increasingly common in burials and offerings, where its context indicates more and more clearly the importance of *Spondylus* in ancient Andean ritual life. It also appears in the iconography of diverse cultures, including north coast images of divers collecting *Spondylus* shells from the seafloor--presumably in Ecuador (e.g., A. Cordy-Collins, 1990, Fonga Sigde: Shell Purveyor to the Chimu Kings, pp. 393-417 in *The Northern Dynasties: Kingship and Statecraft in Chimor*, edited by M. E. Moseley and A. Cordy-Collins, Washington, D.C: Dumbarton Oaks).

By late prehispanic times, the thorny oyster was distributed widely throughout the central Andes. Vast quantities of *Spondylus* shell have been found at sites on the north coast of Peru such as Chan Chan, capital of the Chimú empire, and it is present over a much wider region. Archaeologists have recovered figurines carved out of *Spondylus* from high-altitude Inka sites in southern Peru and Chile, identical to figurines found at central and north coast centers such as Túcume (T. Heyerdahl, D. H. Sandweiss, and A. Narváez,

1995, *Pyramids of Túcume*, Thames & Hudson, New York). Chaquira, small beads made of *Spondylus* shell and other materials, litter sites along the Peruvian coast.

During the final prehispanic periods, a wealth of ethnohistoric evidence adds to the archaeological data. In a series of books and articles (e.g., Costa . . .) based on a 1570s Spanish document, Rostworowski has linked the Chincha kingdom of southern Peru with the *Spondylus* trade from Ecuador before and during the Inka Empire. However, excavations in Chincha during the 1980s confirmed the results of Max Uhle's work in 1901: *Spondylus* is very rare in middens and burials, nor does it appear in local collections of ancient objects. Chincha was probably a latecomer to the shell trade, most likely receiving the *Spondylus* franchise from the Inka in exchange for peaceful submission to the empire (D. H. Sandweiss, 1992, The Archaeology of Chincha Fishermen: Specialization and Status in Inka Peru, *Bulletin of Carnegie Museum* 29). Prior to the Inka conquest of the Peruvian coast, trade with Ecuador seems to have been in the hands of the Chimú. This north coast empire was located much closer to Ecuador, and Chimú sites are full of *Spondylus*. It would have made little geopolitical sense for the Inka to leave the acquisition and distribution of such an important ritual offering in the hands of their major rivals, the Chimú. Chincha was closer to the highland Inka capital of Cuzco, at a good spot for shifting cargo from boats to porters for the trek inland, and it would have been much easier to control than the more distant and far more powerful Chimú empire.

Regardless of who controlled *Spondylus* trade during late prehispanic time, there is no question of the shell's importance. Many documentary sources link it with water rituals. In one Quechua myth recorded during the Catholic Church's campaign to extirpate idolatries in the early 17th century, *Spondylus* is offered to a powerful god, who eats the shells with gusto ("making them crunch with a Cap Cap sound") (F. Salomon and G. L. Urioste, translators, 1991, *The Huarochiri Manuscript: A Testament of Ancient and Colonial Andean Religion*, p. 116. University of Texas Press, Austin). Even in the early Colonial Period, the thorny oyster retained its value for the native peoples; Rostworowski (Costa . . . , p. 224) notes that it was still highly valued in the 17th century, and that Spaniards as well as natives were involved in the *Spondylus* trade. In modern times, the ritual importance of the thorny oyster has been much diminished but not completely eradicated. However, *Spondylus* is now mined from prehispanic sites rather than traded from Ecuador. An archaeologist from Ayacucho in Peru's southern highlands told me 15 years ago that he had heard of caravans bringing *Spondylus* from south coast sites to Ayacucho, and the section of the Chiclayo market that sells paraphernalia for curers and sorcerers often displays thorny oysters looted from graves in the surrounding Lambayeque valley.

Now *Spondylus* is back, and precisely because of its prehispanic importance as an Ecuadorian item traded to and highly valued in Peru. On October 26, 1998, the presidents of Peru and Ecuador met in Brasilia to sign a peace agreement ending over 50 years of often-armed border dispute. Indeed, as recently as 1995, these Andean neighbors were fighting along their jungle frontier. As a result of this situation (fortunately resolved after several months), Jim Richardson (Carnegie Museum/University of Pittsburgh) and I almost had to cancel our summer field season based at the northern oil port of Talara, where Peru has its forward fighter base. Friends in town told us of nightly blackouts and constant alerts during the conflict--every time any military craft took off from Guayaquil, about a 10 minute flight away in southern Ecuador, the Peruvian squadrons had to scramble. Even the Panamerican highway was affected: near the Talara airfield, a long section had recently been widened, repaved, and painted with wide stripes as a secondary landing field for the fighters.

In his speech at Brasilia, Ecuadorian President Jamil Mahuad made the first public reference to *Spondylus* in the context of the new integration between his country and Peru. Addressing Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori, he said "The history of our countries is much closer and tighter than the problems of the last decades: when the Lord of Sipán was found, he had among his ornaments gold, silver, and the *Spondylus* shell, which is only found . . . in Ecuador" (**www.peruonline.net/mullu/discjm.htm**).

In mid-December 1998, the head of PromPeru (a Peruvian government institution charged with promoting Peru to tourists and investors) took Mahuad's statement and other references to *Spondylus* one step further. At a conference on the new binational integration, PromPeru President Beatriz Boza gave a speech, "*Spondylus*: Symbol of Shared Illusions," in which she proposed that the *Spondylus* shell be the official icon of the emerging relationship between Peru and Ecuador (**www.peruonline.net/ESPECIALES/EL_DORADO/Oct-Dic98/editorial/editorial.htm**). The speech was reported in the Lima paper *El Comercio* on December 17, 1998,

under the headline "*Spondylus* Will Be the Symbol of the Integration between Peru and Ecuador" (**www.elcomercio.com.pe/webcomercio/1998/12/16/fs5n2.htm**). Boza points briefly but accurately to a number of archaeological contexts in which *Spondylus* was an important element, and concludes by stating that "*Spondylus* reminds us of the constructive force of this millennary exchange, real and symbolic . . ." Most recently, PromPeru has established a Web site dedicated to the thorny oyster and its new symbolic intent (**www.peruonline.net/mullu/Deafult.htm** [sic]).

In more than 20 years of research in Peru, I cannot recall a similar, government-sponsored use of precolumbian symbols to deliberately forge modern identity. Certainly, many archaeological sites and pieces of ancient art have been reproduced for their aesthetic context and their attraction for tourists. How often have we seen pictures of Machu Picchu, the Nazca lines, or a Moche face jar? The Peruvian national oil company PetroPeru, while it existed, used a generic Middle Sicán (Lambayeque valley) mask as its logo; however, at the time it was chosen, little was known archaeologically about these often-looted gold objects (thanks to Izumi Shimada and his colleagues, we now know more). Indeed, Peruvian friends have told me that in the years before Velasco's 1968 coup and his attempt to give equal place to Peru's native cultures, it was a serious insult to call someone "cara de huaco" (precolumbian pot-face). They also tell me that despite the economic and political failure of Velasco's government, he did set in motion a slow wave of change in the average Peruvian's attitude toward their ancestors and their ancestral culture. Maybe it is this same wave that has now washed ashore *Spondylus* in an innovative attempt to value the past while seeking to improve the future.

Daniel H. Sandweiss is assistant professor of anthropology and quaternary studies at the University of Maine-Orono. All photographs in this article were taken by Sandweiss.

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Editor's Corner

SAA, of course, has its origins in Americanist archaeology. I mean this in both the intellectual, as well as the more obvious geographical sense. Our early society was focused mostly upon research in North America, but through time, it became more inclusive, reaching out to colleagues in Latin America, Europe, and other parts of the world. Intellectually, however, and despite the changes that have swept through how we conceptualize archaeology, we remain a strongly Americanist organization. There is nothing wrong with this of course, but it is good to be reminded that our perspective, no matter how diverse it has become, is only part of a much larger archaeological world. In this issue, Peter White of the University of Sydney, writes about his experience at the recently concluded World Archaeology Congress 4 (WAC4), which was held in South Africa. I hope his piece will serve as a reminder to us of that world. I have a hunch that many SAA members may well find the activities of the WAC to be of limited interest, and possibly even irrelevant, to their own concerns. Part of this stems, I'm sure, from the perception that WAC is political, and that it thrives on controversy. But politics are part of our lives, and it is important that we accept this and learn from it regardless of our personal beliefs. One of the most important things Peter reminds us of is that WAC is the closest thing out there to a truly world congress of archaeology, and that maybe, just maybe, there is something new and interesting to learn when scholars from very different backgrounds and lives meet to talk about their shared passion--archaeology. Look for other perspectives on WAC4 in upcoming issues of the *Bulletin*.

ROPA is dead--long live the Register! No, ROPA has not somehow vanished, but it has in a sense changed its name. It asks to be referred to as the Register, and thus, the only time you'll see the acronym ROPA in the *Bulletin*, as well as SAA-wide, is in a historical sense. We've changed their logo for their column, but their activity remains the same--registering archaeologists who subscribe to and agree to adhere to a strict code of ethics.

Slinging Spears

Recent Evidence on Flexible Shaft Spear Throwers

John Palter

More than 20 years ago, I proposed that the category of artifacts in North America collectively known as spear thrower adjuncts, bannerstones, or atlatl weights, were intended to be used to exploit the potential of a flexible shaft weapon (1976, J. Palter, A New Approach to the Significance of the "Weighted" Spear Thrower. *American Antiquity* 41: 500-510). This conclusion was based on archaeological and ethnological evidence. The principal archaeological evidence was the fact that stone weights had been found in close association with well-preserved, thin, flat, flexible, Basket Maker II spear throwers in the American Southwest (1919, A. V. Kidder and S. J. Guernsey, Archaeological Explorations in Northeastern Arizona. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 65). The ethnological evidence came from two sources: the examination of two remarkably flexible spear throwers from the Australian collection at the British Museum of Mankind, and the discovery of a manuscript from the ship's journal of Her Majesty's Schooner *Bramble*, recorded by John Sweatman while on a surveying expedition along the north Australian coast in the late 1840s. Sweatman observed that the natives in and around the region of Port Essington on the Cobourg Peninsula employed two different types of "throwing sticks," each reserved for different activities. For the purpose of hurling long and relatively heavy war spears, flat, broad, rigid shaft spear throwers were used. For the purpose of hunting birds and other small animals, however, he observed that the type of throwing stick employed was "longer, broader, and very springy, the natives being able to crack it like a whip"(J. Sweatman, 1848, Journal of a surveying voyage to the northeast coast of Australia and Torres' Straits, in Her Majesty's Schooner *Bramble*, Lt. C. B. Yule, Commander, 1842-1847, Mitchell Library, MS. A1725. Cambridge).

I concluded, on the basis of this evidence, that flexible shaft spear throwers may have been in general use throughout the distributional range of artifacts described as atlatl weights or bannerstones. The purpose of these artifacts was to enhance the performance of flexible shaft construction. I recommended that further experimentation would be necessary to confirm the potential of attaching weights to the shaft of these weapons.

Recent evidence has come to my attention that appears to shed new light on this subject. There are numerous national and international atlatl associations that promote the exchange of information on the sale and construction of modern versions of the atlatl, as well as schedule distance and accuracy competitions. There is even an international standard for judging these competitions. I recently contacted one competitor, Ray Strischek, a member of the Ohio Atlatl Association, and the World Atlatl Association International Standard Accuracy Competition champion in 1997. He had some interesting comments regarding the use of flexible shaft atlatls.

First of all, he stated that although he started out competing with rigid atlatls, he later switched to the manufacture of a flexible shaft design.

> I started out with rigid atlatls. During the casting motion, as the atlatl is levered forward and when the atlatl is more or less vertical, I noticed that my wrist would start hurting from the strain, and, since this is the point in the casting motion when pulling the atlatl changes to pushing the atlatl, I noticed my forward motion slowed or hesitated somewhat, and the spur would start to wobble back and forth a little.

> Out of curiosity, I made a flexible atlatl, and, noticed that the moment of the most flex in the atlatl shaft also happened at the moment when the atlatl shaft was vertical. In my opinion, the flexing of the atlatl acts as a shock absorber. Certainly the strain on my wrist was reduced and I no longer felt that hesitation when the atlatl shaft was vertical. I was able to just plow on through the casting motion.
>
> I noticed that there is a slight increase in distance achieved with a flexible atlatl versus the rigid atlatl, but the increase is only slight and in my opinion the increase comes from not losing momentum during that transition from pulling to pushing.
>
> In my opinion, the flexing atlatl acts as a shock absorber allowing for a smooth, non stop momentum building cast, and the atlatl weight keeps the flexing dart from causing a wobble at the spur end of the atlatl. Both assets increase control, which allows for consistency, which in turn improves accuracy.
>
> (R. Strischek, 1998, personal communication)

Strischek also noted the recent popularity of the flexible, weighted atlatl in national and international competition.

> The survey I did last year (1997) was of 40 atlatlists from the United States and Europe. The Americans preferred 24 to 26" flexible/weighted atlatls while the Europeans favored 30 to 38" rigid/un-weighted atlatls.

He also noted that an equipment survey of 18 atlatl competitors scoring 60 or above on an International Standard Accuracy Competition in 1998, "16 atlatls were flexible, two atlatls were rigid." Of the 16 flexible atlatls, 14 had weights attached along the shaft.

Although recent competition does not prove that flexible shaft, weighted spear throwers were in general use among the aboriginal populations of North America, the emerging preference for such a weapon by modern-day competitors does lend support for such a conclusion. It does appear that there are advantages for such a design. Certainly, as in any sport, superior equipment is a powerful incentive for arriving at the optimum specifications for construction. It will be interesting to see if European atlatl enthusiasts will adopt a flexible/weighted shaft design to remain competitive with the Americans.

John Palter has an M.A. in anthropology from SUNY-Albany, and is currently a computer systems engineer in Novato, California.

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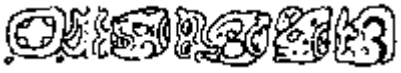
Letters to the Editor



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In the interesting and useful article by Baxter and Van Wormer in the latest *SAA Bulletin*, [1999 (17)1: 30], mention of the *Journal of Anthropological Research (JAR)* was omitted. *JAR* (originally the *SW Journal of Anthropology)* has been publishing original articles and book reviews in archaeology (as well as in the other subdisciplines of anthropology) since 1945 and is a major publishing outlet for archaeologists worldwide. Instructions for authors are published on the inside back cover of every quarterly issue and replicated on our Web page which is **www.unm.edu/~jar**. *JAR* is an independent, nonprofit journal of anthropology, published by the University of New Mexico, with 1,300 subscribers worldwide.

L. G. Straus
University of New Mexico
Editor, *Journal of Anthropological Research*

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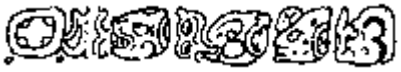
I enjoy the *Bulletin* and its diverse, timely contents.Keep it coming! The latest issue [1999, 17(1): 18-22] has two articles on teaching archaeology in the 21st century, at graduate and undergraduate levels. They are good, but they prompt me to pose challenges. Stewardship and site preservation are important, *but* our approach is much too myopic. Who considers the thousands of sites not found in every state every year, but which are adversely affected by natural and human agencies? Looting (in Virginia) is minor compared to damage done by other actions, including official inaction--neglect. Based on my 50 years' experience, I estimate losses in Virginia at more than 5,000 sites per year. All should be seen by a trained person, even though 90 percent can't be "written off" immediately. Professionals are too few to do this job alone, but they can teach and encourage local volunteers to watch land alterations, recognize and judge site evidence, and call for help on important sites. Ten percent (500) might deserve Phase II testing to prove importance, and (maybe) one percent (50) will need protection or major rescue efforts. Our profession is not thinking in such broad terms, but it should. It also should teach students this fact--we cannot protect sites we do not find, test, and evaluate.

Owners of sites make the best stewards, but most must be told of sites on their land and how important they are. This mandates early surveys and testing. Also, the public, which includes landowners, should be welcomed at every dig, so they can learn what remains look like and how they are studied. While there, they can talk with the project director and report sites they suspect or know about. I have had marked success with these tactics over many years. I wish all archaeologists would follow suit. If they did, we could truly protect our past. As of now, I doubt if we find and save even 20 percent of our sites. Most sites are on private land, and there is rarely money to pay for archaeology--it has to be done *pro bono* or through unpaid, guided volunteers. We ought to *try*, at

least! We cannot hope to save all sites, but we should try to save their data. Does anyone dispute these implied challenges?

Howard A. MacCord, Sr.
Archaeologist, retired



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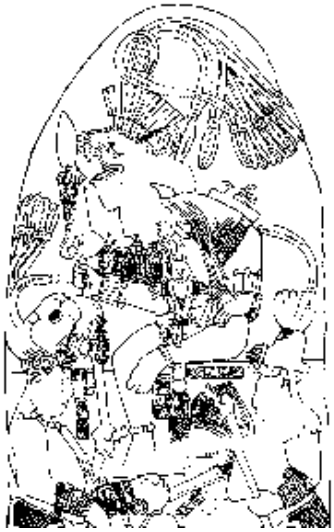
Archaeopolitics: Disturbing ARPA Decision Handed Down



Donald Forsyth Craib

On October 16, 1998, Federal District Court Judge Bruce Jenkins ignored the Archaeological Resource Protection Act's (16 U.S.C.470aa) "archaeological value" figure in the case of *U.S. v. John C. Hunter* and sentenced Hunter to 10 months in prison rather than the 12 to 18 months he should have received given the archaeological value and "cost of restoration and repair" figures for the damage he caused. The sentencing resulted from Hunter's guilty pleas to violations of ARPA for three looting incidents on federal lands in Utah, two at a site in the Dixie National Forest in 1995, and one at a site on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands in the Dixie Resource Management Area in 1993.

In the Dixie National Forest case, U.S. Forest Service archaeologist Stan McDonald followed the procedures established by the ARPA Uniform Regulations (43 CFR part 7) in determining figures of $27,502.18 for archaeological value and $8,430.29 for cost of restoration and repair, for a total damage figure of $35,932.47. In the Dixie Resource Management Area case, BLM archaeologist John Herron also used the ARPA procedures to determine figures of $6,736.00 for archaeological value and $1,231.18 for cost of restoration and repair, for a total damage figure of $7,967.18.

In Judge Jenkins' written opinion on Hunter's sentencing, the judge stated, ". . . the Court finds that the calculations supplied by the United States are unreliable and overstate the archaeological value associated with Hunter's unlawful activities . . . Instead, the offered archaeological value presents a fiction" (November 4, 1998, Memorandum Opinion, p. 17). Judge Jenkins arrived at this finding despite the fact that SAA Task Force on Archaeological Law Enforcement chair Martin McAllister, the nationally recognized expert on archaeological damage assessment, testified in the sentencing hearing that archaeologists McDonald and Herron had carefully followed the ARPA procedures for determining archaeological value.

