

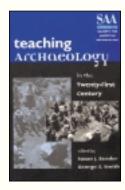
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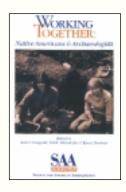
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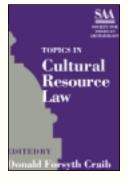




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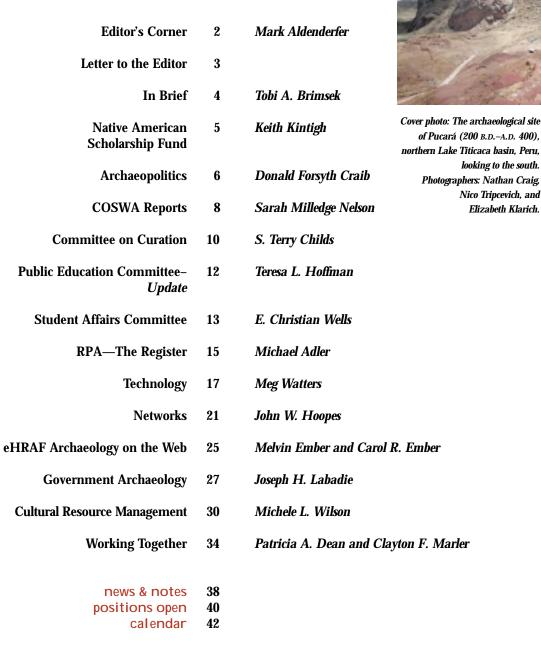
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The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology

Volume 1, no. 2 March 2001





– page 17



The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology Volume 1, No. 2 March 2001

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EDITOR'S CORNER

Mark Aldenderfer

University of California-Santa Barbara.

ike many of you, as I write these words I am beginning to contemplate gearing up for the Annual Meeting in New Orleans. I imagine that by the end of March I will have actually made some progress in getting my papers and presentations in some order.

I am, though, making more progress on fantasizing about the venue, New Orleans, and the diversity of culture, cuisine, and traditions that it offers. It is small wonder that our members attend meetings here in droves, and as Tobi Brimsek has pointed out in her In Brief column (p. 4), the forthcoming Annual Meeting is projected to have the largest attendance of any.

In our January issue, Barbara J. Mills and John F. Chamblee described some of the high points of the program, while E. Wyllys Andrews offered insights into what to do and see in the Big Easy. In the spirit of my fantasy, I offer you my own take on New Orleans that I published in the March 1996 [14(2):2] issue of the SAA Bulletin—Mondo New Orleans. You can also look it up on the Web at www.anth.ucsb.edu/SAABulletin/14.2/SAA2.html. In it I describe literary, culinary, and spiritual facets of the place that caught my attention. Of the urls listed in it, a number of them are defunct. I got back online and located replacements. For voodoo, try www.parascope.com/en/articles/voodooQueen.htm, for the Gumbo Pages, go to www.gumbopages.com/neworleans.html, for Gambit magazine, try www.bestofneworleans.com/, and for the New Orleans Connection, go to www.noconnect.com/. I tested all the others, and they still work. As for the beer connections, I did find a site that compares the various brews offered by Dixie Brewing Company, which does not have its own page (www.epinions.com/fddk-Beers-All-Dixie_Brewing_Company). I'm sure that beer zealots will be able to do much better than I on this one.

Bottom line? Enjoy it all, the fun as well as the intellectual stimulation you'll get from attending the Annual Meeting. See you there!



LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The SAA Position Paper reacting to Interior Secretary Babbitt's determination of the cultural affiliation of Kennewick Man is reasonable enough from the standpoint of American archaeology as materialist science, but extremely naive from the standpoint of the "identity politics" involved, sustained, as they are, by psychodrama and the desire to wreak vengeance on history. Left out is any acknowledgment (let alone discussion) of the simpleminded, essentialist, typological cant that passes for intelligent discourse on any public policy issue concerned with human biological and cultural variation in the U.S. today. Ethnicity, or identity-consciousness, is a fleeting, transient thing—constantly changing, constantly being renegotiated, written on the wind. Anthropologists have known for decades that discrete ethnic groups, rigidly bounded in space and time, have no existence beyond a few centuries (and even that is arguable). Too bad this little nugget eluded most American archaeologists!

Although politically correct (and therefore beneath contempt), the decision to repatriate the 9,000-year-old Kennewick skeleton is preposterous from a scientific standpoint. Kennewick Man cannot possibly be related to contemporary, identity-conscious Native American groups living in the region today for the simple reason that they did not exist 9,000 years ago. As the position paper itself makes clear, claims of "pan-indianness" are insufficient to justify repatriation. Does the archaeology and physical anthropology count for nothing here, or is oral tradition the only thing that matters? Surely the weight of the evidence from archaeology and physical anthropology have value equivalent to oral tradition insofar as they can help us to determine what actually happened in the past, rather than what some absurd origin myth claims happened.

In various publications, and in other public fora, I've tried to make the case that, because it is anti-materialist, NAGPRA is also fundamentally antiscience; that it is grounded in religious ideology masquerading as oral tradition, and in simplistic, essentialist, typological notions of human variation that have no basis in modern science; and that it probably violates the First Amendment to the Constitution, because it favors the religious views of Native Americans over those of other Americans (and those of Americans who have no religious views at all).

In August 1999, in my capacity as head of the Archeology Division (AD) of the American Anthropological Association (AAA), I was sent a draft version of the current NAGPRA Principles of Agreement for commentary. I pass on some of those remarks here. While its predecessor was bad enough, the document now in effect makes matters worse by asserting

- (1) that "repatriation is the most reasonable and consistent choice"
- (A.4.b)—Why? Surely science, as represented by archaeology and physical anthropology, has a stake in this, or is oral tradition the only thing that counts?
- (2) by arguing that repatriation be restricted to "federally recognized tribes" (C.2.a)—assumes "tribes" are "forever," that they are bounded and discrete, that they persist as recognizable entities over space and time; assumes the federal government is capable of determining identity-consciousness, not only in the present, but in the past;
- (3) that there is in fact a category of human remains for which we have little or no information (C.2.b)—This says, in effect, that archaeology and physical anthropology count for nothing in respect

of what constitutes "information," and

- (4) that such remains have "little educational, historical or scientific value"
- (C.2.b)—again dismisses scientific evidence as irrelevant.

It is crystal clear that if Kennewick can be repatriated, absolutely any prehistoric artifact or human skeleton can be repatriated on the utterly specious grounds of "pan-indianness." No rational person would take the Judaeo-Christian origin myth embodied in the Book of Genesis as a basis for making these kinds of decisions. The origin myths of Native Americans have exactly the same epistemic status as the origin myth embodied in the Book of Genesis. As I am fond of pointing out, all origin myths are equally absurd, but some are more politically correct than others.