As an alternative to archaeological value, Judge Jenkins concluded, ". . . an additional $2,000 should be added to the cost of restoration and repair [$9,661.24 for the two sites] to reflect . . . [aesthetic] diminishment at the sites . . . [so] the total `loss' for sentencing purposes is $11,661.47" (November 4, 1998, Memorandum Opinion, p. 8). Judge Jenkins' ruling not only substitutes the questionable "aesthetic diminishment" figure for archaeological value that is legally established by ARPA and the ARPA Uniform Regulations, but also challenges the ability of professional archaeologists to reliably identify costs for the retrieval of scientific information about the past, which is the principle on which the concept of archaeological value is based.

In response to this situation, Assistant U.S. Attorney Wayne Dance, District of Utah, who prosecuted the ARPA case against Hunter, is requesting an appeal of Judge Jenkins' sentence by the U.S. Department of Justice. To express SAA support of the appeal, the following letter was sent to the Solicitor General of the United States.

January 5, 1999

Honorable Seth P. Waxman
Solicitor General of the United States

Main Justice Bldg., Room 5712
10th & Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Waxman:

In the recent *U.S. v. John C. Hunter* case in the District of Utah, which involved violations of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), U.S. Senior District Judge Bruce S. Jenkins found that the use of "archaeological value" figures in this case, "presents a fiction" (see page 17 of Judge Jenkins November 4, 1998, Memorandum Opinion). The Society for American Archaeology believes that this opinion and the resulting sentencing of Mr. Hunter were in error for the following reasons.

First, the concept of "archaeological value" is statutorily established by ARPA which states that:

> Any person who knowingly violates, or counsels, procures, solicits, or employs any other person to violate, any prohibition contained in subsection (a), (b), or (c) of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both: provided however, that if the commercial or archaeological value of the archaeological resources involved and the cost of restoration and repair of such resources exceeds the sum of $500 such person shall be fined not more than $20,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both [16 USC 470ee(d)].

Second, the manner in which "archaeological value" will be determined is legally established by the ARPA Uniform Regulations which state that:

> For the purpose of this part, the archaeological value of any resource involved in a violation [of ARPA] shall be the value of the information associated with the archaeological resource. This value shall be appraised in terms of the costs of the retrieval of the scientific information which would have been obtainable prior to the violation. These costs may include, but need not be limited to, the cost of preparing a research design, conducting field work, carrying out laboratory analysis, and preparing reports as would be necessary to realize the information potential [ARPA Uniform Regulations Section .14(a)].

Third, professional archaeologists routinely determine the costs of retrieval of scientific information ("archaeological value") in response to requests for proposals to conduct archaeological excavations on a contract basis. In this respect, archaeology is no different than any other discipline which projects the costs to conduct the work which qualified professional practitioners of that discipline are proposing to undertake.

For these reasons, the Society for American Archaeology strongly recommends an appeal of Judge Jenkins' sentence in the *U.S. v. John C. Hunter* case. This sentence is not only inadequate given the circumstances of the ARPA violations which Mr. Hunter committed, but also may set what the Society sees as an inappropriate precedent for ignoring the important concept of "archaeological value" in determining sentences in future ARPA cases.

Sincerely,

Vincas P. Steponaitis
President, Society for American Archaeology

cc:
Sean Connelly
U.S. Department of Justice Trial Attorney

Beneva B. Weintraub
Chief of U.S. Department of Justice Policy and Strategy Enforcement Unit

Francis P. McManamon
Chief of National Park Service Archeology and Ethnography

Wayne Dance
Assistant U.S. Attorney

Donald Forsyth Craib is manager of government affairs and counsel for the Society for American Archaeology.

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In Brief...

Tobi Brimsek

Thank You!. . . More than two-thirds of the SAA membership renewed their dues from first and second notices! These prompt renewals really help in reducing administrative costs. The less we spend on these mailings, the more dollars are left for programs to make a difference. Thank you for being so responsive to SAA.

And Thank You Again . . . The success of SAA's Annual Giving Program is growing. While you are renewing your dues, many of you are contributing to SAA's Endowment Fund, the Public Education Initiatives Fund, and the Native American Scholarship Fund. The 1999 contributions to these funds as of December 31 have already exceeded the total 1998 annual giving contributions by 3 percent. Thank you for helping to make SAA a stronger, more vital organization that can build programs that count.

Jobs, Jobs, Jobs . . . There is no need to wait for the next issue of *SAA Bulletin* for job listings in archaeology. Whether you are currently in the market for a career in archaeology or you have an immediate position to fill in your department or organization, SAA may be able to help you find the perfect match. The most current employment listings in the field can now be found on SAA's web site located at **www.saa.org**. You can get to SAA's Current Job Announcement Listing page by using the direct link on the home page or by visiting the "About Archaeology" section and then clicking on "Careers in Archaeology." The job title and location head each announcement for easy scanning as you scroll down. The announcements are listed in chronological order with the most recent listings at the top of the page. If you ever should need it, we hope that you take advantage of this valuable resource. And SAAweb grows on . . .

Connections . . . Have you been using the SAA directory online? It's more flexible than the print directory, and it's updated frequently. Check it out via **www.saa.org**!

SAA and Y2K . . . While SAA's current association management software is not Y2K compliant, we are not worried, for we have been planning for this transition for over two years. This April we will begin in earnest the conversion to upgraded software and have already converted some other programs that we run. At SAA as with any organization, the Y2K issue raises the issue of functionality. Without the conversion, we would be unable to record membership expiration dates beyond 1999. This past year, we replaced hardware which was too old to run the new programs. We also have connected with another society that has been running the Y2K version of our software as a beta test site. Our goal is to make this conversion as seamless as possible. We expect that this will be an unnoticed transition by the membership.

And More Transitions . . . Angela Guzman has joined the staff as coordinator, administrative services. You might be chatting with Angela as she is first to answer our phones. I hope that you will join me in welcoming Angela to SAA. While most people think that their first months in a new job are hardest, Angela has an added challenge. She will be finishing her last semester at American University and graduating in May with a degree in anthropology.

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

MONEY MATTERS

Budget and Budgeting

Jeffrey H. Altschul

In discussions with SAA members, I am often asked why we fund particular programs and not others. Frequently these questions are posed in the middle of our fiscal year and take the form of requests for funding a workshop, an interest group's newsletter, or a survey of our membership. The answer is always the same, and surprisingly simple. We did or did not budget for it.

The budget is a yearly plan of what we expect to take in as revenues and how we expect to allocate those funds to programs, services, and reserves. Although the Board of Directors can change the budget, such moves are always guided by the assumptions and priorities that were used to develop it. SAA members, then, should understand the budgeting process. This column is one step in that direction.

The budget process begins with the development of general assumptions. These assumptions relate to the environment and the general marketplace and includes analyses of factors that will impact SAA. Some assumptions are relatively concrete, such as anticipated increases in postal rates or paper prices. Others are more abstract--Do we expect our membership to increase? How much money will the Annual Meeting make?

Once these assumptions are formulated, they are approved by the board and the staff begin to draft the program budget. In addition to general assumptions, the board is responsible for clearly stating program priorities for the coming year. Changes in the length or format of our publications, new programs, expanded services--all need to be articulated with the financial consequences of each clearly understood. From the start, the budget is tied to priorities; it is not created in a vacuum.

SAA program staff are responsible and accountable for the budgets that they draft, manage, and monitor. For every line in the budget, there is a detailed justification. Along with a draft budget of 80+ pages, there are an additional 30+ pages of justifications that are submitted to the Executive Committee.

Committees also play a formative role in the budget process. At the same time that staff members are drafting budgets for their particular set of services, committee chairs submit budget requests and justifications to the treasurer for review by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee serves as the budget committee. The Investment and Finance Committee, which does not develop the budget, reviews the draft budget at the same time it is sent to the Executive Committee. The Investment and Finance Committee also reviews the budget at the close of the fiscal year to evaluate the success and failure of the strategies that year.

Each year SAA develops both an operating and a capital budget. The purpose of the operating budget is to set out the Society's objectives in financial terms, whereas the capital budget outlines when and for how many capital additions (equipment, furniture, etc.) will be purchased. Essentially along with each draft budget that is considered, there is a proposed capital spending plan. The plan outlines specifically what assets the Society plans to purchase, indicating expected cost and date of purchase.

The budgets are developed for the fall meetings of the Executive Committee and the board. The Executive Committee does an intense analysis of the draft, led by the treasurer. The Executive Committee tunes the budget

and submits this new draft budget to the board for discussion and approval. The fall meeting of the board always has as a major focus the approval of the budget for the coming fiscal year.

Once approved, the board is reluctant to make large changes in budget allocations in that fiscal year. This can lead to frustration for committees that meet at the Annual Meeting in the spring and decide to take an action requiring financial support. That support may be forthcoming, but, because of the nature of the process, can only be built into the next fiscal year at the earliest. Thus, funds will not be available until sometime after the fall board meeting.

Not simply a planning tool, the budget also is a prime benchmark from which we manage the Society's finances. The budget is integrated into the accounting system, and monthly financial statements are produced which show the relationship of the fiscal activity to the budget. Variance percentages from the budget also are provided. Staff develop preliminary analyses of these financials. Within the financials themselves, there are comparisons to the previous fiscal year. These historical data provide a good basis for analysis. In addition to staff review and the treasurer's review of the financials, all of the members of the board receive these documents as does the chair of the Investment and Finance Committee.

The budgeting process, then, helps us in three areas. First, it forces the board to set priorities for programs and services. Second, the creation of the budget provides the best means of assessing our dues structure and setting revenue targets. Third, the budget is used to monitor the fiscal performance of the Society. Our budget is a tool that expresses our operating plan for the year and involves staff, the board, and committees. It is actively used as a tool to evaluate and control throughout the year. Each year we evaluate all lines so that a new budget is not simply an update of the previous year but a true reflection of the Society's priorities.

Jeffrey H. Altschul, treasurer of SAA, is president of Statistical Research, Inc., in Tucson, Arizona.

COSWA Corner

Mary Ann Levine and Rita Wright

In this column we report on the results of recently published data from the 1998 American Anthropological Association's (AAA) Survey of Departments of Anthropology. We also compare some of these data to the 1994 Society for American Archaeology (SAA) Census and recent reports by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) and Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) of relevance to the status of women in archaeology.

Background: We call your attention to a preliminary report on the 1998 AAA Survey of Departments reported in the *Anthropology Newsletter* 39(7), written by Patsy Evans of the Academic Relations Department of the AAA. This report is based on information from 199 returned questionnaires (of 443 mailed) completed by department chairs from "units" listed in the *AAA Guide*. It contains data on "enrollments, degrees, curricula, faculty size, tenure rates, and academic salaries" (Evans 1998: 1). Since many SAA members are not members of the AAA, we outline some of the findings published by Evans in her report although thus far the data are not reported by subfield. Subfield data are available in the coded material from the survey and will be included in a more extensive report at some time in the future. The report will be available for purchase through the AAA ($45) and highlights will be posted on the AAA Web site.

Women and the Ph.D.: Overall, the AAA data indicate that greater percentages of women are entering the field and making their way through the academic ranks. In 1997, for example, 57 percent of the Ph.Ds granted were to women. This percentage is appreciably higher than the 38 percent of female archaeologists who earned the Ph.D. as reported for the 1994 SAA census (1997, M. Zeder, *The American Archaeologist: A Profile*, Altamira Press), although these percentages most likely increased in the interim between 1994 and 1997.

Women and Academic Rank: There continue to be disparities with respect to academic rank both within the discipline as a whole (as reported by the AAA), nationwide trends, and the subfield of archaeology. Table 1 is compiled over a 20-year period during selected years. This table demonstrates that the numbers of women in each rank have steadily increased, but they have done so at a slow rate and the percentages of women in the highest rank, full professor, are disproportionately low. Tables 1 and 3 are reprinted here with the permission of Patsy Evans and the AAA.

Table 1. Female Full-time Faculty by Rank (Evans 1998: 4)

Percent Year	Percent Professor	Percent Associate	Percent Assistant	Percent All Ranks
1997-1998	27	45	55	41
1995-1996	26	39	53	36
1992-1993	21	34	44	30
1988-1989	18	31	48	28
1986-1987	20	25	44	27
1984-1985	17	26	41	26
1982-1983	16	25	36	24
1980-1981	13	26	31	23

1979-1980	12	23	32	22
1978-1979	12	23	35	23

The percentages reported for the AAA survey are roughly comparable to overall nationwide trends in rank based on calculations from AAUP data (1997, table 11) compiled by Virginia Valian (1998: 226ff) in *Why So Slow? The Advancement of Women* (MIT Press). Valian reported the following percentages for 1996-1997:

Table 2. Female Full-time Faculty by Rank at Different Types of Institutions (from Valian 1998)

1996-1997	Percent Professor	Percent Associate	Percent Assistant
University	13	28	41
College	21	39	49

The results of the AAA survey can also be compared to those reported by Zeder (1997: 100) from the SAA Census.[1] In the census, 24 percent of women archaeologists reported their rank as professors, 30 percent as associate, and 39 percent at the assistant ranks. The SAA percentages suggest that women archaeologists at the professor level are roughly comparable to those reported for the AAA; at the associate and assistant ranks, archaeologists lag behind the discipline as a whole (AAA survey). When compared to the AAUP data, their percentages are higher at the professor rank at both university and college institutions; lower at university institutions but higher at colleges at the associate rank; and substantially lower at the assistant rank in either colleges or universities.

Full-Time versus Part-Time Employment: Finally, the AAA figures on full-time versus part-time employment for women correspond to those reported in the SAA census. In the latter, women comprised 60 percent of a category labeled "visiting professors," while men were 40 percent (Zeder 1997: 101). The categories "part-time," "visiting professors," and "temporary" may not refer to precisely the same populations. Better controls of definitions are needed to account for these categories. Nevertheless, as Table 3 shows, the percentages reported in the AAA census indicate there is the same tendency for women to hold part-time appointments in the discipline of anthropology as a whole. In a report by Tracey Cullen (1998) of survey data from the AIA, similar percentages are reported [*AIA Newsletter* 13(2): 3]. Responses from AIA members, actively involved in archaeological research (519 women, 472 men), showed that 69 percent of those who reported they were employed in temporary or part-time positions were women.

Table 3. Full-time/Part-time Employment Status (N = 1693)* (Evans 1998: 6)

Status	Percent Full-time	Percent Part-time	Percent Total
Females	38	54	41
Males	62	46	59

* This number reflects data on individual faculty in the departments that responded to a question about part-time employees.

A Final Note: In future COSWA Corner columns, we will continue to include the results of studies relevant to the status of women in archaeology. SAA COSWA is currently studying the census data. These data, taken together with the AAA and nationwide trends, provide a useful framework against which improvements in the status of women in the profession can be realized. Meanwhile, check the AAA and AIA Web pages for more up-to-date information as it becomes available.

[1] Unfortunately, no percentages are listed for the year 1994 in the AAA report, the only year for which percentages are available for SAA. In addition, respondents to the SAA Census were from individual scholars in distinction to department chairs in the AAA survey.

Mary Ann Levine is assistant professor of anthropology at Franklin and Marshall College. Rita Wright is associate professor of anthropology at New York University. Both are members of COSWA and Wright is chair of the committee.

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Public Relations

For the Record--In Mexico

Carol Miller

Living and working in Mexico, I am aware of a public relations network, available to SAA members, quite different from any that might operate in the United States. There are about 20 responsible, professional, daily papers published in Mexico City (two in English), and a variety of magazines, wire services, cultural and commercial television, university publications, organizational or institutional press offices, and of course, radio. There are newspapers in the state capitals and the rules of the game change depending on local politics. The potential for clippings or taped footage increases by the minute. Despite the differences between the media in Mexico and the United States, the approach and the underlying rules are essentially the same: (1) be organized; (2) do not volunteer random information; (3) there is no such thing as "Off the Record;" and (4) "No Comment" is anathema.

Methods, Motives, and Goals

Have your methods, motives, and goals clearly in mind. What reporters ask is never as important as what you answer. It behooves you to respond with whatever it is you want to see in print. If possible, have written material available to aid the reporter, preferably in press release format aimed at the media in question. Make your information novel, provocative, concise, explicit, and in non-technical language. Academic pieces should be viewed from a distance--look at them from an outsider's perspective. Is the message clear? Does it contribute, excite, inform?

All people tend to be ingenuous where the press is concerned and even the most worldly among us tend to give credit to what we see in print. Yet, people from the United States are generally more incautious or imprudent--and definitely more trusting--than those raised elsewhere. When you write that press release, make it credible, verify your sources, and offer a reference or contact for the reporter. But fear not. Your blood is far less appealing than a good story. The reporter only wants to do his or her job.

Community Ethic

One fundamental distinctionbetween the United States and Mexico is the policy of "national patrimony" as opposed to private or municipal jurisdiction over archaeological properties. Mexico jealously protects its cultural resources; has governmental departments in charge of studying, storing, exhibiting, and administering them, and looks less than kindly on anyone who would use or abuse working with them. The United States, on the other hand, takes the matter of archaeology more lightly and in any case, links local endeavors to a community ethic regarding its private history, as for example with the Santa Barbara [CA] Presidio project. Such a policy, of course, puts the burden of public relations on the project director and he or she is less concerned with what appears in print than with community relations. The job requires a pulse reader, sensitive to the psychological and political climate in the community, through experienced and well-connected advisers. Public relations often has little to do with press coverage.

Carol Miller is an SAA member who has served three years on the Public Relations Committee. She also is an independent researcher on matters related to archaeology and works with the El Pilar project in Belize.

Public Education Committee Update

Education, Archaeology, Chicago!

Teresa L. Hoffman

PEC is sponsoring a variety of activities that highlight archaeology education at the SAA Annual Meeting in Chicago. Following is a brief preview of some of the sessions. The preliminary program contains registration information and additional details.

- **Developing an Archaeology Teaching Trunk--**This no-fee workshop will take place on Thursday, March 25, 8 a.m.-noon. Innovations such as the teaching trunk or resource box help to reach audiences who represent a variety of language skills, abilities, and ethnic and social backgrounds. The workshop addresses both the positive and negative aspects of developing an archaeology teaching trunk for the classroom, museum, and field. Up to 26 participants will examine several

Lessons Learned: Students Excavating at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center

Marjorie Connolly and Margaret A. Heath

Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in Cortez, Colorado, invites the public, including students, to help its professional archaeologists conduct their research. Many of Crow Canyon's educators hold dual degrees in archaeology and education and those who don't have been extensively trained in archaeology. In its program, elementary-level students dig in simulated sites, and middle school, high school students, and adults assist archaeologists in the lab and field. They are asked to evaluate their experiences at the end of their stay. This article will describe the evolution of the middle school student excavation program at the center, share student feedback from the experience, and will conclude with thoughts about the use of sand box excavations by teachers and archaeologists in classroom situations.

Questioning the Curriculum

A premise of Crow Canyon Archaeological Center is that the public can successfully be involved in actual archaeological research, with students taking part in real science. The center annually hosts 2,200 students who spend more than one day at the campus. Students come from across the country to participate in the center's programs. The four-week long High School Field School gives students an in-depth look at a future career. Elementary-level students spend three to five days at the center, approximately 75 percent of which participate in a simulated sandbox excavation.

The use of the simulated excavation at the center dates to when Crow Canyon was exclusively an outdoor experiential education center. A formal research program expanded the center's programs in 1983, when the center committed to conduct long-term archaeological research in the Mesa Verde region. The "Simulated Excavation" has evolved substantially over the years.

In the mid-1980s, most elementary-level students came to Crow Canyon for at least three days. The Simulated Excavation, previously called the Mock Dig, was a part of a larger curriculum that emphasized the idea of context, with an overall goal of teaching students to preserve and protect their cultural heritage.

Local students came for as little as a half day. They could choose to do any of the lessons offered during the multi-day programs including a cultural history program, a site tour, an ecology hike, prehistoric lifestyles, or the Mock Dig. The latter was a very popular choice. However, the staff began to question the value of a simulated excavation with these students. They had no means to evaluate

different trunks and discuss their utility.º

- **Constructing the Past, Understanding Public Perspectives--** This symposium is scheduled for Friday, March 26, at 8 a.m. Although there has been significant investment in archaeology education programs for the public, there is little understanding of how learners assimilate information and how they conceptualize the past. A more informed understanding of conceptual development and perceptions of the past should lead to more effective public archaeology programs. Papers in this session directly address issues related to constructing knowledge about the past, including the influence of formal (disciplinary) and informal (local) knowledge, theoretical frameworks, and educational research in the teaching of archaeology and history.

- **Fourth Annual State Archaeology Week/Month Poster Exhibition and Contest--**Posters from across the United States will be on display in the Exhibit Hall beginning Thursday morning. SAA members can vote for their favorite poster before noon on Friday, March 26. A plaque will be presented to the winners at the annual

what the students learned, except that these students seemed to place more value on finding things than did other students. So the center's staff decided to offer the Mock Dig program only to schools visiting for more than one day. It was felt that any of the other lesson offerings delivered the preservation message much more meaningfully.

Wanting to ensure it was time well-spent for the students and the center staff, we began to examine the simulated excavation lesson. Did the lesson accurately reflect what happens in real research situations?

The first step was to change the name to Simulated Excavation. This new title transformed the notion that students would be digging for fun in a sandbox to the idea that they would be participating in a realistic excavation. The next step was to put *fewer* artifacts in the boxes. We used simulated artifacts to set a good example of not collecting artifacts, even for educational reasons. Grid squares were changed to replicate contexts that archaeologists are more likely to encounter in the field (i.e., fallen walls and evidence of pot hunting).

The lesson plan was revised through the collaborative efforts of the education and research staffs. The activity now begins with the educator asking the students to identify the steps of the archaeological process. The students develop their own research design and questions so that they can experience the complexity of constructing a research design and the ethics of conservation archaeology. The educator introduces the concepts of context and stratigraphy. Students learn the favorite expression at the center: "It's not what you find, it's what you find out" (1989, D. H. Thomas, *Archaeology*. Holt, Reinhart and Winston, pp. 31).

The simulated site excavation forms are distributed and, despite their protests, students learn the importance of taking careful notes. They don't recall seeing Indiana Jones taking notes (although he did)! After a demonstration of excavation techniques, they excavate the first 20 cm. When the first level is completed, they fill out their notes. The concept of context is reviewed. Upon reaching the floor of the simulated site, students again take notes and map the artifacts and features. The activity closes with each student sharing his or her discoveries with the class. Students are asked to answer the research questions developed at the beginning of the activity. Through this process, they learn what questions can and cannot be answered through excavation. This activity takes a minimum of 3.5 hours!

Middle School Curriculum

After revising the Simulated Excavation lesson, the research staff asked that we review our middle school/junior high curriculum. This curriculum expands on the concepts taught to younger students and provides an in-depth look at Southwestern archaeology during a five-day program. The course always includes a hands-on laboratory session. Because students this age tend to have short attention spans, they excavate in only half-day increments at the sites.

The research staff felt that middle school students did not have a solid understanding of excavation processes and thought that fieldwork might be better understood if students participated in an introductory half-day lesson in the simulated site. After a brainstorming session,the Simulated Excavation activity was revised for middle school students: the simulated site grid system

business meeting on Friday at 5 p.m.

- **1999 Award for Excellence in Public Education --**Also presented at the business meeting, this award is for outstanding contributions in the sharing of archaeological knowledge with the public. Eligible candidates include for-profit and nonprofit institutions (e.g., publishers, CRM firms, government agencies, avocational societies, museums).

- **Adventures, Mysteries, Discoveries, and Archaeology--**This annual public session, designed specifically for the public, but of interest to professionals as well, is scheduled for Saturday, March 27, 2-5 p.m. at the Field Museum.

- **Friends of Archaeological Parks--** Thursday, March 25, 2-4 p.m. This is an open meeting for those interested in archaeological parks to share ideas on how to better educate the public through programs at archaeological parks.

- **In addition** to these PEC-sponsored programs, three independent education sessions will be presented: two symposia (Conflict, Communication, and

was changed to mirror the mapping system that would be encountered on the real site; the simulated site excavation forms were redesigned to resemble the actual field forms; fewer artifacts were put in the box to simulate the field experience; and backfilling of the site was required at the end of the activity. The activity closes with the question, "What will it be like out in the field?"

After the revised curriculum was implemented, the research staff reported that the students better understood what was going on at the actual site. They knew more about recognizing the artifacts, when to stop digging, and when to ask for help--suggesting that the changes to the middle school curriculum were a success.

Evaluations and Results

While educators often have accurate intuitive feelings about the learning that is taking place, student evaluations provide more concrete evidence about the results of the learning process. At the end of each week, all Crow Canyon participants complete an evaluation form, rating all the educational experiences from 1 (lowest score) to 5 (highest score). To solicit verbal responses, the questionnaire asks students to complete the following sentences: "My favorite moment at Crow Canyon was . . . ," "My least favorite moment was . . . ," and "The most important lesson I learned at Crow Canyon was . . ."

For this article, 152 responses were tallied from fourth through sixth graders from five schools in the Denver area. These students had stayed on the campus for a minimum of four nights and three full days, and all participated in a program which included a simulated dig. The results were as follows:

Students	Percent	Rating
116	76	5
31	20	4
2	<2	3
1	<1	2
2	<2	1

In the verbal section, 36 students said it was their favorite moment at Crow Canyon and 38 students responded that the most important lesson they learned at Crow Canyon was about context. A sample of their responses include:

"If you pick up an artifact, it ruins the story."

"It's not what you find, it's what you find out."

"If you find a site, don't move anything."

"If you find an artifact, leave it where it is."

"In the field you are not going to find artifacts as easily as one did in the simulated dig."

Cooperation: Including the Public in Public Education; Thinking Beyond the Boundaries: Alternative Critical and Multivocal Perspectives on the Presentation of the Past), on Thursday morning, March 25, and a general session (Public Archaeology and Education) on Friday morning, March 26.

Teresa Hoffman is associate editor for the Public Education Committee column and can be reached at thoffman@doitnow.com.

At the middle school level, results from 40 students from two schools in the midwest were tabulated, with the following results:

Students	Percent	Rating
36	90	5
4	10	4

This can be contrasted to their rating of the simulated excavation:

Students	Percent	Rating
16	40	5
24	60	4

This demonstrates that while the students thought the Simulated Excavation was valuable, they viewed the on-site work as a more valuable experience.

From these evaluations we have learned that students enjoy learning about archaeology by participating in the Simulated Excavation lesson at Crow Canyon. With careful instruction, the important concept of context, begun with earlier lessons, is reinforced by this lesson. We believe our experiences at Crow Canyon are applicable to teaching about archaeology in other situations. Simulated sites do not work well in imparting the preservation message if they are stand-alone activities, but they work very well as part of a larger unit that teaches more aspects of archaeology.

Are Simulated Site Excavations Appropriate for Classroom Use?

What about sand box excavation experiences outside the center? There are very few institutions similar to Crow Canyon available to students across the country. Most students have to forego the experience or gain it in some other way. The question then becomes one of whether teachers should be encouraged to use sand box sites if there is any possibility of a teacher or student misusing the material. If the answer to that question is a categorical "no," it means:

> (1) that we shouldn't have any archaeology educational programs at all because teachers exposed to the subject might want to dig;
>
> (2) that we should refuse to help teachers even though well-meaning educators may excavate on their own and inadvertently damage sites.

Perhaps we can't answer "no." As long as teachers are aware of archaeology and equate it with artifacts and digging, many will want to dig. After all, this is the image that is often presented to the public. We can either close our eyes to what educators are doing, or we can attempt to influence it. Nancy Hawkins provides a spirited argument against teachers using simulated sites to teach about archaeology [1999, Precollegiate Excavations: Archaeologists Make the Difference. *SAA Bulletin* 17(1): 15-17. 1998, To Dig or Not to Dig? *Archaeology and Public Education* 8(3): 10-11].

If we answer "yes" and take the risk, what does it mean?

(1) We need to educate teachers about the entire process of archaeology. There are several teacher guides available as well as several institutions which hold teacher training programs. Dorothy Krass, manager of public education (dorothy_krass@saa.org), can provide you with information about these resources.

(2) Places or programs that teach archaeology must take care to exemplify what they preach.

(3) We must present the entire image of archaeology to the public, not just the excavation.

(4) As archaeologists, we must make ourselves available to teachers as resources.

(5) There must be a long-term commitment to public involvement and education by archaeologists.

In conclusion, we believe the use of a simulated site activity works well at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center because students are exposed to the overall picture of archaeology over a period of several days. If we teach educators to use such activities, we also must encourage evaluation of what students are doing and learning. Crow Canyon does this through the use of simulated site forms, student journals, and program evaluations.

Teachers can effectively teach about the science of archaeology, but we must be willing to educate them on how to do it correctly. Simulated excavation lessons are not appropriate for short learning experiences. The simulated excavation should be only a small portion of the overall unit that emphasizes the importance of context. Simulated sites then become an excellent way to teach the scientific method.

Marjorie Connolly is the assistant director of education and coordinator of Native American activities at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. She began her career there in 1988 as an educator. Margaret A. Heath is heritage education manager for the Bureau of Land Management. From 1986-1992, she was director of education at Crow Canyon. Both hold degrees in archaeology and education and are members of the SAA Public Education Committee.

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Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century:

Thoughts on Postgraduate Education/Professional Development

Phyllis E. Messenger, Dennis B. Blanton, Tobi A. Brimsek, Noel Broadbent, Pamela Cressey, Nancy DeGrummond, John E. Ehrenhard, Dorothy S. Krass, Charles R. McGimsey III, and Nancy M. White

Editor's note: This article was prepared by the Postgraduate Education/Professional Development Work Group (Phyllis E. Messenger, chair) at the SAA Workshop on "Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century" held at Wakulla Springs, Florida, February 5-8, 1998, George S. Smith and Susan J. Bender, workshop cochairs. See SAA Bulletin *16(5):11 for a discussion of the workshop.*

Recognizing that the Principles of Archaeological Ethics adopted by SAA provide a framework for archaeological practice in a rapidly changing world, archaeologists must ensure that they have the adequate training and experience necessary to conduct their work. It is incumbent on the profession to identify and develop opportunities for all professional archaeologists to acquire, maintain, and update their knowledge and skills to keep abreast of changing sociopolitical and technological contexts. To encourage all practicing archaeologists to become lifelong learners, professional societies must encourage through various incentives the participation of their members in continuing education opportunities, such as courses, workshops, attendance at conferences, publications, and guides to resources. These professional development opportunities should be rigorous and continually evaluated and updated to be consistent with the guidelines offered by the ethical principles and "best practices" identified by the discipline.

Principles for Ongoing Professional Development

All practicing archaeologists should have access to continuing education opportunities. The target audience includes teaching faculty, cultural resource managers, contract archaeologists, archaeological technicians, public interpreters, and archaeology educators, as well as professionals in related fields of research, teaching, decision making, and resource management. Professionals in diverse work settings require access to continuing education opportunities in a variety of formats: courses, workshops, symposia, online seminars, moderated listserves, resource guides, case studies, booklets, and other publications. Development of the resources to meet these needs will require the participation of many educational institutions and professional organizations, especially those with an entrepreneurial approach.

Some preliminary steps to facilitate the development of continuing education opportunities can be taken, such as compiling information on existing workshops, classes, and educational resources including publications, web sites, and videos, and evaluating their appropriateness for professional development. Another step is the identification of mechanisms to deliver professional development opportunities via collaborative efforts involving professional societies such as SAA, Society of Historical Archaeology (SHA), American Institute of Archaeology (AIA), Register of Professional Archaeologists, and credit-giving institutions. The executive boards of professional societies and organizers of conferences and meetings should be enlisted to encourage participation in these learning opportunities.

Access to resource materials is an important component of professional development, in both the dissemination of information about existing materials and the development of new resources. Work group participants cited the need for cultural resource management texts, collections of case studies, online syntheses of federal regulations, and a source book for archaeology--a sort of "Whole Earth" catalog for archaeologists. Current issues in such areas as public education, sociopolitics, and ethnography could be addressed in a series of booklets or pamphlets, as well as through regular electronic communication. Increased access to unpublished reports and other "gray" literature should be promoted on a state-by-state basis, with online availability of technical titles and bibliographies encouraged as a first step.

Principles of Archaeological Ethics as a Framework for Learning

While the potential audience for professional development is broad and the formats are multiple, the work group concluded that the Principles of Archaeological Ethics, adopted by the SAA Executive Board in 1995, provide a unifying set of themes for postgraduate education. The eight principles address stewardship, accountability, commercialization, public education and outreach, intellectual property, public reporting and publication, records and preservation, and training and resources. The following states the core concept of each principle and lists examples of the relevant professional development needs and opportunities.

Stewardship--All archaeologists must work for the long-term conservation and protection of the irreplaceable archaeological record by practicing and promoting stewardship.

The overarching stewardship principle should be supported by a broadly defined set of continuing education opportunities that enhance archaeologists' abilities to promote widespread participation in preservation issues by members of the public and professionals alike. These should address archaeological ethics, law, and professionalism in a manner similar to that discussed in the report of the Graduate Education Work Group under "graduate core competencies." Laws should be addressed on both a national and state-by-state basis, providing accessible and updated information about laws and compliance issues, as well as state-based workshops on laws for target audiences, such as contractors, resource managers, and archaeologists.

Within professional societies, plenary sessions and forums at annual meetings or other conferences should address the theoretical and applied contexts of the principles. The work group also recommends that as part of the profession's commitment to the stewardship principle, there should be strong encouragement of thesis and dissertation research based on archival collections rather than excavation. Workshops and other training sessions to facilitate such research and its supervision are highly recommended.

Accountability--Responsible archaeological research requires public accountability and active consultation with affected groups.

Seminars on partnerships, lobbying, and consultation practices might address advocacy with politicians, developers, and others controlling and affecting the resource base. Relationships with ethnographic and affected communities should be addressed in relation to theoretical contexts of project design, as well as all aspects of communication and consultation. Workshops and interactive courses on conflict resolution, management skills, and human relations should be offered.

Commercialization--Archaeologists should discourage and avoid activities that enhance the commercial value of archaeological objects and contribute to site destruction.

There is a general need for access to case studies and information on looting and prosecutions related to the archaeological record. Short courses on international laws and agreements and ethical issues related to the antiquities trade, museum and private collections, and specialized areas such as shipwrecks would be valuable. Continuing education also should address popular images and public perceptions of archaeology as a treasure hunt.

Public Education and Outreach--Archaeologists should participate in cooperative efforts with others to improve the preservation and interpretation of the cultural resources by enlisting public support and

communicating interpretations of the past.

Training to improve communication skills, including technical and popular writing, can be addressed through workshops, distance learning, and disseminating writing guides with examples. Working with the media includes developing skills in producing a media kit and discussing complex issues in clear and simple language.

Emphasis should continue to be placed on working with elementary and secondary school teachers and other educators. Information about existing resource lists, resource exhibits, and workshops at annual and other meetings should be widely disseminated and targeted to all professionals in the field. Federal and state agencies and other organizations with public education programs, including museums and parks, should be encouraged to enhance their outreach to archaeologists in all areas of the profession.

Intellectual Property--The knowledge and documents created through the study of archaeological resources are part of the archaeological record and must be made available to others within a reasonable time.

Among the continuing education needs in this area is the development of case studies to illustrate the need for this principle. Relevant information would include guides to the proper use of archaeological archives and databases, copyright laws, and proper citations, including electronic formats. Guidelines for proper paper presentations and ethnographic ethics and courtesy would make valuable contributions to the continuing education of professional archaeologists.

Public Reporting and Publication--Archaeologists must present knowledge gained from investigation of the archaeological record to interested publics in timely and accessible forms.

Topics for workshops and guidebooks include technical writing with clarity, ethical issues in public presentation of archaeological information, and developing programs, displays, and popular publications from technical information. Professional development in this area relates closely to the principle on public education and outreach.

Records and Preservation--Archaeologists should work actively for the preservation, responsible use, and accessibility of archaeological collections, records, and reports.

Professional development needs include curation and collections management of materials and records. Technical guides, bibliographies,and case studies of proper and improper collections management would be useful resource materials for this topic. Training should include raising awareness and developing strategies for preserving the records and reports of archaeologists who retire or leave the profession.

Training and Resources--Archaeologists must have adequate training, experience, facilities, and other support necessary to conduct research in accordance with the foregoing principles.

Continuing studies offerings must provide opportunities to gain specialized training or expertise related to job responsibilities. They also should address changes in laws, technologies, and archaeological practices. Maintaining the expectation of staying up-to-date in these areas and having the means to do so are as important for the professor of undergraduate and graduate students as for the field archaeologist and lab technician.

Additionally, the work group identified the need for self-evaluation, which might be accomplished by writing a personal mission statement vis-a-vis the Principles, and the documentation of skills through résumé writing. This self-reflection should be mirrored by a protocol for evaluation of the workplace. A model of such evaluation might be developed and presented via the *SAA Bulletin* or sessions at annual or other meetings.