I have no patience with, or sympathy for, NAGPRA and the political correctness that underlies it. Moreover, I am deeply embarrassed for and ashamed of American archaeology and physical anthropology. One might have thought SAA and AAPA would have done a better job contesting this lunacy when it was still possible to do so. Academics are not very politically adept, however, and when erstwhile Smithsonian Secretary Robert McCormack Adams unilaterally decided to repatriate substantial chunks of its skeletal collections in exchange for support for the Museum of the American Indian, the process became entirely political, and it knocked the pins out from under any efforts SAA and AAPA might have undertaken to prevent it.

Sadly, this is what happens when politics take precedence over disinterested evaluation of the credibility of knowledge claims—in this case, knowledge claims about the human past.

G. A. Clark

Chair, Anthropology Section (H) American Association for the Advancement of Science



IN BRIEF

Tobi A. Brimsek

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

NEW ORLEANS, A RECORD BREAKING MEETING

In September, the more than 2,200 submissions received hinted at the potentially extraordinary size of the New Orleans 2001 Annual Meeting. There were more submissions for this meeting than any other in SAA's history. Five years ago when the planning for New Orleans 2001 began, it was assumed that the meeting would be a large one, and SAA risked considerably more financially than usual in contracting for hundreds more hotel rooms than in any other venue. Despite this oversized planning, the co-headquarters hotels sold out in mid-January. Housing information has been available since September 2000 both on the Web and in print publications. Reservations poured into the hotels throughout the fall.

When SAA books a city, the number of hotel rooms is proportionate to its history of use. As noted, SAA took care five years ago to go beyond its typical level of risk and book far more than normal. Despite that, the demand exceeded those projections. To accommodate attendees, additional overflow hotels are currently available until the hotel cut-off date. Thinking "huge meeting" five years ago didn't approach the reality of huge in the new millennium or, most importantly, huge in New Orleans. See you there!

SAA'S TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

In order to meet the growing needs of the membership, the infrastructure of SAA needs a dose of state-of-the-art technology to deal with the realities of business in the new millennium. SAA installed its current information system in 1992. While it has served SAA and provided functionality, it cannot effectively assist the Society with its future technology applications. SAA is a vital, growing society. Over the past decade, the business of the society has grown dramatically. To address this growth, SAA and its staff must put technology to work to meet the needs of the membership. The Board of Directors has approved the launch of a two-year technology initiative, beginning in spring 2001 and wrapping up in summer 2002.

While the conversion period will appear virtually seamless to the membership, it will require a great deal of time and energy from the staff. The net result will be a state-of-the-art association management system that will meet the Society's needs now and for the foreseeable future. The first phase of the project will entail the installation of a new accounting package in Spring/Summer 2001. One year later, the association management system will come online. The system SAA has selected provides for a Web-based database that will allow significant additional administrative activities via the Web. The real-time, live Web database will be accessible to the membership so that an individual will be able to make his or her own address changes online. It is anticipated that the online registration function will be expanded for the annual meeting, and online renewals will be an option not far behind. The advantage to the new system is that all of the online transactions will be integrated to the database and link to the member's record automatically. There will be additional online functionality such as joining directly via the Web, ordering books and products, etc.

Watching SAA evolve into a more technologically sophisticated organization will be one of the outcomes of this initiative; however, these changes will not occur overnight. While it is recognized that not all members in 2002 will opt to connect with SAA via the Web, it is a cost-effective way of delivering the administrative services from SAA. As then SAA president Vin Steponaitis noted in a letter to the membership in the September 1997 *Bulletin*, if members paid their dues from the first notice, more than \$15,000 in administrative costs could be saved. Online renewals could result in even more dramatic cost savings.

Despite these anticipated technological advances, SAA is not going totally digital and paperless. In fact, SAA does not have and does not plan for a voice-mail system in the near future. If you call the headquarters office, a real, live, interested human will be answering your call. By the same token, if you send an email, a human response will be forthcoming! It will be some time before all dues renewals may be sent and responded to electronically or the annual election may be conducted via the Web. The importance of this project is the ability to weave technology into SAA's operating fabric to develop the most efficient and cost-effective way to conduct Society business. The investment in technology that the Board has approved is an investment in SAA's future. Please watch this column for additional updates on the technology initiative.

☐ IN BRIEF, continued on page 41

SAA URGES AUTHORS TO DONATE ROYALTIES TO NATIVE AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Keith Kintigh

Keith Kintigh is president of the Society for American Archaeology.

re you planning to publish a book soon (either a single-authored or edited volume)? Are you receiving royalties for books you have previously published? Are you a publisher whose authors write about Native American subjects? Consider donating your royalties (or encouraging your authors to donate) to SAA's Native American Scholarship Fund (NASF). The NASF supports training in archaeological methods for Native American or Native Hawaiian students or tribal cultural preservation personnel. This fund was established in 1988 through the efforts of David Hurst Thomas and Robert Kelly-our incoming SAA president. The Fund began when Thomas donated royalties from his 3-volume Columbian Consequences series (which was cosponsored by SAA and Smithsonian Institution Press). SAA members Larry Zimmerman, Joe Watkins, and Tristine Smart helped the Fund prosper during its early

years of growth. Publishers such as AltaMira Press have been especially active in promoting royalty donations. Scholarships began to be awarded to outstanding Native American archaeology students in 1998. As Thomas recognized, increased involvement of Native Americans in American archaeology is important.

Those of us who study the Native American past are especially indebted to the descendants of those we study. Now you can acknowledge that debt while investing in the future of American Indian societies. Royalties may be donated in whole or in part and (depending on your tax situation) may be tax deductible. If you would like to donate your royalties to the Native American Scholarship Fund, please contact your editor and Tobi Brimsek (tobi_brimsek@ saa.org or [202] 789-8200).

ENSURING THE FUTURE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Patti Jo Watson, Peggy Nelson, and Mark Lynott

Members of the SAA Fund Raising Committee have been following several initiatives intended to increase the three SAA Endowment Funds (Native American Scholarships, Public Education, and the Society's General Endowment). At the Annual Meeting in New Orleans, you will hear more about these activities that are helping SAA ensure the future of archaeology. Central among them is a millennial fund raising campaign aimed at those who benefit most directly from SAA: you, the membership.

Some of you are already Annual Donors to the Society; please consider increasing your annual gift. Those of you who are not already donors, please contribute whatever you can now or when you renew your membership. Federal employees may make contributions to the General Endowment through the Combined Federal Campaign in their offices. SAA is a 501(c)(3) organization, hence these contributions are tax deductible. Whatever you give goes directly to whichever Endowment Fund you specify, and helps ensure the future of archaeology and of your Society far into the new millennium.



ARCHAEOPOLITICS

Donald Forsyth Craib

Donald Forsyth Craib is manager, government affairs at the Society for American Archaeology.

n December 7, 2000 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *United States v. Lynch* ruled that there is no violation of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act if a person removes archaeological artifacts from federal land unless it is proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the person knew that the objects are at least 100 years old. This disturbing decision caused SAA president Keith Kintigh to send a letter to the U.S. Department of Justice asking the Solicitor General to appeal the ruling to the entire Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and if necessary, petition for *certiorari* to the United States Supreme Court. A copy of Kintigh's letter follows.