Conclusion

The Postgraduate Education/Professional Development Work Group promotes the development of a wide range of continuing education opportunities for all professional archaeologists as a way to keep abreast of new research and teaching strategies and technologies, and changing laws and practices in the field. The SAA

Principles of Archaeological Ethics provides an organizing framework for maintaining professional competencies in archaeological practice for the 21st century.

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STUDENT AFFAIRS

Preparing for the Future: Student Participation in National Curricular Reform

Jerrod Burks and Melissa F. Baird

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What skills are necessary for archaeology students today to survive in the progressively changing job market? How does the call for a change in the national archaeology curriculum affect students? More importantly, how can students become involved in the development of a new national curriculum currently being assembled by the Society for American Archaeology's Task Force on Curriculum?

The realization that many recent graduates lack certain skills required by today's job market has been a major topic of discussion at workshops and symposia over the last decade, beginning with SAA's "Save the Past for the Future" working conference in 1989. At a follow-up conference in 1995, "Save the Past for the Future II," the need for national curricular reform was formally recognized and the groundwork was laid for SAA's firºst workshop devoted entirely to addressing curricular change. In February 1998, a diverse body of academic and applied archaeologists gathered in Wakulla Springs, Florida, at the "Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century" workshop, where they established a plan to revise the national archaeology curriculum [1998, see S. J. Bender and G. S. Smith, SAA's Workshop on Teaching Archaeology in the 21st Century: Promoting a National Dialogue on Curricula Reform, *SAA Bulletin* 16(5): 11-13].

One of the primary results of this conference was the identification of six principles for curricular reform: Stewardship, diverse pasts, social relevance, ethics and values, written and oral communication, and basic archaeological skills. These are based on the principles of archaeological ethics outlined by M. J. Lynott and A. Wylie in *Ethics in American Archaeology: Challenges for the 1990s* (1995, Society for American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.), and which represent the core of our discipline. Feedback from prospective employers evaluating new archaeology graduates of all levels demonstrates that certain aspects of the core principles are not receiving enough emphasis in the classroom. For example, many archaeology programs in the United States do not stress archaeological conservation and preservation. If students are to effectively perform their future roles as stewards of the past, then they must have a solid understanding of archaeological and historic preservation legislation.

SAA's commitment to reform is not unprecedented. Many colleges and universities have developed programs addressing some of SAA's principles of curricular reform. For example, the Archaeological Research Facility (ARF) at the University of California-Berkeley manages a public outreach program that facilitates direct contact between its faculty, students, and the public through a variety of programs: workshops, "mini-digs," mentoring, multimedia, the Web, and in-class visits. Most importantly, UC-Berkeley requires its graduate students to participate in and contribute to the outreach program.

Apart from public outreach and education, many universities, such as Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, have long had anthropology programs that provide training in cultural resource management. Some smaller colleges and universities, such as Hocking College in Ohio, are even developing programs in consultation with cultural resource management firms, state agencies, and the academic community to produce graduates specialized in cultural resource management.

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Preparing for the Future Here and Now

In many schools, the archaeology curriculum has gone unchanged for decades. How can their students prepare for the future in this time of curricular transition? Most liberal arts colleges already stress some of the areas of archaeology curricula that need improvement. Thus, students should seek elective classes, perhaps outside of anthropology departments for the moment, that promote skills in these areas, including writing for popular audiences, public speaking, and teaching. Workshops hosted by public libraries, universities, and organizations such as SAA also represent a valuable learning resource for students. For example, there will be a number of useful workshops and roundtable discussions at the SAA Annual Meeting in Chicago where students can interact with professional archaeologists and increase their job marketability.

Other skills not part of a typical liberal arts education can be found outside the university. If your university or college is not currently offering a formal course in laboratory or field techniques, most Ph.D. students and faculty who are active in the field have plenty of work for eager and committed volunteers. Many museums, culture resource management firms, national and state parks, and historical societies support internship programs or gladly accept students as volunteers. Through volunteer work, a student can gain experience, establish connections to professionals, and potentially work his or her way into a paying job. The key to success lies in overcoming shyness and creatively seeking new experiences. The Web is an excellent way to find paid and unpaid field and laboratory positions, particularly the ArchNet and American Cultural Resources Association Web pages.

There are aspects of archaeology beyond the classroom for which students must be prepared as well. In the area of public education and outreach, students can take the initiative to engage and involve the local community in their work. This can be effected through an existing university outreach program (e.g., local chapters of Sigma Xi or the scientific society), or by creating a rapport with local schools. Or students with expertise in Web page design could help create Web sites for use by local K-12 schools. Recognizing the importance of public outreach and interpretation will help introduce younger students and the public to the goals of archaeology. Furthermore, it fosters a sense of community and respect for cultural diversity and our nonrenewable cultural resources. Any effort at making archaeology relevant to folks outside the "academy" is productive, engaging, and rewarding to all involved.

Consultation and collaboration with Native groups, descendants, and host communities also are important areas in which students should become comfortable. Working with these groups will not only facilitate communication and improve relations, but it also will enrich our interpretation and understanding of archaeology. However, such connections require long-term investment and commitment from those involved and may require repeated attempts. Establishing a working rapport, built on mutual trust and respect for differing worldviews and opinions, is vital for these relations to evolve.

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Students Can Make a Difference

Reforming the national archaeology curriculum is a very big and important task. The SAA's Task Force on Curriculum has made a concerted effort to seek out the input of a diverse body of archaeologists, including students. The student perspective is especially important as we are the ones currently in the trenches; we

represent the next generation of archaeologists responsible for implementing the reform now under development.

There are numerous ways for students to contribute to curricular reform and help shape their future. An open forum will be held at the Annual Meeting where students and others can express their ideas and concerns. There also is a SAA sponsored online bulletin board for submitting suggestions and opinions (see the SAA Web page). Another avenue for the expression of your ideas and concerns is through your Student Affairs Committee (SAC) campus representative. If your institution is currently without a representative, be proactive and join the SAC by becoming the representative to your school. To join, email Student Affairs Committee Chair Jane Eva Baxter at jejb@umich.edu.

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Conclusions

Now that the necessary first steps have been taken to update the national archaeology curriculum for the 21st century, it is evident that as students and future archaeologists, we must become involved. It will take the dedication and commitment of all involved in archaeology to meet this challenge. Students, faculty, and professionals--at all levels--must work toward the common goal of restructuring archaeology to meet the challenges of the changing workplace.

The long-held misconception of archaeologists as romantic adventurers or esoteric philosophers is slowly changing due to the efforts of many who interface and work with the public. For continued success in this area, we need students to be active in the shaping of our discipline's future. Our challenge, then, is to establish precedents and policies that will ensure archaeology's success in the 21st century. Getting involved is easy, and making a difference is the reward.

Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to George Smith for his encouragement and copies of documents produced during the Wakulla Springs conference.

Jarrod Burks, a student at The Ohio State University, is a Student Affairs Committee campus representative. Melissa F. Baird recently graduated from the University of California-Berkeley.

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Reaching Out to the Mid-Columbia in Washington State

Darby C. Stapp and Julia G. Longenecker

In the Mid-Columbia River region of Washington, a consortium of organizations and Indian tribes have united to elevate the awareness of cultural resources among the public. "We're in a unique situation here," said Dee Lloyd, site preservation officer at the U.S. Department of Energy's Hanford Site. "The last remaining stretch of free-flowing Columbia River is about to see an unprecedented growth in recreational use--if we don't start getting the public to help protect the resources, we'll lose them."

Indeed, the Hanford Reach represents the last 51 miles of the Columbia River left which still possesses unflooded archaeological sites and traditional use areas. The resources are important to the future of the original inhabitants, the Wanapum, and to neighboring tribes such as the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Nez Perce, and the Yakama Nation. As a source of archaeological data, the Hanford Reach also is important. Although scientific research in the Mid-Columbia is relatively dormant these days, the area will surely attract the attention of archaeologists once again.

Recent discoveries at the Ritchie Clovis Site (upstream in Wenatchee) and the Kennewick Man (downstream) are testimonies to the depth of human history in this area. There is a rich story here to tell about the development of Mid-Columbia culture. Numerous sites exist with potential to show how the arrival of salmon, the changes in weather, and other events affected area inhabitants over the last 12,000 years. The presence of Native Americans in the area, working to protect the resources so they may be enjoyed by future generations, provides a rich environment for cooperative efforts, despite the recent conflicts surrounding the Kennewick Man discovery.

The Hanford Reach (Jack Dawson)

Protecting the cultural and traditional use areas will be a challenge whether the Hanford Reach is designated a Wild and Scenic River and placed under the control of the National Park Service, or the local counties are charged with managing the resource. Salmon and steelhead fishing is on the rise and a new boat launch is sure to attract more boats, fishermen, and families. As the last unflooded remnant of the great Columbia River, the

Hanford Reach also is a destination for naturalists. The subsequent traffic, will demand campgrounds, trails, and bike paths, triggering erosion, looting, and other impacts.

To prepare for increases in river use, various organizations and tribes are beginning a concentrated effort to educate the public and law enforcement officials. Participants include the U.S. Department of Energy (which currently controls much of the Reach), local historical societies, the Wanapum Band, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and local communities. Using Washington's Archaeology Month as a catalyst, a series of events were sponsored in October to initiate the public education campaign. These included public presentations on the region's prehistory, protection of a major site facing erosion, tours of historical archaeological sites, and an Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) training session for local law enforcement officials.

Our theme for the education initiative, "ARPA: Preserving our Cultural Heritage," underscores two major points--that there are laws protecting the resources and stiff penalties for looting. But it will take the public to elevate the importance of these resources within their own value system. As Fred Blackburn and Ray Williamson state so well in their recent book, *Cowboys and Cave Dwellers: Basketmaker Archaeology in Utah's Grand Gulch* (1997; School of American Research Press, Santa Fe), we must:

> increase people's appreciation of history in much the same way the environmental movement has heightened the public's understanding of how to use our lands, lakes, and rivers. By making ordinary citizens aware of environmental damage and how it affects their lives, natural history writers, educators, biologists, and geographers have sensitized us to the steady loss of our quality of life. Americans began to have better environmental preservation when thousands of people in communities everywhere started to take responsibility for their own local environment. In a similar way, the preservation of the historical record is up to us all. Those who care about preserving America's historic and prehistoric legacy must begin to share their views with others [p. 164].

To implement these ideas in our own community, we are using the acronym ARPA to emphasize four key concepts:

> **A**-Awareness: Gain awareness of the cultural resources in the area and what they mean to the community
>
> **R**-Respect: Show respect for the cultural resources important to the community
>
> **P**-Protection: Help protect the region's cultural resources by getting involved
>
> **A**-Action: Take action when a site is being harmed by reporting the incident to the proper authorities.

Our goal is to ensure that every student in the Mid-Columbia region is exposed to the concepts of ARPA during the course of their education. To help connect with students, we're searching for a symbol, along the lines of Smokey the Bear® or Woodsy Owl®, that can serve as an icon for cultural resource protection. We also will be developing materials for recreationists so that they have the information they need to be good stewards. We're confident that these and other efforts will ensure that future generations of Native Americans, local residents, visitors, and scientists will have access to the rich cultural resource record that exists today in the Mid-Columbia.

Darby Stapp works for Pacific Northwest National Laboratory in Richland, Washington, where he is project manager for the Hanford Cultural Resources Project. His web page can be found at ***www.hanford.gov/doe/culres/index.htm****. Julia Longenecker works for the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation in Mission, Oregon, providing archaeological expertise to the Cultural Resource Protection Program. Her web page can be found at* ***www.3-rivers.com/hanford_reach/index.html****.* *This article appeared on the Op/Ed page of the Tri-City Herald on October 30, 1998.*

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Exchanges -- Interamerican Dialogue

Historical Archaeology in Brazil

Tania Andrade Lima

In Brazil, the study of historical archaeology is a relatively new field, established during the 1960s. Prior to that, only isolated and sporadic interest in historic sites had been expressed. Early research consisted of applying archaeological techniques to sites of European colonists and their descendants, or that reflected their contacts with native peoples.

Brazilian archaeology as a whole became a dynamic field in the 1960s. As a result of the programs introduced by the French archaeologist Annette Laming Emperaire and the North American Betty Meggers and Clifford Evans, systematic research began to be implemented in Brazil. Although these programs were essentially designed for prehistoric archaeology, they involuntarily encouraged the investigation of historic sites, which had been considered of little value to the first generations of Brazilian archaeologists and were generally disregarded.

Seminal studies of Colonial Period materials began in the course of investigations of prehistoric sites, conducted by prehistorians. The first systematic studies were conducted in the states of Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul, where the discovery of 16th-century ruins of Spanish villages and Jesuit missions spawned the development of historical archaeology as a separate entity. The fortifications built along the northeastern coast in the state of Pernambuco during the 17th-century Dutch invasion were investigated during the 1970s, along with Portuguese commercial and military bases. An interest in these contact period sites led to a research focus on interethnic contact, which examined changes in indigenous material culture resulting from European interactions. These studies extended to other states, such as Rio de Janeiro, configuring a research trend that strongly determined the initial stages of historical archaeology in Brazil.

Beginning in the 1980s, the Instituto do Patrimonio Histórico e Artistico Nacional (IPHAN), a Brazilian agency that protects the national historical and archaeological heritage, moved to restore various historic monuments in different parts of the country, furthering the practice of "restoration archaeology." Historical archaeology began to subsidize restoration works, which considerably expanded its practice, although always subordinated to architectural studies.

For a considerable time, IPHAN's elitist conception on historical resources privileged the material culture of the ruling classes. Sites that reinforced the symbols of religious, military, and civic power were most highly valued and most commonly selected for research. As a result, the greatest attention was given to churches, convents, forts, and palaces. These scattered projects, associated with the culture history perspective dominant at the time, delayed the development of the discipline in Brazil considerably, distracting it from its primary goal: the study of emergence, maintenance, and change of sociocultural systems.

Historical archaeology expanded significantly in the 1980s. Although the important work established by the pioneers of the discipline was continued, new interests also were developed by the new generations of archaeologists. Departing from previous trends and their limitations, the new goals of historical archaeology were to recover social memories, give a voice to ethnic minorities, reinterpret the official national history, and collect evidence of everyday life, thus providing the discipline with a breath of fresh air.

By the 1990s, the maturation of Brazilian archaeology as a whole and historical archaeology in particular is clearly apparent by the commitment to more solid theoretical and methodological foundations. New research trends are increasingly being introduced, fertilizing and expanding its horizons. Issues of ethnicity and gender are being discussed and these studies are now beginning to produce results. Landscape archaeology, emphasizing the symbolic aspects of the built environment, has begun to attract the interest of many investigators. In a broader context, historical archaeology as the study of capitalism is yielding its first fruits, bringing the discipline closer to other social sciences.

Places that have a greater number of investigations are the states that maintain solid institutional support, strong teaching programs, and human resources, such as Rio Grande do Sul, Pernambuco, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, and Goiás.

Research in Rio Grande do Sul currently focuses on urban archaeology and Jesuit missions, and is also shedding new light on the *neo-brasileira* ceramic tradition that blends native, European, and African traits.

In Pernambuco, archaeologists continue their emphasis on the investigation of forts, but more recently they have incorporated an analysis of the coastal defense system into their research. Rich in historic and religious monuments dating to the Colonial Period, the region has seen continued interest in "restoration archaeology," particularly of churches and convents. Researchers in the neighboring states of Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte are investigating Catholic missions and churches of different religious orders.

In São Paulo, research of sugar mills, households, churches, harbors, garbage dumps, public places, and old roads is being conducted, with a special emphasis on sites in urban areas. Management programs of the historic archaeological heritage are being introduced, with the monitoring of public works, which target a balance between urban planning and preservation needs.

Several investigations of the 19th-century Imperial period buildings and public places have been conducted by IPHAN in Rio de Janeiro. At the moment, different projects are underway, examining colonial sugar mills, coffee plantations, households, and industries in both urban and rural environments, with the objective of understanding the embryonic state of capitalism in Brazil. These also include iconographic studies in historic cemeteries. The traditional line of inquiry into interethnic contacts in Rio de Janeiro continues, extending into the interior of the country, with new theoretical and methodological frameworks.

In Goiás, as a consequence of the construction of hydroelectric plants, ancient villages and mining areas threatened by inundation were the target of different archaeological rescue programs. In the neighboring state of Minas Gerais, a pioneering project is investigating the 18th-century maroons, producing the only concrete results on the subject known to date.

Elsewhere in the country, the development of historical archaeology is more recent and research programs are being introduced only now, such as the Fernando de Noroaha Island, in the northeast; the states of Bahia (with a very rich historical patrimony) and Santa Catarina (with a growing interest in its sugar mills and fortifications); and the estuary region of the Amazon (where forts, churches, and sugar mills are being studied).

While in its infancy historical archaeology selected sites of religious, military, and civic significance and merely produced descriptive results, it is now attempting to discuss issues on social processes. Studies of systems of dominance and subordination, resistance strategies to oppression, daily customs and practices as expressions of social order, among others, appear increasingly in Brazilian archaeology.

In this stage of growth and vitality, historical archaeology in Brazil is beginning to accumulate the theoretical resources necessary to conduct modern archaeology. The richness of the Brazilian historical process and its social formation, a consequence of the interaction of different native, European, and African groups, provides interesting elements to archaeological approaches. The advances made in this field can bring in the near future significant contributions to the discipline as a whole.

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The First Archaeological Conference at the University of Antioquia

Carlos Armando Rodríguez

On September 17 and 18, 1998, the First Archaeological Conference of the University of Antioquia was held at the University Museum of the University of Antioquia in Medellín, Colombia. It was organized by the university's Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, the Department of Anthropology, the Center of Social and Human Investigations, and museum, and was supported by the Colombian Society of Archaeology and the Association of Graduate Anthropologists of the University of Antioquia.

The event was attended by 105 people, including students from several Colombian universities (Antioquia, Nacional de Colombia, del Valle), national professional archaeologists/anthropologists, and foreign nationals working in different regions of the country.

Among the 10 papers presented were discussions of the results of early archaeological projects undertaken in the 1980s, under the auspices of the Caribbean Archaeological Project as well as the 1990s rescue projects conducted by oil exploration companies. The first day was devoted to the presentation of reports on preceramic societies while the second day was concerned with presentations on complex societies. Over 10,000 years of prehistory were covered.

A number of papers (by Cristóbal Gnecco, Carlos Armando Rodríguez, Carlos Alberto López, Gustavo Santos, Emilio Piazzini, and José Manuel Rozo) examined the balance between regional archaeological research and theoretical-methodological approaches, with strong emphasis on the need to study sociocultural processes so as to overcome the current traditional focus of Colombian archaeology--technological and ecological reductionism.
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Omar Ortíz-Troncoso, Willy H. Metz, and Bernhard L. Van Beek described the archaeology of historic salt exploitation (A.D. 1521) in Venezuela, while anthropologists Marcela Duque and Ivan Espinoza spoke about the relationship between archaeology and ethnohistory and the need for interdisciplinary methods in the formulation of explanatory models of contact period and early colonial (16th century) sociocultural processes. Gustavo Santos reported on the Caribbean Archaeological Project, directed by archaeologists from the Department of Anthropology of the University of Antioquia and the Institute of Pre- and Protohistory of the University of Amsterdam.

Carlos Alberto López and Carlos Armando Rodríguez introduced the Colombian Society of Archaeology (SCA), explaining its antecedents, objectives, plans, and the importance of this entity for Colombian archaeology. Participants were invited to register in the SCA and actively participate in all the organization's events.

The conference organization, the number and topical range of reports, and the numerous and qualified participants all contributed to the well-balanced success of the conference. It succeeded in no small part due to the hard work of coordinators Gustavo Santos Vecino and Omar Ortíz Troncoso, moderators Carlos Alberto López and Carlos Armando Rodríguez, and those people and institutions that assumed the responsibility of updating the Colombian archaeological community of the country's most recent archaeological results.

The presentations faithfully reflected the two principal scientific paradigms of current Colombian archaeology: The emphasis in the descriptive, empirical approach that predominates archaeological work, and the growing interest in formulating new theoretical-methodological approaches that try to explain the dynamics of the sociocultural processes, frequently appealing to interdisciplinary studies.

There was a general consensus concerning the importance of providing an anual forum for such discussions in northern Colombia, including site visits and seminars in other regions of the country, such as the highland Cundinamarca-Boyaca, the Southwest, and Amazonia. Organizing a conference on the Colombian Preceramic, which would bring the SCA together with other entities with similar interests, also was discussed as a high priority. These conferences could become preparatory to a planned Colombian Congress of Archaeology, which could be cycled to meet every two or three years.

The implementation of undergraduate academic archaeological programs in Colombia to train professional archaeologists according to the needs and problems that the developing archaeology and prehispanic history of Colombia require was identified by participants as an urgent necessity. These programs should be articulated with the graduate degree programs that exist in the country (e.g., specialization in forensic anthropology at the National University of Colombia) and those that will be developed in the near future (e.g., M.A. in Archaeology at the University of Antioquia and M.A. in Funerary Archaeology at the National University of Colombia).

Carlos Armando Rodríguez is director of the Archaeological Museum at the Universidad del Valle in Cali, Colombia.

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INSIGHTS

Section 106 Compliance on Trial: *Russ and Lee Pye v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*

Charles M. Niquette

THE MANY FACES OF CRM

The Pye case, on appeal from the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina (Charleston Division), raises the fundamental issue of "standing," in the context of a lawsuit challenging the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) failure to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). In this case, the Corps authorized the paving of a road that crosses a wetland area, pursuant to a nationwide permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. In doing so, the Corps failed to take into account the effects of its undertaking on known historic and archaeological properties that had previously been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Corps' failure in this regard was inconsistent with its mandated responsibilities under Section 106 and under the Corps' own regulations: 33 C.F.R. Part 325, Appendix C. Despite these inconsistencies, an earlier decision by the district court held that the plaintiffs lacked standing to challenge the Corps' decision, even though they owned property adjacent to the permit area.

In December 1998, the National Trust for Historic Preservation filed an *amici curiae* brief in support of the Plaintiffs-Appellants, Russ and Lee Pye. The American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) and the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) joined the National Trust in signing onto the brief. The National Trust argued forcefully that if the district court's opinion was allowed to stand, the enforceability of the NHPA would be seriously jeopardized, notwithstanding clear Congressional intent that "any interested person" be entitled to bring an action in federal court "to enforce the provisions of the Act," and to recover attorney's fees if he or she "substantially prevails."

The Pyes own a 36-acre parcel of land known as Oak Hall Plantation. Their property lies immediately adjacent to the Sheppard Tract, a 750-acre parcel owned by the County of Charleston, South Carolina. Both the Sheppard Tract and the plaintiff's property were once part of Encampment Plantation, a much larger historic rice plantation owned by the family of Robert Young Hayne (1791-1839).

In January 1995, the county submitted a permit application to the Corps to pave a road with a 50-foot-wide right-of-way, the only legal access to the Sheppard Tract. The county's road-paving project involved a wetland crossing, and therefore, was subject to Corps regulation under the Clean Water Act.

In April of the same year, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) notified the Corps that the road-paving project might have an effect on Encampment Plantation and associated archeological properties. These properties are included in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. At the same time, the Council advised the Corps that the nature of the undertaking's effect on historic properties might require compliance with Section 106.

In August, the County revised and resubmitted its permit application to the Corps. The new application included plans for paving a road that would access a 13-acre parcel; this paving application involved a total of 4 acres.

In November 1995, the Council once again contacted the Corps and requested additional information about the application. The Council also warned the Corps that the agency's permit review procedures might be inconsistent with the Corps' responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act. The Corps never responded to the Council.

In September 1996, the Corps authorized the project under Nationwide Permit No. 14 that applies to road crossings of wetland areas of which less than one third of an acre will be subject to filling. In authorizing the permit, the Corps prepared an internal memorandum documenting the agency's rationale for not taking into consideration the effects of this undertaking. The memo acknowledged that the road would provide access to the 13-acre field and that the field contained archeological site 38CH1589. Previously determined eligible for listing in the National Register, the site was the location of the original Hayne family home, dating back to 1740, and possibly the birthplace of Robert Young Hayne. Nevertheless, the Corps refused to consider the potential effects of the permit on the archaeological site based upon the assertion that "the area of consideration for cultural resource impacts is limited to the footprint of the roadway only," and the site in question was located outside of the footprint. As most readers are well aware, failure to consider both direct and indirect impacts of an undertaking on significant historic properties is inconsistent with a federal agency's obligation under the National Historic Preservation Act, and in this case with the Corps' own regulations; thus the plaintiff's legal action.

The National Trust's amicus brief challenged the district court's ruling that the plaintiffs lack standing to enforce the National Historic Preservation Act. Their brief concluded by offering well-crafted arguments demonstrating that the court's ruling is fundamentally inconsistent with constitutional principles and Congressional intent. The decision now rests in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

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Working Together

Repatriation's Silver Lining

Thomas W. Killion and Paula Molloy

Associate Editor's note: This paper was presented at the 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in March 1998, Seattle.

Repatriation legislation has fundamentally altered the treatment of Native American remains and objects held by museums and other repositories in the United States. Passed almost 10 years ago, the repatriation mandate is embodied in two laws: the National Museum of the American Indian Act, which applies to the Smithsonian Institution museums [including our museum, the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH)], and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) which applies to other museums and federal agencies. The laws require organizations funded by the federal government to disclose the nature and extent of their Native American collections and enter into consultation with affiliated tribes over the final disposition of remains and culturally sensitive items identified in the laws. Ironically, the quest for the origins of Native Americans which first brought institutions such as the Smithsonian into being, has now come full circle, and Indian participation in the study of Native American origins and history is rapidly expanding (Swidler et al. 1997; Echo-Hawk 1997; Minthorn 1997; Watkins et al. 1995). This trend is in no small part an outcome of the repatriation mandate.

The passage and initial implementation of Native American repatriation legislation was met with dire predictions for the fate of science and freedom of inquiry (e.g. Meighan 1996; Morell 1995, cf. Jones and Harris 1997). Pitched battles erupted between Indians and museum anthropologists over the identity of remains and their relationship to contemporary tribes (Billeck and Urcid 1995; Bray and Killion 1994; Steinacher et al. 1991[1]mine the repatriation status of remains and objects have landed native and scientific disputants in court (*Na Iwi O Na Kupuna O Mokapu v. Dalton* 1995; NPS 1997). Here we focus on the notion that repatriation represents a loss from the scientific perspective. We contend that while initially daunting to the scientific status quo, repatriation has generally accelerated the pace and scope of research on the origins and history of the aboriginal peoples of North America. We question the a priori assumption of "loss," and instead evaluate the changes that have taken place and their outcomes on the basis of the evidence now available.

Viewed from the outside, repatriation has stirred up controversy, and polarized museums and Native Americans. In spite of this perception, however, potential adversaries engage one another, working ground rules are established, information is shared, decisions are made, and the law is carried out. At the NMNH, the repatriation

mandate has yielded unprecedented advances in access to information, and to the collections themselves, by Native peoples and other groups. As a direct result of the repatriation process, Native American participation in the life of the museum has reached an all time high.

Repatriation is sometimes a painful and culturally challenging event. Our experiences include the Cheyenne return, which graphically resurrected a host of tragedies, such as the massacre at Sand Creek and the killings following the Ft. Robinson outbreak (Killion et al. 1992). Other historic period repatriation cases have involved the Apache massacres in Arizona (Speaker et al. 1994), an ambush of friendly Pawnee Scouts in Nebraska (Baugh and Makseyn-Kelley 1992; Riding In 1992), the Nez Perce war (Molloy 1996), and the sorrowful events at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in 1898 (Smythe 1998). These events require revisitation and evaluation of some of the darkest moments in American history. Our review of the fate of these individuals and the conditions under which their remains were acquired, however, illuminates old history in a new and often profound way. We hope that this effort will challenge our understanding of the past in much the same way that the Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C., bears witness to the genocide of WWII--by reviewing history in a manner that goes beyond analysis to commemorate the victims and survivors.

Repatriation documentation revisits a pivotal era in Native American history. With a few notable exceptions (Thornton 1990; Svaldi 1989), historical details of encounter, depopulation, and survival among Native American groups are ignored in surveys of Native American demographic change, and are often overlooked as a focus of anthropological research. However, this period is central to both Native and Euro-American history, and is a fertile subject for anthropological inquiry and critical analysis. Furthermore, the events of the Colonial Period were ultimately the impetus for the repatriation movement, and influence its present course.

While repatriation illuminates a critical period in recent history, many anthropologists continue to focus on what they perceive to be its deleterious effects on the conduct of science in general, and the loss of anthropological collections specifically. For brevity, we will address the inventory, documentation, and repatriation of human remains and funerary objects only. There simply are no comprehensive statistics available regarding quantities of human remains returned nationwide. The NAGPRA process is overseen by the Archeology and Ethnography Program of the National Park Service (NPS) in Washington D.C., which monitors the information provided to the tribes by museums, federal agencies, and other organizations. NAGPRA inventories completed to date account for about 200,000 sets of remains, of which almost 10,000 are "culturally affiliated" and presumably available for return if the tribes so desire. There is no mechanism for documenting the actual return of those 10,000 identified remains reported. It also is not clear how many of the reported remains have actually been culturally identified. Some institutions, for example, have reported large collections from the southwest as culturally "Puebloan." In these cases, any or all culturally affiliated tribes may make a claim (McKeown 1998). However, without additional research and consultation with the tribes involved, it is difficult to determine which federally recognized tribe or tribes in the region would receive these remains. In some areas of the country, tribal alliances have formed to take responsibility for the larger, less specific cultural groupings.

Some of the largest natural history and anthropology museums in the country, with collections of human remains in the 5,000 to 15,000 individual range, were given extensions and will not report for another year or more. It is impossible to predict how many culturally affiliated remains will be identified as part of this process or, once identified, how many will be returned. Thus far, the only summary statement possible is that approximately 5 percent of the human remains held by museums outside of the Smithsonian are presently eligible for return. Since there is presently a backlog of intent to repatriate notices awaiting publication, the number is expected to grow.

Because of funding provided by the National Museum of the American Indian Act, repatriation has proceeded much further at the NMNH. Prior to the passage of this legislation, the museum held 18,400 cataloged sets of remains from U.S. proveniences in North America and Hawaii. Since 1992, we have returned more than 3,000 of these to almost 40 individual federally-recognized tribes in Alaska, Hawaii, the Pacific Northwest, and the Great Plains. Another 1,500 individuals are scheduled for return to Plains tribes in 1999.

Documentating the more than 4,000 individuals involved has yielded a great deal of contextual information on the remains that otherwise might never have been widely available. Reports and databases generated by this

process reveal information on the cultural origins, circumstances of acquisition, and physical condition of the skeletal remains themselves. Many of these remains have been previously studied, but like most other museums, no permanent, systematic record of this research had been created. Repatriation has provided the first mechanism for pulling together enough information on the remains to answer one of the most common questions asked by tribal representatives and the general public alike--"what have you actually learned over the last 150 years?"

Repatriation has generated the first systematic catalog of remains and objects in the museum ever provided to the tribes. This work has also served to correct errors in the museum's catalog. For example, about 10 percent of the catalog information on cultural affiliation has been found to be in error for the cases completed to date, including information on age, sex, skeletal elements present, and cause of death. In addition to being the Smithsonian's first comprehensive tribal catalog of remains and objects, the documentation record of our repatriation program also chronicles the manner in which the museum complied with the repatriation mandate.

Besides the direct impact on museum collections, we also must consider repatriation's effect on physical anthropology as a discipline. On the eve of the passage of federal repatriation legislation, scientists attempted to evaluate the importance of skeletal studies and how they might be impacted by repatriation. In 1989, Ubelaker and Grant (1989: 252) reviewed the previous two years of submissions to the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* (*AJPA*), and found that 20 percent of manuscripts focused on skeletal anatomy or paleopathology. However, it is not clear if they included papers based on collections not subject to NAGPRA, such as collections from Europe, Africa, Asia, and South and Central America.

To better assess NAGPRA's impacts on research, we reviewed all papers published in AJPA between 1985 and 1996 inclusive, that deal with human remains from the United States. While we expected to see a change in the number of papers focusing on Native American remains in the years following the passage of NAGPRA, this was not the case. From 1985 through 1989, papers dealing with Native American remains represented 6 percent of the total papers published. From 1990 through 1996, such papers amounted to 7 percent.

Based on this, we offer two observations: (1) using *AJPA* as a measure, there is as yet no major effect on published research focusing on Native American remains and (2) physical anthropological studies of Native American remains make up a very small part of physical anthropological research as a whole. Together, these observations suggest not only that repatriation has not yet produced the dire consequences for research that were predicted before the passage of the mandate, but also that the volume of pre-NAGPRA studies focused on Native American skeletal collections may have been overestimated. That said, we must point out that in recent years, fewer researchers have approached the NMNH seeking to perform analyses of our Native American skeletal collections. This is due to a combination of factors, including reduced research funding opportunities, as well as a mistaken assumption that our Native American collections are closed for research--which in fact, they are not.

In addition to physical anthropologists, archaeologists also have been concerned that repatriation would adversely affect research opportunities. To gauge how repatriation might have affected bioarchaeological research, we reviewed all papers published in *American Antiquity* between 1985 and 1996. From 1985 through 1989, only 4 percent of the total papers published focused on Native American human remains; from 1990 through 1996, they total 7 percent. While these percentages are small, there actually appears to have been a slight increase in published studies of Native American remains in the years following repatriation. As with the *AJPA* data, the *American Antiquity* data also suggest that bioarchaeological studies focusing on Native American human remains comprise a very small part of published archaeological research.

While repatriation so far does not appear to have affected the volume of publications, it has led some researchers to be more circumspect in considering research questions and analytical techniques. Certainly destructive analyses, such as isotopic and DNA studies, must be approached more cautiously, and in many cases have been prohibited as a result of concerns over Native American sensitivities. However, the impact of such restrictions should be evaluated in terms of the quality of the lost data, and whether or not other data can mitigate that loss. For example, stable isotopic analysis of human bone can reveal important dietary information. When such studies are not permitted, other methods can be used to fill the gap, such as archaeobotanical and faunal

research. As for DNA analysis, its utility for illuminating Native American history and prehistory may be more limited than popular perceptions would suggest. Currently, DNA analysis is limited by the absence of definable, population-specific genetic markers. It is further limited by the difficulty of deriving DNA from skeletal remains, potential laboratory contamination, and the prohibitive expense of the technique (Carlson et al. 1997).

While many of the tribes are strongly opposed to destructive testing, not all are. In 1993, a University of Wisconsin researcher approached our repatriation office with a request to take samples of bone collagen from individuals being readied for return to the Chugach Eskimos of Prince William Sound, Alaska. We recommended that she make direct contact with the repatriation representative for the tribe, explain the importance of the research, and ask permission to take the samples, which she did successfully. Was her success simply a matter of reaching out to the tribe in an honest and meaningful way? Our office also has facilitated repatriation-related osteological studies in collaboration with Native communities from Point Hope and the Seward Peninsula in Alaska (Mudar et al. 1996), and osteologists have recently received support from Great Plains tribes to study pathological conditions to evaluate overall health during the pre- and postcontact periods (Miller 1995). We suspect there are many such examples, and that this kind of engagement is the best way to begin building a solid foundation for Native American community-supported archaeology and physical anthropology in the future.

The repatriation process is providing a clearer understanding of, and perhaps some closure to, a painful period of Native American history. Studies and documentation of the Contact Period can be augmented and revitalized in the context of repatriation, and are of keen interest to many of the Native communities involved. As dialogue concerning the treatment of all human remains continues to evolve both inside and outside anthropology, argument over the rights and privileges of scientists to conduct studies unfettered by public opinion must be evaluated within the context of the research. Data concerning the scope and scale of this research suggest that rather than halting bioarchaeological and physical anthropological research, repatriation has, in fact, generated new opportunities for collaboration. The flowering of these studies in the context of repatriation holds the promise of revitalizing the discipline of anthropological archaeology itself.

[1] Summaries of all NMNH repatriation reports cited can be found on the NMNH Repatriation Office Web site at **www.nmnh.si.edu/anthro/repatriation/repat.shtm**.

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World Archaeological Congress 4:
A Personal View

J. Peter White

The World Archaeological Congress 4 (WAC4) was held at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, January 10-14, 1999. I preface this report with two cautionary statements. First, while parts of this report may seem critical, overall WAC4 must be assessed as a great success. Large academic conferences are rarely the best place to engage in strenuous, in-depth analyses, but rather are occasions for meetings, new perspectives, and a shake-up of one's narrow views. Martin Hall and his wonderful staff of organizers certainly allowed, indeed encouraged, this to happen. Second, this report is partial in both senses. I am more interested in archaeological research than I am in the administration of Cultural Heritage Management (CHM), so that's what I went to hear. However, I have since asked a number of colleagues of their impressions, and have tried to modify my own in the light of these. I have divided this report into seven sections, so as to cover the major aspects of the conference.