January 12, 2001

The Honorable Seth Waxman Solicitor General U.S. Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Room 5712 Washington, DC 20530-0001

Dear Solicitor General Waxman:

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) has reviewed the recent ruling of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *United States v. Lynch* (No. 99-30325; December 7, 2000). Mr. Lynch pleaded guilty to a felony violation of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA) as a result of his admission to removing a Native American skull from a cave on National Forest lands in Alaska. This ruling vacates Mr. Lynch's guilty plea on the basis that, "the Government must prove that a defendant knows or had reason to know that he was removing an 'archaeological resource."

With more than 6,600 members, the Society for American Archaeology is the leading professional organization of archaeologists working in the United States. Because the preservation of our nation's archaeological heritage has always been one of the Society's central objectives, the SAA played an important role in the enactment of ARPA and strongly supports effective use of ARPA to protect heritage resources from the devastating

and irreparable effects of looting and vandalism.

It is the Society's position that the *Lynch* ruling fundamentally alters ARPA by misinterpreting the criminal intent element of the statute as enacted by Congress. As a consequence, not only will ARPA convictions be more difficult to achieve, but the *Lynch* ruling also will create a chilling effect nationwide on ARPA prosecutions. This situation will leave heritage resources dangerously vulnerable to damage and destruction as they were before the enactment of APRA in 1979.

If it is allowed to stand, this ruling by the Ninth Circuit court sets the precedent that there is no violation of ARPA if one removes human remains or artifacts from federal land unless it is proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the perpetrator knew that the remains or objects are at least 100 years old (even if they are thought to be "definitely old"). Unless an individual can be proved to have expert knowledge, offenders are provided with a ready defense that greatly burdens legitimate ARPA prosecutions. Construed more broadly, this ruling appears to send a message that it is perfectly legal for people to take artifacts from federal land so long as they don't really know how old they are and Of course, these objects are federal property and their removal constitutes theft, regardless of their age. The logic of the Ninth Circuit's ruling rests on a misapplication of Supreme Court precedent that we believe will not withstand review. Unless it is quickly challenged, its precedent will not only impede lawful prosecutions, it could greatly stimulate looting of our archaeological heritage.

Furthermore, the Ninth Circuit's analysis of the case demonstrates remarkable insensitivity to Native American interests. First, by emphasizing that the Native American skull removed by Mr. Lynch, "... was not found in a cemetery or apparent burial ground, but rather in the side of a hill under a rock outcropping," the court implies that such Native American burials are less deserving of ARPA's protection. Second, despite Mr. Lynch's admissions that he knew the skull was "definitely old" and that he, "... took the skull back home to do some research on it," the court nevertheless characterizes such offensive conduct as merely that of an innocent "unwitting person" unless Mr. Lynch knew the skull was more than 100 years old. Rather than prop-

ARCHAEOPOLITICS

erly condemning Mr. Lynch's mistreatment of the human remains as wrongful (regardless of ARPA or the skull's antiquity), the court simply views his conduct in neutral terms: "Lynch may or may not have been a wholly innocent casual visitor."

The foundation for the court's ruling is its belief that in the absence of such proven knowledge, the unauthorized removal of human remains from public lands is "otherwise innocent conduct." In other words, it is not wrongful to mistreat, even desecrate, human remains on public lands, so long as they are less than 100 years old. This astounding proposition not only devalues Native American cultural heritage and diminishes respect for all human remains, but surely is a welcome message to morally-challenged looters and vandals of Native American burials and other cultural sites.

On behalf of the Society for American Archaeology, I urge you to approve review of the *Lynch* ruling by en banc petition to the entire Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and if necessary, petition for certiorari to the United States Supreme Court. The resources which ARPA protects are the irreplaceable cultural heritage of the United States and must be protected from the damage and destruction resulting from the illegal acts of the selfish and thoughtless minority who engage in looting and vandalism. If the *Lynch* ruling is allowed to stand, the result will be a seriously weakened ARPA statute which will not provide the level of protection which heritage resources deserve.

Thank you for your consideration of the Society's position on this important matter. If SAA can provide any additional information in support of our position, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Keith Kintigh President

cc:

Honorable Robert C. Bundy United States Attorney District of Alaska 222 West 7th Ave., No. 9, Room 253 Anchorage, AK 99513-7567

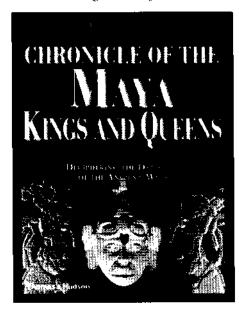
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COSWA REPORTS

WOMEN ADMINISTRATORS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Sarah Milledge Nelson

Sarah Milledge Nelson is vice provost for research at the University of Denver.

Because I am Vice Provost for Research at the University of Denver (DU) (a half-time job that allows me to overwork myself in both research and anthropology), I've been asked to write about women administrators in the academic world. This is a situated view, from the perspective of having chaired the anthropology department at DU for a total of 13 years (including 11 years in a row) of the 26 years I have been employed here. Statistics would be in order for a real study; here I only wish to suggest what such a study might entail.

In the 1970s women in academe became vocal about the numbers of women compared to men at all levels. In most institutions, women at various academic ranks described a pyramid, with many assistant professors, few associate professors, and vanishingly few full professors. The pyramid for men was inverted—many more full professors than assistant professors. Few women were department chairs—for most of the years I chaired my department there was not another woman in sight

ASSOCIATE EDITOR'S NOTE

Sarah Nelson's contribution to this column inaugurates a new series designed to feature issues pertaining to the status of women in a variety of workplaces. This article reports on women and administration. A future article by Terry Childs will focus on women archaeologists and government employment. It is our hope that these articles will benefit both our junior and senior colleagues. Please try to attend "Women in Archaeology: Current Conditions and Long Range Forecast," a COSWA Sponsored Forum at the Annual Meeting organized by Mary Ann Levine on Thursday, April 19 for an expanded discussion on the extent to which equity for women archaeology has been achieved.

at chairs meetings—and even fewer occupied meaningful positions in the administration.

Early in my years at DU, I joined the Committee for Women on Campus (COWOC) and served as chair for several years. We argued for more women administrators, both from the point of view of simple equity and because we believed (some) women would have a different perspective that would be beneficial to higher education and would help other able women climb the ladder.

The equity issue requires little explanation. Administrative posts are, for the most part, better paid than faculty positions, and on the academic side of the university, administrators are drawn from faculty ranks. After a stint in the administration many faculty return to their own departments with substantially higher salaries than they had before. We used to joke at DU about how to get a better salary and still be faculty—be dean for a day.

The qualitative question of whether women are better administrators is unanswered. Although I would eschew any notion that women as a group are inherently better at anything, in our culture, life experiences of men and women are different, leading to their having different perspectives. On the other hand, not all women professors are fully aware of the issues that have been raised by feminists, concerning life cycles of men and women, equity, and remaining chilly climate issues, among others. Women selected for administrative posts may be exactly the ones who have been silent about women's issues (although this was certainly not true in my case).

Thus, women administrators may or may not improve the lot of women on campus. But sometimes it is clear that all benefit from the activism of women on campus for social issues. For example, at DU we worked hard to create a Parental Leave Policy with the aid of women administrators. We emphasized parental, because we felt that men need to bond with their babies as much as women. It turns out that parental leave is used far more by men than by women. We hope that all those babies bonded to their daddies grow up to be feminists!