Politics

WAC has always been political. It was formed in 1985 as a breakaway from the UNESCO-supported but traditional and Eurocentric Union of International Pre- and Proto-Historic Sciences (UISPP). Its first congress (in 1986) banned all South Africans, as individuals, from attending, meant as a sanction against apartheid. To have WAC4 in Cape Town was therefore highly symbolic of the turnaround in South Africa's political structure. Two measures of this were the attendance of Kader Asmal, the national minister for water affairs and forestry, at the opening session (representing the Congress Patron, President Nelson Mandela) and that one-fifth of those attending were South Africans. Asmal's speech noted the importance of the original ban in the campaign against apartheid.

There also were internal politics. At the opening session, it was announced that the University of Pretoria had released for public display at the Congress a selection of goldwork from Mapungubwe, including the gold rhinoceros hitherto concealed because of its clearly displayed African attainments. To outsiders, this was an unexpected and wonderful event, of which the WAC4 organizers can be very proud.

Other important political moves included lengthy and apparently fruitful public and private discussions between archaeologists of various southwest Asian (i.e., Middle Eastern) nations. Also significant was the immediate response by the South African minister (who also is chair of the World Commission on Dams) when his attention was drawn to the lack of impact surveys in a major dam planned for a north African country and to be financed by the World Bank.

Nobody mentioned Ayodhya and the fracas of WAC3 (see *Antiquity*, 1998, 72: 747-753), at least in public, and the plenary session was dominated by goodwill and compromise.

Participants

WAC4 was a spectacularly international conference, with more than 700 participants from nearly 70 countries. The greatest representation came from South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States, each providing

about 20 percent of attendees. At least 12 African countries were represented. Participants included many representatives from indigenous nations who held two days of their own highly successful meetings. Only South Africa had a strong student contingent, although a small group of Uruguayans contributed to the vivacity.

One reason for the particular balance of the participants was presumably timing. While the chance to get away from the northern winter must be attractive to many northern hemisphereans, getting away at the start of an academic semester isn't easy for everyone. For those who came, however, there were opportunities to meet and learn from an enormous range of people. In addition to the Brazilians, British, Canadians, Kenyans, South Africans, and Japanese, I even met some Australians I didn't know.

Academic Organization

WAC4 was, I believe, the first large-scale archaeological conference to attempt to use the World Wide Web as a central part of its structure. There are lessons to be learned from this attempt, which, despite much effort by the organizers, didn't work very well.

The intent was to establish a range of themes, and convenors would be encouraged to step forward to organize sessions and participants on topics within these themes. Bullied by convenors, participants were to send abstracts and papers to be placed on the conference website well before the congress, to enable registrants to read and download any of the papers. Indeed, it was hoped that many of the papers would be read in advance, so that the actual session could consist of as much discussion as presentation. In this way, a very large conference could become a set of smaller, tightly-focused workshops or seminars. The failure of this system involved both participants and the technology.

First, few convenors came forward to organize sessions--only six of the final 87 symposia were actually developed before the congress. Most of the papers were therefore grouped by the WAC4 organizers into sessions and allocated to convenors. Although there were enough papers for this to provide numerous coherent sessions, there were certain incongruities and many participants were unsure of which session they were in.

Second, as an organizer informed me, WAC policy is to accept all papers offered. Consequently, a very wide range of material had to be sorted into sessions.

Third, and perhaps most critical, few papers were actually prepared in advance and posted on the website by the due date, which was about two months before the start of the congress. In early January, just before leaving Sydney, I checked the offerings in 10 sessions and found that only 28 of 112 potential papers were available. Of these, nearly 50 percent (12) were in one session. One might well wonder how the organizers, academics themselves, overlooked the total inability of most academics, managers, and bureaucrats to complete anything before the absolutely last moment--in this case the day of their paper.

Finally, many participants found the congress website difficult to use. Downloading the papers was almost impossible, because it required a particular program which, although reputedly available for free, couldn't readily be accessed. WAC also must consider that not all potential participants have regular and easy access to the Web and archaeologists in many African countries, and perhaps in others, have to pay quite heavily to use it.

The real question is, however, whether this system was any worse than receiving a couple of tomes of papers upon arrival--most of which one doesn't want and has no time to read. Still, these tomes can be taken home to the library. While WAC4's website will remain open for most of this year, I doubt that many libraries will download the papers. Unfortunately, neither the participants nor the technology were quite up to the aspirations of the organizers.

Content

Archaeology at WAC4 was divided into three main groups: keynote addresses, symposia/workshops, and posters. Keynotes included (1) a session on current South African archaeology, in which six speakers spoke to

the range of research and teaching in the "new" South Africa. Coming at the start of the congress, this gave the foreigners a good idea of the current scene; (2) a lecture by Ron Clarke and his African colleagues on the recently discovered Australopithecine skeleton, hopefully nearly complete and certainly of considerable antiquity, from Sterkfontein; (3) three concurrent lectures on a range of topics on each of the three main afternoons. Highlights here included memorial lectures on the life and works of the late WAC president Bassey Andah and Glynn Isaac.

There were 87 symposia listed in the final program, grouped into 14 themes, ranging from identity, nationalism, and local voices to analyzing materials. CHM, in a variety of voices, was featured quite strongly and there was a range of sessions on African archaeology, landscapes, historical archaeology, education, and the environment. It was difficult to keep track of the many changes. Only the sessions were timed, not the papers. There also were 24 workshops, mostly hands-on, smallish, and tightly organized, on subjects ranging from beads to Internet teaching.

As with most conferences, the content of symposia was very variable and, despite the organizers' good intentions, only a few avoided the paper-desultory question-paper-"sorry, no time for discussion, it's tea time" situation. Given the lack of properly convened sessions maybe I shouldn't have been surprised at this, but I didn't attend many useful public discussions. Sessions on disasters (do they matter?), early humanity (the sex strike struck again), and slums (what do they tell us we don't already know?) were good, and almost every session had some interesting work presented. But deep and meaningful discussions, at least in public fora, is not what conferences are about.

There were few posters. Those present were rather hard to find and no time was set aside to view them, so not many of us actually saw them. This was a pity because some were said to be quite interesting, and this medium is often better for presenting complicated material than a spoken paper.

Organization

While the academic, political, and personal side of WAC4 was good, sometimes brilliant, the logistical support can only be described as poor. Provided by two "professional" conference and tour companies (who charged highly for their services), there were botched airport transfers, accommodation crises, tours abandoned at the last minute, misinformation, and incompetent financial administration. Almost everyone had a complaint of some kind, despite the friendliness of the staffs on the ground.

By contrast, the African music arranged daily by the academic secretariat was outstanding and the organized drumming by all participants at the opening ceremony was a wonderful and uplifting experience. The conference dinner and dance saw most participants on the floor in a great get-together.

The Future

One surprise at the opening ceremony was the deputy director general of UNESCO, who spoke encouragingly of future cooperation with WAC. UNESCO also supported an education workshop on Robben Island, the former political prison, on the day after the congress. There was some mention of WAC even becoming a nongovernmental organization, thus making it eligible for money towards future congresses. One major problem for WAC is that each congress must raise its own finances, which includes considerable support for indigenous participants, archaeologists, and heritage managers from developing countries. This puts an immense burden on each congress' organizing committee, and one that the WAC organization itself cannot help with--it only has 400 members worldwide, who pay a maximum of US $20 a year. But whether WAC wishes to give up its current independent status is something the new officers will have to grapple with.

Officers of WAC are elected for the next four years by a council at each congress. The council consists of a representative from each country chosen by all its nationals at the congress. Most groups simply had a discussion, whereas the British needed a secret ballot and the Australians tossed a coin. Those elected were:

President Martin Hall (Cape Town)
Vice-President Fekri Hassan (London)
Secretary Lesley Sutty (Martinique)
Treasurer Robin Torrence (Sydney)
Newsletter editor Ian Lilley (Queensland).

Conclusion

The most important thing about WAC is that it really is close to a world congress. It includes not just archaeologists but the entire range of people concerned with the material remains of the past. It is conducted almost entirely in English--although if the São Paulo bid for WAC5 succeeds that will clearly change! WAC4 was my first WAC congress and I encountered a range of wonderfully interesting colleagues. I'm already looking forward to WAC5.

J. Peter White is at the University of Sydney in Australia.

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You've Got News!
Archaeology Journalism on the Internet

John W. Hoopes

"**N**oah's Ark Found on Mars!" "Satan's Skull Unearthed!" "Elvis Buried in Mayan Pyramid!" The *Weekly World News* is one of the only national newspapers to feature archaeological headlines on a regular basis. Unfortunately, its role as a source for the latest news of advances in knowledge leaves much to be desired. Where can one go to get a daily dose of archaeology in the news? Furthermore, what's the best way to let the world know about your own latest discovery?

The Internet offers many options, ranging from Web sites to email discussion groups. It is now easier than ever to keep abreast of the latest developments in archaeology. With a little bit of expertise, one can track down details on stories for which the reports in local papers are woefully inadequate, or to follow stories that are rarely deemed important enough for extended coverage. News stories on the Web often feature color photographs and even audio or video clips that are especially elusive, simplifying the job of determining whether news is really news.

It is now relatively easy to stay informed about events in just about any part of the globe. For example, last Columbus Day, a story broke in the international press about a "lost civilization" that had been discovered in eastern Nicaragua by a Costa Rican videographer. The story was reported by the Associated Press and Reuters. CNN broadcast a video clip of stone walls deep in the rainforest, reporting that the site may have been part of an ancient city. The flurry of media attention was enough to stir skeptical interest among professionals, but the quality of the wire service reports was inadequate for even a moderately informed appraisal. The story disappeared from major media within a few days. However, I was able to follow it in detail by reading stories that appeared almost daily in *La Prensa* **www.laprensa.com.ni/** of Nicaragua and *La Nación* **www.nacion.co.cr/** of Costa Rica. Despite the initial worldwide attention, few news media carried the ultimate appraisal of the "discovery": a misinterpretation of basalt columns as manmade stone walls.

More recently, I was able to track down photographs of stone carvings found beneath a Miami apartment building, whose form was impossible to interpret from verbal descriptions alone (some of which described them as Mayan . . .)

Finding Archaeology News

Web Sites

The easiest way to find archaeology news on the Web is by means of some excellent resources created and maintained by colleagues who have donated their energy and expertise in the spirit of academic service. The best single news source for archaeology on the Web is *Anthropology in the News* **www.tamu.edu/anthropology/news.html**, a site created and maintained by David Carlson, an associate professor at Texas A & M University. It provides links for quick access to the latest news reports offered by several sources, including ABC, CNN, Fox, *USA Today*, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *The Nando Times*, *Archaeology* magazine, university press releases, and other sources. Carlson also follows three archaeology-related email discussion lists (see below) for tips about current news items.

Carlson writes, "I started *Anthropology in the News* about two years ago as a replacement for a bulletin board with news clippings related to anthropology that I kept outside my office. Instead of stapling news clippings, I decided to create an electronic version of the bulletin board on the Web. The Web version draws over 800 hits per day (over 48,500 in November and December alone)." His biggest challenge is keeping the news up-to-date and eliminating "dead" links (hypertext that fails to connect with a document elsewhere on the Web). He notes, "I have tried several automated search bots to find news, but none so far has been very efficient. For example, a search on `evolution' turns up many business press releases about their `evolutionary, new product . . .'"

His method is to bookmark about two dozen news report Web sites that he checks for anthropology-related stories on a regular basis. Carlson notes that some of the news services to which it provides links require one to register and select a password in order to retrieve articles, but charge a fee to retrieve these news stories. The news reports linked through this site are all current within about 60 days. Hot stories at this time of writing include discussions of evidence for climate change, reports about the excavation of a tomb in China dating to "the `warring states' period from 475-221 B.C.," the arrest of a German smuggler for transporting a cave bear skeleton, and a report from the National Park Service declaring a 19th-century "treasure chest" from Death Valley to be a fraud. Although its scope is worldwide, it also is important to note that *Anthropology in the News* provides links in English to stories in English-language Web sites. Other sources should be consulted for news of archaeology in foreign-language online publications. The page provides links only, without summaries of the online articles. It also may include multiple versions of a story that originates from an AP or Reuters news release.

Archaeology Magazine Online **www.archaeology.org**, published by the Archaeological Institute of America and maintained by Amilie Walker, provides an up-to-date list of news stories as well as a list of "Newsbriefs" that appear in the most recent issue of the magazine. There also is an online archive of past news stories, organized by geographic region. As with the magazine, the Web site is rich in high-quality photographs and illustrations. Among the current features is an exceptionally well-illustrated report by Angela Schuster about Saburo Sugiyama's latest excavations of a tomb in the Pyramid of the Moon at Teotihuacan.

The Atrium **web.idirect.com/~atrium** is a multi-part Web resource in progress that has been created by David Meadows, a doctoral student at McMaster University, to serve as a clearinghouse for information about world archaeology. While its principal focus is classical archaeology, its scope is quite broad. One of its most ambitious features is *Explorator: Watching the Web for News of the Ancient World*, an electronic newsletter edited by Meadows. Another feature is Commentarium, which serves as an online repository of links to worthwhile stories. *Rostra* provides a list of links to online audio recordings, including NPR broadcasts of archaeology-related stories. There also is a television schedule for programs related to the ancient world. Information for *The Atrium* is culled from at least 60 different online news sources in a variety of languages from around the world. It is collected via "a spider program which scans assorted sources (listed below) for news of the ancient world. Anything that is found that is worthy first appears in *Explorator*, our darned-near-daily free email newsletter. After that, news stories which haven't expired make their way to the monthy ezine *Commentarium*, sound files make their way to the *Rostra*, and magazine articles, etc., go to the media archive. In point of fact, eventually it all will end up in the *Media Archive*." To subscribe to *Explorator*, send an email to dmeadows@idirect.com with "Explorator Request" on the subject line. The message itself should consist of only the words "subscribe explorator."

Commentarium is not as current as *Anthropology in the News* (the latest update was September 1998), but provides a number of useful links to online news reports. The principal focus is on classical archaeology, but there are also stories about Neolithic sites and the ancient Maya. Meadows' list of links to five dozen online news sources is itself worth a visit to the Web site. There are a number of features that appear to be "under construction" at the site, including a media archive, a bibliography, link pages, and a site search engine. Unfortunately, at the time of my visit, many of these features were dead links.

Email Discussion Groups

Among the best sources for current news about archaeology are discipline-related email discussion lists, of which a comprehensive list can be found online at Anthropology Resources on the Internet **home.worldnet.fr/clist/Anthro/Texts/anth-faq.html**, compiled by allen lutins and Bernard Olivier-Clist. Some examples of these would be ARCH-L (for general archaeology), to which one subscribes by sending the message "subscribe arch-l your name" to listserv@listserv.tamu.edu or AZTLAN (for Precolumbian studies), to which one subscribes by sending "subscribe aztlan your name" to listserv@ulkyvm.louisville.edu. *Caliche* is an electronic newsletter distributed via email by the Southwestern Archaeology Special Interest Group (SASIG) **www.swanet.org** (follow the "Got Caliche?" link from their homepage). It is described by its creators as "Keyword-filtered journalism, short-lived news blurbs, and timely press releases--information about the archaeology, anthropology, and history of the American Southwest--received from individual contributors, and from media wirefeeds and search bots crawling the World Wide Web." To receive a free subscription to *Caliche*, join the SASIG email swa@dogyears.com by sending a message with the following information: name, institutional affiliation, mailing address, phone/fax, website URL, keyword research interests, and email address.

Media Sources

There are currently hundreds of news media sources on the Web, most of which can be found via Web gateways and search engines such as Netscape Communications **www.netscape.com**, AltaVista **www.altavista.com**, and Yahoo! **www.yahoo.com**. Some, such as *The New York Times* **www.nytimes.com** allow one to register for free news via email that can be custom-designed through the use of keywords. The MSNBC site **www.msnbc.com** features a free plug-in for Netscape Navigator that allows one to browse through hundreds of news stories. Virtually all of them have search engines that permit one to track down specific topics. Using these Web sites to find archaeology news requires intelligent browsing and strategic searching. For example, most archaeology stories tend to be posted in the science/technology sections of online news sources. It is important to remember that not all stories will contain the word "archaeology," so one should also try terms such as "archaeologist," "archaeologists," and even "ancient." Furthermore, in many cases, local media will provide far more detailed information about stories that are carried by national or international media. For example, stories about the recent Death Valley "treasure chest" find (and its revelations as a hoax) were posted at Deseret News (Utah) **deseretnews.com/** and *The Daily Independent* (Ridgecrest, CA) **www.ridgecrestca.com/**.

Search Tools

There are various search engines that are especially tailored for seeking specific types of news. *Artigen* **artigen.com**, powered by the Infoseek search engine, is a Web site that probes several news sources to provide a list of current articles. The link to "Science and Technology" is the best bet for archaeology-related stories. It is a fast and efficient search tool with which one can enter a variety of keywords to find relevant news items. *Artigen* also provides links for specific searches that can be custom-configure for inclusion in an existing Web site. For an example of how *Artigen* works, follow the link (under "News Briefs") from Wayne Neighbors' excellent *Points of Reference* site **anthro.org**. It has been programmed to search Artigen using the following keywords: archeology, archaeology, archaeologist, archaeologists, anthropology, anthropologist, anthropologists, history, and prehistoric. (*Points of Reference* is itself an excellent starting point for finding a wealth of online anthropology resources.) *NewBot* **www.netbot.com**, operated via the HotBot search engine of Wired Digital, Inc., is a specialized tool for searching news stories on the Web. Searches can be conducted for articles posted within the last 6 hours, 24 hours, week, or month. At the time of this writing, a search on the term "archaeology" for the last month turned up seven stories, including two about Revil Mason's discovery of manmade shelter in South Africa dating to 15,000 to 10,000 B.P. Unfortunately, not all of these recent links are active, since new sources will move articles to new locations in archive files.

Contacting the Media

Exposure in the press is not necessarily a good thing. The news media are notorious for sensationalizing serious science and fanning the flames of wild speculation. However, one strategy for keeping the public better informed about archaeology is to be proactive about providing reporters with accurate information. Email has made it

especially easy to send electronic "press releases," while the ease of creating Web pages has made it practical for anyone with a digital camera or scanner to make both text and images available to a world audience. A combination of the two may be the most effective means to bring accurate information to the attention of the press, while exercising some control. At sites like that of *Science Daily* **www.sciencedaily.com** a previously registered public information officer for a university or other research institution can gain password access to post news releases.

There are several ways to make contact with editors and reporters who wish to cover archaeological stories. The electronic masthead at *Archaeology Magazine Online* **www.archaeology.org/** provides links to email addresses for several editors and writers who can be contacted directly. Another strategy is to use online stories to identify the writers at specific news organizations who cover archaeology. John Noble Wilford **wilford@nytimes.com** is the principal archaeology reporter for *The New York Times*. He writes, "Email is one good way to correspond with me, as long as people show some restraint and not flood me with press releases of marginal interest. By marginal interest, I mean subjects that represent only small incremental steps toward solving some question in archaeology. Questions of special interest these days seem to be peopling of the Americas, early agriculture in Americas and in Old World, origins of Indo-Europeans and their language roots, ancient trade routes, marine archaeology, early empires in Mesopotamia, early `contact' studies in Americas, etc."