Often the reason given for the paucity of women in the administration was the scarcity of women professors—thus construing it as a pipeline issue, rather than a perception that administration is a job for men. Although there are more women administrators in the new century, they still seem to be fewer than men given the number of full professors of each. The higher one goes the more this is likely to be true. That means that women who wish to become administrators have to be visible.

What about archaeologists as administrators? I once heard a colleague observe that archaeologists serve as department chairs out of proportion to their numbers in the discipline. She attributed this to the fact that archaeologists must learn how to manage projects and people, so they have developed the necessary skills before they are called upon to chair a department. Whether this perception is factual could be easily checked with reference to the *The AAA Guide* for several years. But, supposing that it is the case, it would suggest that archaeologists should also turn up in university administrations out of proportion to our numbers.

Women archaeologists may thus be particularly likely to be successful at administration. At one moment in Colorado, chairs of the three largest anthropology departments were women, as well as the director of the University of Colorado Museum, the SHPO, and the head of anthropology at the Museum of Natural History at the University of Colorado. In another personally known data set, that of East Asian archaeologists, five senior women hold or have held positions in upper administration in a university, jobs with titles from dean to vice president. It is clear that women archaeologists are taking leadership positions.

Women who want to become administrators need to become

involved in the life of their university, and not just their discipline. This is not an either/or question; it is important to do both. First, one must get to know the administrators and fellow faculty. Being elected or appointed to many committees was my strategy. Then, begin with small responsibilities and see if you like it. Early on, I gained experience by chairing the Women's Studies Program, and later, by directing the Asian Studies Program. This is an easy way to learn about budgets and have an opportunity to talk to the people in charge. Never be afraid to speak up for your students and your faculty. Administrators at all levels are responsible to the university, but each job is also pivotal—the responsibility to those you represent is particularly important. Later, take on your department chairship. I was chair in particularly difficult times, when budgets were tight and anthropology was under attack. I had to learn to be insistent without being strident and figure out which arguments would be persuasive in the given situation. Although some men may be able to get away with abrasive tactics, women are not likely to be given any slack at all. It is important to appear to be calm and rational, whatever you really might like to say and do.

I have found administration to be rewarding, I believe I have made a difference in the life of DU and perhaps have had a small influence on its direction. If you have convictions about the shape your university should take, I urge you to prepare yourself to become an administrator.

HARRIS REPORT

The January issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* (2001, 1[1]:14) contained a brief summary from the Harris Interactive report "Exploring Public Perceptions and Attitudes About Archaeology." Look for highlights from this important work in each issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* throughout the year.

Archaeology and Education

How do people get information about archaeology? The majority of the general public gets information about archaeology from popular media including the television (56 percent), magazines (33 percent), and newspapers (24 percent). Very few people learn about archaeology from public lectures (1 percent), local archaeological or historical societies (1 percent), historical or cultural events (1 percent), or through participation in an excavation or archaeological project (2 percent). In addition, when asked how they would *prefer* to learn about archaeology, the top four responses were television (50 percent), magazines (22 percent), books and encyclopedias (21 percent), and newspapers (11 percent). Few people said they would like to learn about archaeology in a hands-on environment (7 percent) or participate in a dig or archaeological project (10 percent). Clearly these results have important implications for archaeologists involved in efforts to share their work with the public.

The full report is available on SAAweb at www.saa.org/Pubrel/publiced-poll.html. The report will also be featured in a poster session at the SAA booth at the Annual Meeting in New Orleans in April.



SAA COMMITTEE ON CURATION

WHO WE ARE, OUR GOALS, AND OUR ISSUES

S. Terry Childs

S. Terry Childs is an archaeologist in the Archaeology and Ethnography Program of the National Park Service.

s archaeologists, we have a professional responsibility to serve as stewards of the archaeological record—the existing and future collections, associated records, and reports. Archaeological collections are the permanent legacies of field and laboratory research and legally mandated compliance work. These materials not only provide sources of data and inspiration for continuing research, but they are tangible testimonies to human prehistory and history around the world.

The long-term care and management of the wide range of archaeological collections is in a state of crisis. Many repositories in the United States and abroad are overstuffed, understaffed, and underfunded. The collections are poorly accessible for research, education, interpretation, and heritage needs. Nonetheless, new collections are continually being made and brought to repository doors.

The SAA Board of Directors recognizes these problems. In the early 1990s, the SAA Task Force on Curation, under the leadership of Bruce McMillan of the Illinois State Museum, identified obstacles to improved collections care. The Task Force's 1993 report made specific recommendations for the development of a national plan and program to better curate and manage the nation's archaeological collections, associated records, and reports. It provided a firm foundation for future efforts.

At the 64th SAA Annual Meeting in 1999, the Board of Directors established an Advisory Committee on Curation. It is charged with the task of "promot[ing] awareness, concern, and support for the proper curation of archaeological collections and records among the SAA membership, the archaeological community, funding agencies, other relevant parties, and the public. It also advises the Board on issues and policies relating to the management of archaeological collections."

SAA President Keith Kintigh asked S. Terry Childs, an archaeologist in the Archaeology and Ethnography Program of the National Park Service, to chair the committee and nominate its first members. Childs sought to include representatives of the diverse constituencies involved in the long-term management and care of archaeological collections, associated records, and reports. The stakeholders and individuals who agreed to represent them are:

UNIVERSITY-BASED ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND REPOSITORY STAFF Lynne P. Sullivan, curator of archaeology, Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee. Sullivan is a specialist in southeastern U.S. prehistory and has more than 20 years experience in archaeological collections curation and collections-based research. She and Terry Childs are the authors of Curating Archaeological Collections: From Field to Repository, forthcoming from AltaMira Press.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FIRMS Teresita Majewski, corporate project manager, Statistical Research Inc. Majewski is a recent president of the Society for Historical Archaeology(SHA) and the founding chair of SHA's Academic and Professional Training Committee. She is committed to continuing education for professional archaeologists and to increasing awareness of the importance of historical archaeological collections. Her collections experience is with materials from the western and midwestern U.S., as well as with encouraging responsible collections management practices and budgeting in CRM contexts.

TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES, ARCHAEOLO-GISTS, AND REPOSITORY STAFF To be designated.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES, STATE ARCHAE-OLOGISTS, AND REPOSITORY STAFF Michael Wiant, curator of anthropology, Illinois State Museum. Wiant's curatorial experience ranges from practical day-to-day collections management to the development of collections management policy and a state-of-the-art repository. He teaches a university course in Museum Studies and has contributed to numerous forums on archaeological collections management.

FEDERAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND REPOSITORY STAFF Michael [Sonny] Trimble, Director, Mandatory Center of Expertise for Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Sonny is an archaeologist and museum specialist. As Director of the MCX-CMAC, located in St. Louis, Missouri, Sonny steers its central mission to curate all Corps archaeological collections and provide national coordination of NAGPRA.

PRIVATE MUSEUM COMMUNITY Alex Barker, chair of the Anthropology Section and curator of North American Archae-

ology, Milwaukee Public Museum. Barker serves on the national program committee of the American Association of Museums (AAM) and is a field reviewer for the AAM accreditation commission. He was vice president of the Association of Systematics Collections, the national organization representing collections-holding natural history museums. Barker has been curator, chief curator, and director at various public museums.

CONSERVATION COMMUNITY Nancy Odegaard, conservator, Arizona State Museum; Odegaard is a specialist in the conservation of anthropological materials and regularly works on preserving collections at excavations and in repositories. She is an expert in the stabilization, care, management, and technical study of archaeological collections.

ARCHIVAL COMMUNITY INCLUDING PAPER, PHOTOGRAPH, DIGITAL AND OTHER MEDIA Harrison (Nick) Eiteljorg II, director, Center for the Study of Architecture, Bryn Mawr College. Eiteljorg is the director of the Archaeological Data Archive Project (ADAP) and is concerned with issues surrounding the preservation of and access to digital records. He has extensive experience with CAD and database records, both as used for project analysis and as records for long-term preservation.

EXPERTS IN KEY CURATION ISSUES Robert Sonderman, senior staff archaeologist, National Park Service, National Capital Region. Sonderman serves as chair of the SHA's Curation, Conservation, and Collections Management Committee, established in 1988. This committee currently is working on preserving the Society's archival history. Sonderman has expertise in deaccessioning, rehabilitating, and moving archaeological collections.

The committee is currently developing an action plan based on four key goals. The first is to develop discipline-wide consensus on professional responsibilities to the range of collections that archaeologists create. The second goal is to increase awareness and support of proper collections care and management in order to preserve the nonrenewable legacy of archaeological work for the future. The third is to advise the SAA Board, the archaeological community, and the public on key issues and to recommend strategies to tackle them. The fourth is to improve professional training on archaeological curation.

Given these goals, the committee is beginning to identify possible projects to present to the SAA Board. One is to work with the SAA Ethics Committee to promote better understanding of our shared responsibility to long-term acquisition, management, and preservation of archaeological collections. Another concerns the lack of education and training at the undergraduate and graduate levels, as well as in continuing education programs, on the principles, standards, and best practices of curating archaeological collections. The committee hopes to identify and highlight existing educational opportunities and help guide

SAA COMMITTEES, continued on page 37

THE A.V. KIDDER LEADERSHIP GROUP

Fred Wendorf

In 1999, the A.V. Kidder Leadership Group was established to recognize those individuals who have contributed \$1,000 or more to one of SAA's three endowment funds: the SAA General Endowment; the Public Education Endowment; and the Native American Scholarships Fund. There are 35 individuals who have contributed at least that amount or who have pledged that amount in the near future. I want to take this opportunity to thank all the supporters of SAA and to encourage you to think about becoming a member of this leadership group.

To recognize their contributions to the Society, beginning in Philadelphia, last year, this group has started what is hoped to become a long standing tradition—a dinner to allow the group to brainstorm and to celebrate their support of the Society. I would like to see many more of you at the dinner in New Orleans. The goal of the A.V. Kidder Leadership Group is to foster the growth and impact of the SAA on the archaeological community. If you would like to join us, please contact SAA's executive director, Tobi Brimsek at the SAA Washington headquarters—(202)-789-8200 or tobi_brimsek@saa.org.

COMING SOON FROM SAA'S BOOK PROGRAM

Archaeological Research and Heritage Preservation in the Americas

Edited by Robert D. Drennan and Santiago Mora



PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE-UPDATE

Teresa L. Hoffman

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

PEC RETREAT PLANNED FOR NEW ORLEANS In conjunction with the New Orleans SAA Annual Meeting, the PEC will be holding a retreat to review its strategic plan and subcommittee goals, and prepare for the coming year. Also joining the group will be Maureen Malloy, the SAA's recently hired manager, Education and Outreach. The retreat will be held at Bayou Segnette State Park on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 17 and 18. The PEC would like to thank PEC member Nancy Hawkins for setting this up and Louisiana State Parks for offering their facilities and hospitality.

Following the retreat, at the Annual Meeting a variety of public education activities are being offered for SAA members. The following is a preview of some you may want to include in your schedule. The preliminary program contains registration information and additional details that were not yet available when this update was prepared.

THE INTEGRATION OF "HERITAGE" TOURISM INTO ARCHAEOLOGY: ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE IN THE PROFESSION Organized by Robert Brunswig, this forum is sponsored by the SAA Professional Involvement Subcommittee of the PEC and will be held Friday morning, April 20. This session explores the increasingly popular field of archaeological tourism, the roles of professional archaeologists and others in interpreting the human past, and possible career tracks for future professionals. The participation and guidance of professional archaeologists (and societies such as SAA) play an important part in ensuring that accurate knowledge of the past is presented, in preserving fragile resources, and developing ethical standards.

DEVELOPING AN ARCHAEOLOGY TEACHING TRUNK This PEC-sponsored workshop will take place on Friday, April 20, 8 a.m.-12 noon. The archaeologist's teaching toolkit needs to adapt as our audience becomes more diverse. Participants representing a variety of language skills, ethnic and social backgrounds, abilities and disabilities can benefit from a teaching toolkit that includes the use of a well-conceived teaching trunk or resource box. This workshop focuses on positive and nega-

tive aspects associated with the use of an archaeology teaching trunk in the classroom, the museum, and the field. Participants will have to opportunity to examine several trunks and talk to their creators. Workshop organizers include Renata B. Wolynec (Edinboro University of Pennsylvania), Bonnie Christensen (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center), and Margaret Heath (Bureau of Land Management, Heritage Education Program).

In addition to these PEC-sponsored programs, several other education-related sessions will be held in New Orleans. Two of the topic tables at the Roundtable Luncheon on Friday, April 20, 12 noon-1 p.m. focus on public education issues. Stephen Lekson (Washington State University) and David Hurst Thomas (American Museum of Natural History) will host the Writing for the Public table. PEC chair Shereen Lerner (Mesa Community College) and Lynne Sebastian (Statistical Research, Inc.) will discuss Public Programming in the Context of Your Archaeological Field Project.

The symposium Archaeology in the Hands of Children: Preserving the Past by Teaching Our Youth will be held on Thursday evening, April 19. Organized by F. Warner and A. Beisswanger. One of the discussants includes incoming PEC chair Beverly Chiarulli. The general session, Incorporating the Public: Preservation, Education, and Public Perceptions of the Past, takes place on Saturday afternoon, April 21.

coming soon from the saa public education committee

History Beneath the Sea: Nautical Archaeology in the Classroom

Edited by K.C. Smith and Amy Douglas

STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

ARCHAEOLOGY AS A WAY OF LIFE: GRADUATE STUDIES IN CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

E. Christian Wells

E. Christian Wells, a member of the Student Affairs Committee, is a doctoral student in anthropology at Arizona State University. Since 1992, he has conducted archaeological research in the U.S. Southwest and Midwest, Central America, and Europe.

he May 1999 SAA Bulletin (www.anth.ucsb.edu/SAABulletin/17.3/saa12.html) published an article that I wrote for the Student Affairs Committee Column entitled "Archaeology as a Way of Life: Advice from the Sages." For the article, I reprinted several responses to an email questionnaire on professional preparation that I sent out to approximately 50 individuals representing both the "academic axis" of universities and museums and the cultural resources management (CRM) sector. One important outcome of the article is that it generated some interest among students in reviving concerns about graduate student training in CRM, as the past decade has witnessed tremendous growth in CRM career opportunities accompanied by more modest growth in the number of graduating students with proper CRM training. Of course, working within the CRM field requires more than simply taking coursework; it also requires excellent field abilities, knowledge of curation and preservation issues, writing skills, business savvy, and a firm handle on archaeological ethics.