However, contact with a reporter is no guarantee of attention. Wilford notes, "I do not have time always to respond to your suggestions. If I'm interested, I will be getting in touch with you. If I don't, it does not necessarily mean I have no interest--I could be traveling, I could be filing your material away for later use, or I could be too dense to see the merits of your brilliant idea. Just remember, you don't have my undivided attention, for I also write about astronomy and paleontology." With regard to content, "It helps if you can give a brief summary of what the story is about, then follow that with details emphasizing why the development is both interesting and important. Reference to a website is helpful, if this adds more details and has material that can be downloaded for graphics. Be sure to note if there is some special reason that the story is timely, about to be published in a journal, completion of a digging season, how it relates to other recent stories about the same general subject."

Conclusion

The Internet offers a variety of new approaches to both getting and distributing news about archaeology. While it will probably never compete with the buzz in the halls at regional and national meetings, there is a lot to be said for its immediacy and increasing ubiquity. As the general public is increasing its reliance upon the Internet for all kinds of information, the medium also is offering valuable tools to professionals in both archaeology and journalism.

However, the potential of the medium is far, far greater than what has been realized. Among the resources that are needed are sites similar to *Anthropology in the News* that feature researchers' own stories and reports. We need to work on creating Web sites where we can rely upon each other to keep ourselves informed, rather than counting on the condensed versions that appear in commercial news reports. We also can create resources to help journalists identify newsworthy research, develop tie-ins that make archaeology attractive for their media, and contribute to the quality of overall knowledge of what archaeology is all about.

John Hoopes, associate editor for the Networks column, is associate professor at the Department of Anthropology at the University of Kansas. He can be reached by email at john@hoopes.com, web john.hoopes.com.

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ROPA

News from the Register of Professional Archaeologists

Charles M. Niquette

The Executive Committee of the Register of Professional Archaeologists (the Register) met in Washington, D.C., on December 28-29, 1998. This meeting was held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA). While in Washington, we learned that the AIA Board of Governors had voted unanimously to join the Register as a sponsoring member along with the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) and the Society for American Archaeology (SAA). In so doing, the Register has gained the commitment and financial support of the three largest archaeological organizations in this country. The AIA decision also presents the Register with new challenges, particularly because of the diversity of archaeological specialties and interests within its membership.

AIA has been dedicated to the encouragement and support of archaeological research and publication and to the protection of the world's cultural heritage for more than a century. A nonprofit cultural and educational organization chartered by the Congress, it is the oldest and largest archaeological organization in North America, with more than 11,000 members worldwide. Members of AIA have conducted fieldwork in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North and South America. AIA has further promoted archaeological studies by founding research centers and schools in seven countries and maintaining close relations with these institutions, including the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and the School of Classical Studies at the American Academy in Rome, among others. The education and training of many AIA members varies dramatically from the more traditional career tracks shared by the SHA and SAA membership. Instead of holding advanced degrees in anthropology, many AIA archaeologists hold degrees in art history, the classics, history, and other, similar fields. As a result, many AIA members are not field archaeologists, but instead, are professionals whose research interests and expertise are predominately (or even exclusively) laboratory- and collections-based. Despite these differences, the three societies share a common link in their professional commitment to archaeology, desire to enhance professionalism within the discipline, and recognition of the need for a universal code of conduct and standards of research performance. The Register meets these needs.

Given the diversity of professional archaeologists who will wish to be registered, the Register's Executive Committee discussed the current application process. Just as SOPA suffered in its early days from a general perception that the application process was too cumbersome, similar comments and concerns have been continually raised about the Register's current process. Acknowledging the changes inherent in AIA's sponsorship, the Executive Committee wanted to ensure that the Register be as inclusive as possible. If the application process was considered an impediment to such inclusiveness, then a modification to the process was deemed appropriate.

It was decided that a Register applicant could choose to submit his or her credentials using the current Register application or opt for a more expedicious, less burdensome process. The alternative application does not require documentation of field and lab experience per se, but requires instead that the applicant:

(1) hold an advanced degree with a specialization in archaeology;

(2) has designed and executed an archaeological study that has been reported in the form of a Master's thesis or doctoral dissertation; and

(3) accept the Code of Conduct, Standards of Research Performance, and Grievance Procedures of the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

To accommodate the AIA membership, the Register's Executive Committee has extended the application fee waiver until January 1, 2000.

We solicit the enthusiastic support of the members of the three sponsoring societies and archaeologists everywhere who desire to enhance professionalism within the discipline. By becoming registered archaeologists, we have the opportunity to demand accountability for our own actions and those of our peers, and to set examples for the next generation of archaeologists. The heart and soul of the Register remains: the personal choice to distinguish oneself as a professional, agreement to abide by the Code and Standards, and to support willingly the purpose of a disciplinary procedure that works to protect the profession. The payment of fees to the Register supports the professional community, just as our taxes support the communities in which we live. The Register is not a licensing or certification board; it is a voluntary step one takes to distinguish oneself as a professional archaeologist. By becoming a registered professional archaeologist, one clearly signifies acceptance of professional responsibilities. In so doing, we take a well-considered step toward recognition as professional archaeologists, distinguished from those who work within the field of archaeology, but who have not attained a professional level of education and experience, and from unscrupulous "peers," antiquities traders, antiquarians, looters, and others whose interest in archaeology will forever remain suspect.

Applications to the Register may be obtained by requesting a copy via email at Register@erols.com or by downloading a copy from **www.rpanet.org**. Alternatively, one may contact the Register of Professional Archaeologists at 5024 Campbell Blvd., Suite R, Baltimore, MD 21236, (410) 933-3486.

Charles M. Niquette, secretary/treasurer of the Register of Professional Archaeologists and a registered professional archaeologist, is at Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., in Lexington, Kentucky.

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NEWS AND NOTES

The Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory announces the availability of our 1999 annual research grant for up to $1,000 worth of analytical services (X-ray fluorescence trace element analysis and/or obsidian hydration analysis) for any M.A. or Ph.D. student whose research is concerned with an Oregon archaeological site and/or obsidian source. Please note that we are particularly interested in supporting geoarchaeological investigations of Oregon obsidian sources and that additional laboratory support may be available for source studies. The application deadline for 1999 is June 1. The results will be announced June 15, 1999. For additional grant details, please see the laboratory website at **www.obsidianlab.com** or contact Craig Skinner (cskinner@obsidianlab.com) at Northwest Research, 1414 NW Polk, Corvallis,OR 97330, (541) 754-7507.

The Upper Miami Valley Archaeological Research Museum is proud to announce the publication of the seventh monograph in its series on archaeology of the Midwest with the release of *Prehistoric Chert Types of the Midwest*. This book describes over 55 different chert types in the midwest and illustrates them with 48 full color plates, showing more than 1,700 authentic prehistoric stone artifacts and the range of colors, textures, and tool types for the different chert types of the Midwest. It is the first book of its kind in the Midwest and is meant to be a useful reference for the entire area. A comprehensive bibliography, glossary, maps, and introductionalso are included. Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, and Michigan are thoroughly covered, with additional coverage of Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Ontario, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Virginia. Each type is discussed in detail including its geological nature and position, its geographic extent, prehistoric usage, texture, color, and fossils present. It is available in both hard cover and paperback. For additional information, contact Tony DeRegnaucourt at (937) 692-8669.

A new U.S. Information Agency (USIA) web page, featuring information on international cultural property protection, is now available at **usia.gov/education/culprop/index.html**. The page provides background on the problem of international pillage of artifacts and the U.S. response; information about relevant laws, bilateral agreements, and U.S. import restrictions; recent news stories and magazine articles; and much more. High-resolution images of classes of artifacts protected by the United States will be added in the near future. The United States has joined with many other countries in an international effort to protect cultural heritage on a global level. USIA, which oversees the U.S. role in protecting international cultural property, is the lead agency in carrying out decision-making responsibilities under the *Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act*. The Act enables the United States to impose import restrictions on certain categories of archaeological or ethnological material in accordance with the 1970 *UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property* when the pillage of such material places in jeopardy the cultural heritage of the country of origin. USIA also supports the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, appointed by the president, in carrying out its responsibilities under the Act. "We hope the Web page will contribute to raising public awareness in addition to providing information to all interested

parties, including academia, museums, the trade, the general public, law enforcement entities, and citizens of other countries," announced executive director of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, Maria Papageorge Kouroupas. "We hope, too, that it will foster greater stewardship of our shared cultural heritage, a diminishing, nonrenewable resource."

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Task Force on Emergency Response are recruiting conservation and preservation professionals for postdisaster assistance teams and mitigation research. In the event of a major disaster, FEMA can mission-assign other Federal agencies to provide employees for damage assessment and technical assistance teams. FEMA also can contract with individuals from the private sector to assist with mitigation inspection and evaluation projects. Both federal and private sector recruits will be included in a new database, the Cultural Heritage Roster. Expertise is needed in a wide range of conservation and historic preservation specialties, including archaeological site assessment and conservation. Training and/or experience in damage assessment, on-site technical assistance, disaster response and salvage techniques, or disaster recovery practice are preferred. Candidates must be available for temporary field assignments on short notice. The Cultural Heritage Roster will be managed for FEMA by Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc., a firm based in Greenbelt, Maryland. For the FEMA Mitigation Directorate, G & O currently maintains a national database of engineering experts, the Building Performance Assessment Team (BPAT) Roster. The National Task Force on Emergency Response, cosponsor of the project, is a public-private partnership committed to providing coordinated, expert assistance to cultural institutions and the public in times of disaster. The task force is an initiative of FEMA, the Getty Conservation Institute, and Heritage Preservation. If you are interested in becoming a member of the Cultural Heritage Roster, contact Eric Letvin at eletvin@g-and-o.com or (301) 220-1884.

The Hermitage, a historic site museum, visited by 250,000 people each year, will host its 11th year of internships in historical archaeology this summer. Archaeological fieldwork on the property will continue investigations of the First Hermitage, the location of dwelling sites occupied originally by Andrew Jackson's family and later by enslaved African-American families. Interested students may apply for 10-, 5-, or 2-week terms. Participants receive room, board, and a stipend of $250 per week. The 10- and 5-week terms are intended for advanced undergraduates and early-phase graduate students who have had field training in archaeology. The Hermitage internships offer an opportunity for more experience in a research-oriented setting, with strong emphasis on direct interaction with museum visitors. Dates for these terms are: Session I, May 31-July 4; Session II, July 12-August 15. The 2-week terms are intended primarily for advanced undergraduates and graduate students in such fields as history, education, African-American studies, cultural anthropology, American studies, folklore, and geography. This internship offers exposure to the archaeological study and public interpretation of the recent past and does not require previous archaeological experience. Dates for these terms are: Session A, June 7-20; Session B, June 21-July 4; Session C, July 19-August 1. Interns will participate in all phases of field excavation and laboratory processing of finds. Applicants should be in good physical condition and should be aware that this internship primarily involves long hours of digging in hot, humid, and dirty conditions. Application is by letter, which should include a summary of education and research experience and a statement detailing your specific interest in the program. Be sure to indicate the term you are applying for, and include your session preference and dates of availability. Applicants must have two letters of recommendation sent under separate cover. If you would like to be notified once your application is complete, please enclose a self-addressed, stamped postcard. Send letters and inquiries to Larry McKee, The Hermitage, 4580 Rachel's Ln., Hermitage, TN 37076. All application materials, including the letters of recommendation, must be received by April 10, 1999. All applicants will be notified of selection decisions no later than May 1.

The new Levi Jordan Plantation website is the result of a collaboration between historical archaeologists and African-American and European-American descendants to create a "virtual conversation" to discuss the multiple archaeologies and histories of a 19th-century southern Texas plantation. Archaeological and historical research at the Jordan Plantation has revealed a great deal about the ways Africans and African-Americans empowered themselves during and after slavery. The major focus of the website discusses how people (many of whom were born in Africa) used African beliefs and ways of using material culture to deal with the oppression of slavery and its aftermath, tenancy. However, the site also discusses the lives of the European-Americans who lived on the plantation. The intent is to avoid an "either/or" conversation about history and to present the lives of all the

people who lived on this plantation and how they interacted and influenced each other's lives. Information about how their descendants continue to interact and work with each other to present the histories of their ancestors is also included. The website also includes information gleaned from many other kinds of sources, including oral history, genealogy, anthropology, and folklore. It includes discussion groups and other opportunities for visitors to communicate with archaeologists, descendants, and each other. The website address is **www.webarchaeology.com**.

UCLA and the J. Paul Getty Trust are creating a master's degree in the conservation of archaeological and ethnographic materials that is unique in its focus among conservation training programs in the United States. The program will provide students with a cultural orientation to conservation, and a strong base in materials science, anthropology, and fieldwork. The three-year program is set to begin in 2002. The first year's curriculum will be built around general courses in anthropology, archaeology, and conservation. The second year will offer more technical training, in specially designed laboratories at the Getty Villa in Malibu, and the third year will be devoted to internships on archaeological digs or in museums. The M.A. degree will be conferred by UCLA. Three new faculty members, funded by UCLA, will be added to direct and teach in the program. Professional conservators, conservation scientists, archaeologists, and site preservationists on the Getty staff, as well as consultants, will serve as instructors and guest lecturers. The program's scientific faculty will work with resident scientists at the Getty Conservation Institute and will have access to the Institute's state-of-the-art analytical laboratories.

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS) has announced that the editorship of *Kiva, The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*, has been reorganized to accommodate both an acquisitions editor and a production editor. Ronald H. Towner will assume the role of acquisitions editor. Ron has been an active member of AAHS for many years. He holds a Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Arizona (UA) and is presently assistant professor at the UA Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research. Tobi L. Taylor, the editor for the past two years, will assume the role of production editor. Tobi has worked successfully to bring the technical aspects of journal publishing into the 21st century, through development of electronic publishing procedures as well as automated mailing systems. Ron and Tobi plan to explore expanded electronic possibilities--online abstracts, for example --that will increase *Kiva*'s readership. *Kiva* is a peer-reviewed journal published quarterly by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, an affiliate of the Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona, Tucson. *Kiva* welcomes unsolicited original papers relating to the prehistoric and historic archaeology, ethnology, history, and ethnohistory of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico. Tobi Taylor may be reached at (520) 621-3656 or (602) 585-9752, email Tobi.Taylor@ASU.EDU. Ron Towner may be reached at (520) 621-3656 or 621-6465, email at Rtowner@ltrr.arizona.edu. The mailing address for *Kiva* manuscripts remains AAHS, Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026.

***Archaeology Abroad* was set up in 1972 to provide information about opportunities for archaeological fieldwork outside the United Kingdom.** Then as now, it is based at the Institute of Archaeology, University College, London. Each year it publicizes more than 1,000 places for volunteers, professional staff, and specialists on a wide variety of projects of all periods in diverse locations worldwide. *Archaeology Abroad* is published three times a year, in March, May, and October, and is particularly directed toward students and young people, as well as qualified archaeologists. In addition to fieldwork projects and field schools, each issue contains guidance notes and advice for those planning to participate in fieldwork abroad, together with information about a wide range of organizations, publications, scholarships, awards, study tours, and courses. A fact sheet series aims to give information about archaeological fieldwork in countries which are seldom publicized. Fact sheets currently available cover the countries of southern and eastern Asia, the Netherlands, and Germany (forthcoming) and are available free of charge to subscribers. The *Archaeology Abroad* Essay Competition is a new initiative for 1999. The winner will receive [sterling]250 (or equivalent) toward the cost of taking part in an excavation found in the March or May issues. The prize money may be used to offset travel costs, course fees, or on-site expenses, at the discretion of the winner. The competition is open to all individual subscribers, regardless of age or experience. Full details will appear in the March issues. The closing date for entries is June 21, 1999. An annual subscription to *Archaeology Abroad* costs $30 ([sterling]12) for non-UK individuals and $40 ([sterling]17) for non-UK corporates. Payment (made out to University College London) should be sent to *Archaeology Abroad* at the address below. For further information, contact Wendy Rix Morton,

Honorary Secretary and Editor, *Archaeology Abroad*, c/o Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Sq., London, WC1H OPY, UK, +44 (171) 504-4750, +44 (171) 383-2572, email arch.abroad@ucl.ac.uk, web **www.britarch.ac.uk/archabroad**.

***Journal of Public Archaeology*, a new international journal, to cover all "public" aspects of archaeology**, is to be launched by James and James. The editor will be Neal Ascherson, the well-known journalist and writer, who now works as part-time lecturer at the Institute of Archaeology, University College, London. He will be assisted by a distinguished editorial board drawn from all continents, and Frank McManamon of the U.S. National Park Service has agreed to be regional editor for North America. The first issue is planned for September 1999. The journal intends to address, among other important issues: heritage legislation, protection, management, and abuse; the ethical and political implications of the "restitution" and reburial controversies' the symbiosis of archaeology with nationalism and the nation-state; the increasingly inflamed relationship between archaeology, conservation, and the antiquities trade; the gathering pressures of privatization and contract work on the integrity of archaeology. As well as the development of archaeological policy at international, national, and regional levels, the journal will study and criticize the intersections of archaeology with education, law, religion, economics, cultural tourism, the media and their representations of the profession and the past, and other points of public involvement. The journal also will carry first-person reports of experience in these fields, reports and reviews of conferences, and reviews of relevant literature. Anyone interested in contributing to the journal, or in receiving a free sample of the first issue, is invited to contact James and James, Ltd., 35-37 William Rd., London NW1 3ER, UK, +44 (171) 387-8558, fax +44 (171) 387-8998, email james@jxj.com.

The following archeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the last quarter of 1998. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "The Weekly List" at **www.cr.nps.gov/nr/whtnew.htm**.
California, Riverside County. Corn Springs. Listed 10/30/98
Louisiana, Concordia Parish. DePrato Mounds. Listed 10/22/98
Maine, Lincoln County. Damariscotta Shell Midden Historic District. Listed 10/8/98
Massachusetts, Middlesex County. Prince Hall Mystic Cemetery. Listed 11/25/98
Missouri, Dunklin County. Little River Lake Discontiguous Archeological District. Listed 12/16/98
Tennessee, Trousdale County. Hartsville Battlefield (Archeological Resources of the Civil War in Tennessee MPS). Listed 10/28/98
Vermont, Chittenden County. *General Butler* (Shipwreck). Listed 10/22/98
Vermont, Chittenden County. *O. J.Walker* (Shipwreck). Listed 10/22/98.