However, coursework can and should be an integral part of CRM training. While many schools today offer opportunities for student participation in CRM-related projects outside the classroom, such as the Center for Archaeological Investigations (www.siu.edu/~cai/index.htm) at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, and the Archaeological Survey Program (wings. buffalo.edu/anthropology/Survey/) at SUNY, Buffalo, few offer actual coursework designed to provide graduate students with the necessary background in the history, legislation, and procedures of managing prehistoric and historic cultural resources, including archaeological conservation and mitigation, preparation and review of proposals, and reporting requirements. Over the past few years, the SAA Task Force on Curriculum has been examining this issue closely. Several chapters in *Teaching Archaeology in the Twenty-First Century* (edited by Susan J.

Bender and George S. Smith) deal with issues involving training for CRM careers.

In order to provide students with an idea of the variety of CRM courses available, I used the Internet to survey current and past (up to two years) course offerings of 115 Anthropology departments at public and private academic institutions. Although by no means an exhaustive study, my sample, which included all of the departments listed on "Anthropology Resources on the Internet" (home.worldnet.fr/~clist/Anthro/Contents/contents.html), yielded some interesting results.

The good news: Approximately 85 percent of the departments in my survey offer classes on the prehistory of the state or region in which the school is located, as well as field courses that employ local examples. If a student were to take these and related anthropology courses, along with additional coursework in environmental studies and cultural ecology, the student would likely develop the theoretical background and many of the methodological skills needed for a successful career in CRM (see "Getting Your First Job in Cultural Resource Management: A Practical Guide for Students" by Samantha Ruscavage-Barz in the 1997 SAA Bulletin, www.anth.ucsb.edu/SAABulletin/15.2/saa7.html). The not-so-good news: Barely 10 percent of the departments in my survey offer specific CRM-related courses. Below I have listed a sample of those courses that I feel best represent the variety of CRM classes I found:

University of Washington, Seattle (www.washington.edu/students/crscat/archeo.html)

465 Issues in Cultural Resource Management I. This course examines practical application of archaeology to cultural resource management. Topics include role in environmental

STUDENT AFFAIRS, continued on page 14

STUDENT AFFAIRS, from page 11 <

permitting, inventory and significance evaluation of resources, project impacts and design of mitigation measures, consultation with government agencies and Indian tribal organizations, and practical aspects of cultural resource management business operation.

468 Issues in Cultural Resource Management II. This course is a review of federal and state cultural resource management policies and the effects of these policies on the conduct of projects that may impact cultural resources on public lands.

University of California, Berkeley (ls.berkeley.edu/dept/anth/icatg-s00.html)

230 Public Archaeology. Historic preservation/heritage management, environmental review, legislative basis for CRM, ethical issues, role of government and non-government organizations, as well as private enterprise.

University of California, Los Angeles (www.sscnet.ucla.edu/anthro/grad_courses.html)

265 Public Archaeology. Archaeology as part of the national heritage, both in the U.S. and other countries. Legal, ethical, cultural, and scholarly aspects of salvage and contract archaeology. Designed for researchers and managers of cultural resources.

Idaho State University, Boise (www.isu.edu/academic-info/crntgrad/gradart.html#Anthro)

410 Introduction to Cultural Resources Management. Introduction to CRM reviewing historic preservation and federal legislation as they pertain to archaeology; practical experience in site survey and recording.

478 Federal Indian Law. Examination of tribal governments; their relationship with the federal government; sovereignty, jurisdictional conflicts over land and resources; and economic development.

479 Tribal Governments. Complex legal position of Indian tribes as self-governing entities; principles of inherent powers; governmental organization, lawmaking, justice, relation to state and federal government.

Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff (www3.nau.edu/catalogs/grad00/)

525 Historic Preservation. Locating, recording, and studying sites of human activity and the encompassing social and cultural systems of historic times. Deals with studying communities, preservation of sites, and legal aspects of cultural resource management.

University of Montana, Missoula (www.cas.umt.edu/anthro/)

451 Cultural Resource Management. Introduction to the laws

and practice of cultural resource/heritage property management. Focus on the methods and techniques for protecting and using cultural remains to their fullest scientific and historic extent.

452 Architecture of the Frontier West. Introduction to the methods and techniques of recording and analyzing standing cultural resources. Includes a field project and draws from buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

453 Cultural Resource Research Methods. Location and use of sources of information for developing and building contexts for the consideration of cultural resource significance.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln (www.unl.edu/anthro/)

835 Introduction to Conservation Archaeology. An introduction to the nature and purpose of historic preservation as it pertains to resource management and archaeological research. Emphasis is placed upon legislation that forms the basis for cultural resource management principles; integration of state programs and archaeological contractors within the overall framework of land modification planning.

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale (www.siu.edu/~anthro/grad.htm)

406 Conservation Archaeology. The method and theory of archaeology in relationship to local, state, and federal laws regarding the protection and excavation of antiquities. Emphasis is on problem-oriented survey and excavation, as well as the preparation of archaeological contracts and the writings of reports to satisfy statutes involving environmental concerns.

Michigan State University, Lansing (www.ssc.msu.edu/~anp/catalog.htm)

460 Public Archaeology. Federal and state legislation and regulations governing archaeology and historic preservation; major agencies responsible for compliance.

Florida State University, Tallahassee (www.anthro.fsu.edu/ grad/courses.html)

5196 Public Archaeology. This course outlines the historic development of public archaeology and cultural resource management. Techniques and approaches applying anthropological perspectives contributing to the development of public archaeology as a viable method of dealing with prehistoric and historic materials in the United States are stressed.

One department, in particular, merits more detailed attention. The Anthropology Department at the University of Colorado, Denver, maintains an interdisciplinary program of study on Resource Conservation that offers training in the "application of anthropological knowledge and techniques to management and

STUDENT AFFAIRS, continued on page 44



THE REGISTER

CERTIFYING YOUR ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL

Michael Adler

Michael Adler is associate professor at the Department of Anthropology at Southern Methodist University.

ach of us remembers our first field school experience. If your introduction to field archaeology was anything like my own, your field school was a supervised excavation populated by eager students, most of whom joined you in having no idea what they'd gotten into. You were away from home, in a new place, and knew you were getting the opportunity to explore past cultures.

This is how most students continue to be introduced to archaeology, and I believe it is an appropriate and essential experience. No matter how long you've been in archaeology, you will remember coming face to face with the archaeological record for the first time. I also believe, however, that as a profession we can enhance these early archaeological experiences for our students. Today's field school needs to represent today's archaeology, instilling knowledge of new cultural properties regulations, international antiquities laws, increasing the inclusion of descendant aboriginal populations in our research, and applying the many recent technological advances in the realms of remote sensing, preservation, and computerization of many field tasks.

As part of its mission to enhance archaeological professional standards, the Register of Professional Archaeology (RPA) has recently initiated a program to certify archaeological field schools. A similar program was established by the Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) not long before the transition to the Register took place, and the same procedures have been carried forward from those of SOPA. The overall goals of the RPA program are to establish basic standards for archaeological field schools and to recognize academic field schools that meet these standards by awarding them RPA certification.

RPA President Don Hardesty has appointed a Committee on Field School Certification. The goals of the committee are to review applications from programs seeking certification, assess the existing standards for field schools, and make recommendations for modifications to the certification standards. Members of the Committee include Michael Adler (Southern Methodist University, chair), William Lipe (Washington State University), Elizabeth Pena (SUNY-Buffalo), and John Doershuk (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa). Even though the RPA Field School Certification program is just

beginning to be publicized, several applications have been received, reviewed, and certified since early April 2000.

Goals of the Certification Program

The field school certification program has set several goals. First, the certification program will create a context for disseminating information on the current professional standards for archaeological field schools. Even if field school directors decide to forego certification, the program will reacquaint directors with SAA and RPA field school standards. Second, we hope certification will encourage improvements in existing field school programs. The Register is not interested in reducing the number of field schools, but instead seeks to foster improvements and innovations. Field schools remain the single most common context for the professional training of our next generation of archaeologists and we need to treat this training seriously. Third, students and prospective employers will benefit from the certification program because the process will establish a listing of those field programs that meet established professional standards. There are already several sources that advertise field schools, including the AIA Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin and the Fieldwork Opportunities Web site (www.sscnet.ucla.edu/ioa/cgi-bin/showopps.pl). These and other field school information sources have agreed to signify those programs with RPA certification in their books and Web sites, and the Register will also list certified programs in its literature and Web site. Fourth, certification will include peer-review of research designs and field methodologies, increasing the exchange of information and suggestions regarding field school research and methods within the archaeological community.

Is My Field School Certifiable? An Informal Survey of the Modern Field School

Overwhelmingly, the answer would be "yes." Over the past few months I gathered a range of information on archaeological field schools to better understand the variability in the offerings that are available to students. The primary objective was to measure (roughly) modern field schools against the RPA standards to see how many are potentially certifiable. Data were col-

THE REGISTER, continued on page 16

THE REGISTER, from page 13 <□

lected from a sample of 50 uncertified field school programs from field school flyers, past AIA publications, and Web pages dedicated to individual field school programs. Information was collected on field school location, duration, research focus, field experiences, costs, and ratios of students to supervisors. Of the 50 field schools, 43 were located in the Americas.

The current RPA certification standards cover five areas, including personnel, operational procedures, field procedures, sponsorship, and purpose. The full text of the standards and application form can be found at **members.aol.com/harrisrpa/notes/field_school_application.pdf** and also is available from the Register.

Regarding personnel, my primary question here was "do field school supervisory personnel meet the minimal requirements for being RPA certified?" This is important because applicants to the field school certification program must be RPA certified or in the process of gaining RPA certification. Within this sample only three programs mention personnel with RPA certification. For the remaining 47 programs nearly all the supervisors listed would have, or already did have, the professional credentials required for RPA certification. For example, 44 programs listed primary investigators, all but two of whom had a doctorate in anthropology or archaeology.

In the area of "Operational Procedure," which covers instructional contexts, introductory lectures, and other vehicles for field education, I estimate that 75-85 percent of the field schools easily meet or exceed basic RPA criteria. This percentage would be higher if more program details were available. Under the rubrics of "Field Procedures" and "Structures" the Register recommends that students be instructed in a wide range of field operations, including all aspects of excavation, note-taking, laboratory analysis, mapping, and use of appropriate technologies. It also outlines the basic facilities that should be available to field school students to enhance living and working conditions. Again, the descriptions of the field schools indicate that 70—80 percent of field schools meet these standards if we take the field school advertisements and literature at face value. The criteria for Institutional Sponsor suggests that field schools be sponsored by credit-granting institutions, and only one of the 50 field schools surveyed did not meet this criterion. The single exception was field schools run by a nonprofit educational organization, but the same program was supervised by personnel with teaching positions at universities in England and Canada. In other words, 100 percent of the programs reviewed meet the sponsor standards set by the RPA. There are many non-university archaeology field schools, but in most cases these are field research offerings that are not set up as credit-granting field programs. The realm of non-credit archaeological education must be addressed in our ongoing RPA review of certification

criteria since there are very good institutional field schools that are not sponsored by university programs.

The Register does not presently have a minimum duration criterion for field schools, but certification committee members feel that it is an important consideration for future revisions of the standards. A question to be considered, then, would be whether to require a minimum duration of planned field and laboratory work for certified field schools? Within this sample the average duration of field schools was 5.5 weeks (standard deviation: 1.6 weeks), one week being five days of field or laboratory work. If we used a six-week minimum, 45 percent of surveyed field schools would not qualify. Dropping the minimum to five weeks would exclude 36 percent from certification.

One option that is presently being considered would be to recognize more than one level of field school certification. In other words, certification would not be an either/or proposition, but a graduated scale. As an example, shorter field schools running three weeks or less could apply for a Level 1 certification, while programs offering the equivalent of four to five weeks might apply for a Level 2 certification, and so on.

Purpose is the area in which there is most room for improvement in current field schools. Assuming there is a relatively strong correlation between what is described in the course literature and syllabi and the actual fieldwork, nearly every field school surveyed would meet RPA standards for field education. The simple explanation for this is that our field schools are meeting our stated methodological standards, but bear in mind that those standards were adopted more than 25 years ago. As stated above, our discipline could benefit from revisions to our educational standards. My own belief is that our archaeological field schools need more emphasis on research design, ethics, publication, and the process of scientific inquiry. These are topics that will be considered as our committee reviews standards over this next year of certification.

Concluding Comments

Based on this informal survey, at least three of every four field schools meet and exceed the current SAA and RPA standards for field schools. This is encouraging, but we do have room for improvement. Over the next several months the committee will solicit information on the certification standards, application procedures, and related topics. The RPA will be sponsoring a roundtable on the topic of certification at the SAA Annual Meeting in New Orleans on Friday morning, April 20, and we hope to see you there. In the mean time, we encourage everyone to apply for certification, and to submit their ideas, criticism, and encouragement to certification committee members.

Committee members can be contacted as follows: John Doershuk (john-doershuk@uiowa.edu), Elizabeth Pena (epena@ acsu.buffalo.edu), William Lipe (lipe@wsu.edu), and Mike Adler (madler@mail.smu.edu).