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) announces the May 1, 1999, postmark deadline for applications for Fellowships for University Teachers and Fellowships for College Teachers and Independent Scholars. NEH Fellowships provide opportunities for individuals to pursue advanced research in the humanities. Projects may contribute to scholarly knowledge or to the general public's understanding of the humanities. The tenure period is from six to 12 months and the earliest beginning date is January 2000. A stipend of $30,000 will be awarded to those holding fellowships for a grant period of from nine to 12 months. A stipend of $24,000 will be awarded to those holding fellowships for a grant period of from six to eight months. For application materials and information, visit the Endowment's web site **www.neh.gov** or call (202) 606-8466 (for Fellowships for University Teachers) or (202) 606-8467 (for Fellowships for College Teachers and Independent Scholars).

The A. V. Kidder Award is awarded every three years by the Archeology Division of the American Anthropological Association to recognize outstanding lifetime achievement in the areas of Mesoamerican and North American Archaeology. The award oscillates between a North American and a Mesoamerican archaeologist. This year the award recognizes the career of Jeffrey R. Parsons of the University of Michigan. Parsons has established a model for collaboration with Latin American archaeologists during his career of more than 30 years, which has encompassed significant work in both Mexico and Peru, and has been a leader in ethnoarchaeological studies that integrate archaeology and ethnography. He can be credited with the development of a simple, effective methodology for pedestrian regional survey that has made it an important phase of archaeological research in many parts of the world, exemplified by his work on the path-breaking Basin of Mexico surveys. Using the results of these surveys, he has provided a steady stream of insightful observations

on prehistoric culture change in central Mexico, from his discovery of Teotihuacan's impact on regional demography to his proposals concerning the development and the importance of c*hinampa* agriculture under the Aztec state. His ethnoarchaeological work on *maguey* use has provided documentation of this important agricultural strategy that is significant for archaeologists and ethnographers alike. Author of six collaborative monographs and two dozen articles in journals as varied as *Science*, *American Antiquity*, and *Ancient Mesoamerica*, one-third of them published in Spanish, Jeffrey Parsons amply demonstrates the values of contemporary archaeology as a collaborative, interdisciplinary, and multinational enterprise.

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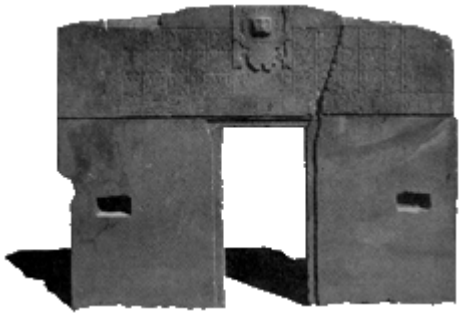

POSITIONS OPEN

Head of Anthropology Collections
The Field Museum of Natural History invites applications for a Head of Collections for its large and diverse anthropology collection. An energetic and creative candidate is sought, who will skillfully oversee and coordinate all aspects of collections management, including research, exhibition, education, preservation, and computerization. The position requires excellent management and administrative skills. The Head of Collections will spearhead an active and exciting grant program. The successful candidate is someone who is outward-focused and innovative, and who has thoughtful new ideas about how to expand use of the anthropology collections to address the research and public learning goals of the department. The Head of Collections must work effectively with the current staff in anthropology as well as with other museum divisions and public programs. A graduate degree in anthropology is necessary, as is substantial collections experience and facility with computers. Women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply. The Field Museum is an equal opportunity employer. The deadline for application is April 15, 1999. Send cover letter, vita, and the names of three references to Chair, Collection Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605.

Assistant Professorship in Archaeology
The Department of Anthropology and Geography at Georgia State University invites applicants for an anticipated tenure-track assistant professorship in archaeology beginning August 1999. Applicants should have a Ph.D. in anthropology. The candidate will contribute to the undergraduate and graduate programs within the department. The area of specialization is open, but preferences will be given to persons specializing in urban archaeology, expertise in regional analysis, archaeological survey methods, and whose theoretical and methodological perspectives link with the department's strong program in Geographic Information Systems. Salary will be commensurate with qualification and experience. Applications will begin immediately and will be accepted until the position is filled. Send letters of application, vita, and names of three references to Chair, Anthropology Search Committee, Department of Anthropology and Geography, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303-3083. Georgia State University is an employment educational institution/affirmative action employer.

Principal Investigator
Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. (doing business as IMAC) anticipates an opening for one or more cultural resources professionals at the Principal Investigator level. IMAC is a full-service consulting company providing cultural resource, geophysical, GIS, environmental, and related services throughout the United States and abroad, with regional offices Minnesota, North Dakota, and Arkansas. Qualifications for the position include a Ph.D. in anthropology or related field, and minimum five to seven years experience with all aspects of cultural

resources management. Candidates must be able to demonstrate abilities in writing and implementing effective research designs; strong organizational, technical, and writing skills; experience with a variety of database management systems; and produce quality reports in a timely and cost-effective manner. Additional consideration will be given to candidates with experience in the Midwest and Plains regions who have an understanding of current archaeological research methods and theory and a record of professional paper presentation and publication. Applicants must be flexible, willing to travel, and able to work well with support and technical staff. Strong communication skills with the ability to work independently as well as part of a team are highly desired. Responsibilities for the position include: Develop and manage field strategies for CRM projects, coordinate artifact and data analysis, and provide technical oversight and management for the preparation of CRM reports. Potential to assist with marketing and project development. Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. (IMAC) offers a competitive salary and benefits. To apply, send a cover letter, vita, and three professional references to Selection Committee, Hemisphere Field Services, Inc., 2635 4th St. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414.

Archaeological Field Supervisor
Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. (doing business as IMAC) anticipates openings for cultural resources professionals at the Archaeological Field Supervisor level. IMAC is a full-service consulting company providing cultural resource, geophysical, GIS, environmental, and related services throughout the United States and abroad, with regional offices in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Arkansas. Qualifications for the position include: an M.A. in anthropology or closely related field, minimum three years experience in field and laboratory work, formal training (i.e., field school), and practical work experience. Experience with prehistoric site survey and evaluation in the Midwest and Plains regions is preferred. Demonstrated ability to manage crews under the supervision of a principal investigator and project manager and to work effectively with field, lab, and support staff is essential. Good writing and computer skills are required. Salary is competitive and based on experience. To apply, send vita and references along with availability information to Selection Committee, Hemisphere Field Services, Inc., 2635 4th St. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414, (612) 623-0299, fax (612) 623-0177.

Historic Archaeologist, CRM
Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. (doing business as IMAC) anticipates an opening for one cultural resources professionals at the Historic Archaeologist level. IMAC is a full-service consulting company providing cultural resource, geophysical, GIS, environmental, and related services throughout the United States and abroad, with regional offices in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Arkansas. Qualifications for the position include: at least a M.A. in anthropology or closely related field and five to seven years experience in historic sites research. Years of experience must include a minimum of three years of practical fieldwork experience. Candidates must be able to demonstrate abilities in writing and implementing effective research designs, an understanding of current archaeological research methods and theory as applied to historic sites, and a record of professional paper presentation and publication experience, with historic site survey and evaluation, preferrably in the Midwest and Plains regions. Demonstrated ability to manage crews under the supervision of a principal investigator and project manager and to work effectively with field, lab, and support staff. Experience in database management is a plus. Applicants must be flexible, willing to travel, and able to work effectively with support and technical staff. Good writing and computer skills are required. Salary is competitive and based on experience. To apply, send a cover letter, vita, and three professional references to Selection Committee, Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. 2635 4th St. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414, fax (612) 623-0177.

Archaeological Field Technicians
Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. (doing business as IMAC) anticipates openings for Archaeological Field Technicians for the 1999 field season. Qualification for the position is a B.A. in anthropology or related field. Field school and/or commensurate experience is required. Experience with prehistoric and historic site excavation in the Upper Midwest and/or Plains is preferred. The pay scale ranges from $9 to $13 per hour, based on education and experience. To apply, send a cover letter, vita, and three professional references to Selection Committee, Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. 2635 4th St. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414, fax (612) 623-0177.

Contract Archaeologist
The Archaeology Service Center (ASC) at Murray State University seeks a contract archaeologist meeting

the Secretary of Interior's minimum qualifications, with experience in the Ohio/Mississippi River valley. Staff archaeologist position is initially paid on a per contract basis. Work begins immediately. Send résumé and names of three references to Ken Carstens, Director, ASC, Rm. 317 Ordway Hall, Murray State University, Murray, KY 42071, (502) 762-4058.

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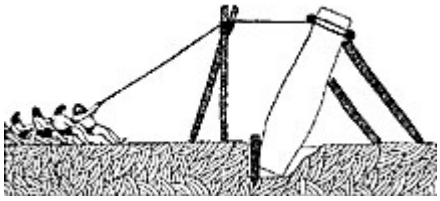
CALENDAR



April 8-10, 1999
The 52nd Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference will be held at the Holiday Inn, Newport at Agate Beach on the central coast of Oregon, with the theme, "Reaching Out to the People." For additional information, check our Web site at osu.orst.edu/dept/anthropology/nwmeeting.htm or contact Northwest Anthropological Conference, David Brauner, Program Coordinator, Department of Anthropology, Oregon State University, 238 Waldo Hall, Corvallis, OR 97331, (541) 737-4515.

April 20-25, 1999
The Society for Applied Anthropology will convene the 58th Annual Meeting in Tucson, Arizona, with the theme, "Constructing Common Ground: Human and Environmental Imperatives." For additional information, contact the Offices of the Society, P.O. Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124, (405) 843-5113, fax (405) 843-8553, email sfaa@telepath.com. For pre-registration forms, visit our Web page www.telepath.com/sfaa.

April 22-25, 1999
The 1999 Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting will be held at Red Lion's Sacramento Inn, which can be contacted at (800) 547-8010 or (916) 922-8041. For additional information, contact the meeting organizers, William Hildebrandt and Kelly McGuire, Cochairs, Far Western Anthropological Research Group, (530) 756-3941 or Kathleen Hull, Program Chair, (510) 465-4962, fax (510) 465-1138.

April 28-May 1, 1999
The 1999 Canadian Archaeological Association Conference will be hosted by the Government of Yukon Heritage Branch. A web page with more details about the upcoming conference and other important information is available. The conference Web page address is posted on the Canadian Archaeological Association Web page, www.canadianarchaeology.com. For additional information, contact Ruth Gotthardt, Program Coordinator, (867) 667-5983, fax (867) 667-5377, email Ruth.Gotthardt@gov.yk.ca.

April 28-May 1, 1999
The 68th Annual Meeting for the American Association of Physical Anthropologists will be held at the Hyatt Regency Columbus in downtown Columbus, Ohio. For program information, contact Mark Teaford, Department of Cell Biology and Anatomy, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, 725 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, MD 21205, (410) 955-7034, email mteaford@welchlink.welch.jhu.edu. For local arrangements information, contact Douglas Crew, Department of Anthropology and School of Public Health, 113B Lord Hall, 124 W. 17th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1316, (614) 292-1329/4149, email crews.8@osu.edu.

May 7-9, 1999
A two-day workshop will be held at the University of Wisconsin, Madison instructing users on the principles of plane pattern symmetries. Symmetry analysis is a powerful tool that aids in the analysis of patterns on textiles, ceramics, and other decorated surfaces. Instructors will be Donald Crowe, co-author with Dorothy Washburn of *Symmetries of Culture*; Branko Grunbaum, co-author with G. Shephard of *Tilings and Patterns*; Doris Schattschneider, author of *M. C. Escher: Visions of Symmetry*; Kevin Lee, designer of Tesselmania, the

pattern-making software; and Verda Elliot, renowned weaver. For additional information about registration, contact Dorothy Washburn at dkwashburn@worldnet.att.net or (609) 737-7451.

June 7-13, 1999
The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) 27th Annual Meeting will focus on two topics: "The Costs of Conserving Our Cultural Heritage: Can We Afford It?" and "Used or Misused: The Responsible Preservation of Functional Cultural Objects Still In Use." Sessions will be conducted by AIC specialty groups (Architecture, Books and Paper, Objects, Electronic Media, Paintings, Photographic Materials, Research and Technical Studies, Textiles, Wooden Artifacts, and Conservators in Private Practice) the balance of the week. Other meeting offerings include workshops and poster sessions, an exhibit hall featuring conservation suppliers June 10-12, and tours and workshops held at museums and sites throughout the St. Louis metro area. For program and registration materials for the pre-session and/or annual meeting, contact: AIC, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 452-9545, fax (202) 452-9328.

June 8, 1999
The American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (AIC) is pleased to announce it will conduct a one-day pre-session, "From Here to Eternity: Collaborative Case Studies in American Archaeology and Conservation," sponsored by the Research and Technical Studies Specialty Group of the AIC. The session will be held during the AIC 27th Annual Meeting at the Adams Mark Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri and attendance is encouraged for both AIC members and nonmembers in the archaeological community. The all-day session will focus on approaches that have proven effective in building the relationship between archaeologists and conservation professionals. Presentations will include examples from across the country representing a variety of working situations, sites, and archaeological conditions. The session costs will be $90 for AIC members and $150 for nonmembers. For program and registration materials for the pre-session and/or annual meeting, contact: AIC, 1717 K Street, NW, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 452-9545, fax (202) 452-9328.

July 8-13, 1999
A celebration of 10,000 years of life on Vega will be held on the Island of Vega, Norway, consisting of concerts, exhibitions, workshops, and seminars. The congress will provide an opportunity to visit the unique archaeological sites on Vega and to attend an array of lectures by some of the world's leading archaeologists and experts on early maritime adaptations. For additional information, contact Lisa Gay Bostwick, Kulturavdelingen, Nordland fylkeskommune, 8002 Bodø, Norway, email lisa.bostwick@nfk.telemax.no.

September 20-24, 1999
The Xth Society of Brazilian Archaeology Meeting will be held at Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil. For more information, contact Gabriela Martin, Chair, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, email gamar@elogica.com.br.

September 24-October 2, 1999
The 10th meeting of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group will be held in New York, with the theme, "Approaching a New Millennium: Fisheries Research at Present, Questions for the Future." This meeting will focus on cooperative work, regional issues, methodology, and the formation of workshops for a hands on approach to difficult conceptual and practical issues. Graduate students also are encouraged to attend. Papers and workshops will be held from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. On September 29, there will be a group visit several fish markets. A trip to Connecticut is planned from September 30 to October 2 to visit the Norwalk Maritime Aquarium, walk on salt marshes, and go on a whale-watch trip in Cape Cod. This will be accompanied by a series of talks on marine ecosystems, seabirds, and sea mammals. The conference fee is $60 (general members) and $40 (students). For further information, contact Sophia Perdikaris, (212) 772-5655 or (212) 772-5410, fax (212) 772-5423, email sophiaP@erols.com.

September 30-October 2, 1999
The 4th Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference will be held at the Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Colorado, with the theme, "Rocky Mountain as a Culture Area." Any anthropological papers on the Rocky Mountains are welcome. For information, conference contacts are Marcel Kornfeld in the United States,

anpro1@uwyo.edu, and Brian Vivian in Canada, vivian@acs.ucalgary.ca. Registration information is available at bbarnes@uwyo.edu or bwhite@uwyo.edu. See our Web site at august.uwyo.edu/RMAC/.

October 4-8, 1999
XIII Congreso Nacional de Arqueología Argentina will be held at Cabildo Municipal, Córdoba, Argentina. For information, write Casilla de Correo 1082, Correo Central 5000, Córdoba, Argentina, fax (+ 54 51) 68-0689, email 13cnaa@ffyh.unc.edu.ar, Web www.filosofia.uncor.edu.

November 7-11, 1999
The Departments of Conservation and Archaeological Research at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation announce a multidisciplinary conference designed to convene conservators, archaeologists, and forensic anthropologists to discuss the unique problems faced when working with human remains. For information and/or to be placed on the mailing list, contact Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg Institute, P.O. Box 1776, Williamsburg, VA 23187-1776, (800) 603-0948, (757) 220-7182, fax (757) 565-8630, email dchapman@cwf.org.

November 9-12, 1999
The IX Encuentro de los Investigadores de la Cultura Maya will be held in Campeche, Mexico, discussing recent discoveries in the Maya area. For further information, contact Lic. Ricardo Encalada Argaez, Director de Difusión Cultural, Universidad Autónoma de Campeche, Ciudad Universitaria, Ave. Agustín Melgar s/n, CP 24030, Campeche, Campeche, México, fax (981) 6-21-64.

November 11-14, 1999
The 32nd Annual Chacmool Conference, Indigenous People and Archaeology: Honoring the Past, Discussing the Present, Building for the Future, will be held at the University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Currently there is a trend in archaeology in which traditional schools of thought concerning the past are being augmented and adjusted as a result of increased exchanges with indigenous people. The interaction between indigenous people and archaeologists has increased markedly as a result of the increased political presence of the former, the rise of postprocessional archaeology, and an increasing interest in the past and the role of archaeology in land claims. The purpose of this conference is to share information on mutual benefits and initiate a dialogue on issues of controversy. For further information, contact Chacmool '99, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary AB T2N 1N4 Canada, fax (403) 282-9567, email chacmool@ucalgary.ca, or consult our Web page www.ucalgary.ca/UofC/faculties/SS/ARKY/Chacmool.html.

November 19-21, 1999
Plans are underway for the 3e Festival International du Film Archiologique in Brussels, a biennial event which focuses on recent production about all aspects of archaeology, with an emphasis on good cinematography. The festival will continue to build on traditions and relationships established by a previous Brussels festival, whose name it adopted in 1995. The entry deadline is April 15, 1999. For information, contact Didier Dehon, President, or Serge Lemaître, Secretary, Asbl Kineon, Chaussie de la Hulpe 579, 1170 Brussels, Belgium, tel/fax + (32-2) 675-90-29, email slemaitr@ulb.ac.be.

December 1-5, 1999
An international Wetlands Archaeology Conference (WARP) will be held in Gainesville, Florida. Additional information about the conference can be obtained from Barbara A. Purdy, 1519 NW 25th Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32605, email purdy@nervm.nerdc.ufl.edu.

January 14-15, 2000
The Southwest Symposium 2000 will be held at the James A. Little Theater in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Four half-day sessions and poster presentations will explore the theme, "At the Millennium: Change and Challenge in the Greater Southwest." For further information, contact Sarah Schlanger, New Mexico Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-7115, (505) 438-7454, email sschlanger@nm.blm.gov.

April 5-9, 2000
The 65th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held at the Philadephia Marriott

Hotel, Philadelphia. For information, contact SAA Headquarters, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 789-8200, email meetings@saa.org. The guide for Annual Meeting submissions will be mailed to SAA members on April 1, 1999.

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