ANOTHER TOOL FOR THE KIT

Meg Watters

Meg Watters works as an applications specialist with training, development of GPR software and hardware, and archeogeophysics at Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc.

rowel, shovel, brush and broom, screen, tape measure, pick and probe, string, magnetometer, resistivity unit and ground penetrating radar, computer, Geographic Information System (GIS), and software. The tool kit of the day. Some things are old and some things seem new but they all belong in the everyday world of archaeology.

Geophysical surveys have been conducted on archaeological sites for the past 40 years. A number of methods including ground penetrating radar, magnetometry, resistivity, and conductivity are being used with increasing frequency on sites across North America. Technological advancements over the past years have contributed to the simplification of geophysical survey equipment and post-processing software. Surveys are conducted through academic research projects, as well as by government agencies, small private agencies, and a few CRM firms. For the past 10 years the National Park Service has conducted a workshop for geophysical applications in archaeology with ever-increasing attendance. The stage is set for this survey method to be considered as an accepted and necessary tool in every archaeologist's tool kit.

Yet, it seems the majority of the archaeological community is hesitant. Two years ago at the SAA Annual Meeting in Chicago, two workshops, two paper sessions, and one poster session were dedicated to geophysical applications in archaeology. The workshops provided a close look at different geophysical methods and applications; one even offered hands-on work with gear. The poster and one of the paper sessions presented papers that included all methods of geophysical survey and research on sites around the world. The other paper session was dedicated specifically to magnetic research and surveys. This was a wonderful presentation of work; it proved to the archaeological community in North America that these techniques work, and they work well. In contrast to the Chicago meeting, last year's Annual Meeting in Philadelphia contained only a few isolated papers and posters that presented geophysical survey scattered around different sessions.

Despite the scarcity of geophysical content at last year's meeting, a small group of interested and practicing archaeophysics

supporters gathered to discuss the state of geophysics in archaeology. What has resulted from this discussion is a Forum for the SAA 2001 Annual Meeting in New Orleans. The decision was made not to focus on flashy images and proclamations of successful excavation over features mapped through geophysical survey, as fun as they are to present! Enough of this work has been done. It is necessary to figure out why these time-proven, noninvasive methods are not being used more widely and determine how this can be changed. These are the goals of the upcoming SAA session dedicated to geophysical survey in archaeology.

Widespread applications across the U.S., not to mention worldwide, will drive future development of these technologies to face the specific problems that archaeology poses. Through feedback from users in the archaeological community, geophysical equipment and software are constantly being upgraded. The technology can only go where archaeologists push it.

North American archaeology has a rich archaeological heritage consisting of diverse archaeological sites as well as a broad range of environments and geology in which we do our work. This is one of the exciting challenges faced by geophysical survey in North American applications. This is also one reason why it is very important to have background knowledge of the geophysical methods available for survey on archaeological sites. To obtain useful survey results a combination of geophysical methods suited to specific site and feature parameters is necessary.

How are we, then, going to incorporate geophysical survey into the archaeological tool kit? Why should it be there in the first place? Almost everyone has heard about geophysical applications in archaeology, and many have tried it at one point or another. One of the main strengths of geophysical survey is the speed of data collection over large areas. In one case an area 100×40 m was covered in a day with GPR sampled at 1 m spaced intervals with a sample every 2 cm. Data were processed to a 3D cube in about an hour. An area twice that size could be covered with magnetometry or conductivity

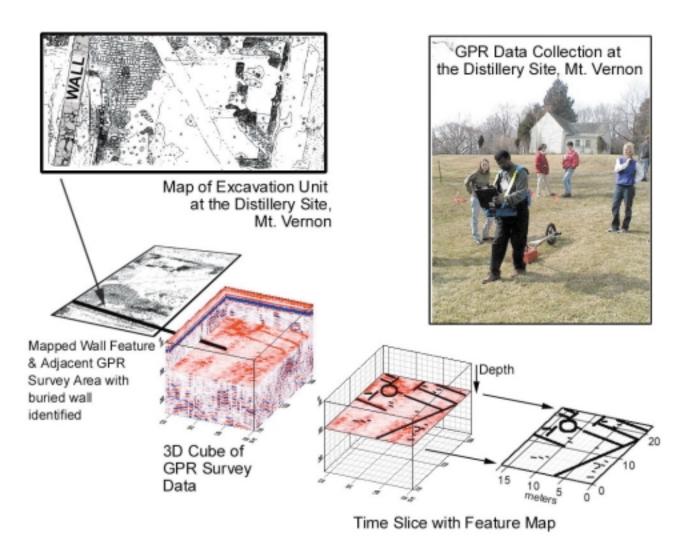


Figure 1. GPR survey at Fort #4, Charlestown, NH.

in the same amount of time. Thoughtful consideration of the data, keeping in mind the geology of the area and expected archaeological features, produces a map marked with potential targets for excavation or avoidance (Figures 1 and 2).

Not only are geophysical methods quick and noninvasive, they are cost effective. Once these methods are integrated into site investigation, on a regular basis a return will be seen on the investment in hardware, software, and training. Initiating the survey process and allowing time to collect, process, and interpret geophysical data in a responsible manner will provide another level to the background data contributing to site investigation. Sites can be mapped through geophysical survey down to fine detail revealing locations of earthen floors, post molds, hearths, individual burials, and any number of features. Some projects produce results that show some disturbance or "anomalies" that cannot be so readily identified, while other work provides inconclusive results in the geophysical data regarding archaeological features. This is the reality of geophysical survey. Each type of geophysical project provides valuable information that can lead to further funding and always "smart" planning.

Having the ability to utilize this type of information, doesn't it seem wrong to ignore these methods

and employ more destructive and many times costly means to reveal information on subsurface features and a site's structure through unguided digging in the earth? More efficient use of funds and time can be achieved through acquiring geophysically derived maps that reveal significant site features. Not only can we obtain primary information on the structure and organization of a site without excavation, but geophysical maps can also guide intelligent decisions on what to preserve, what to protect, and what to disturb.

Tom King ran a series of articles in the *SAA Bulletin* (2000, 18[1]:19–20 and 2000, 18[2]:16–17) on "how the 1999 revisions to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act have changed the way archaeological resources will be considered and treated by the review process" (18[1]:19). One of the things that struck me in these articles was the subject of data-recovery-and-destruction (DRAD) and the inherently destructive nature of archaeology.

In Part Two, King states when a DRAD decision is made that "a research design and data recovery plan based on firm background data, sound planning, and accepted archaeological methods should be formulated and implemented" and that the recovery should be "thorough, efficient, and cost effective" (18[2]:17). Geophysical survey should be considered one of the *accepted archaeological methods* for site investigation. It is time that geophysical methods stop being considered "extras" and start being accepted as standard and valuable tools for archaeological investigations.

The arguments for geophysical survey are convincing, but they have been around for quite a while. Once again, how do we integrate this method into the archaeologist's tool kit? Start with education.

Education

The NPS workshop mentioned earlier has been running for 10 years. It is a great introduction to the geophysical techniques, equipment, and software available today. The instructors are the leaders in the field of archaeophysics; some have been around doing this work for 20 or more years. They have experience on sites around the world and offer all of this to participants in the workshop.

What about universities? The only universities offering programs in archaeological geophysics are in Europe. Consider all of the "Introduction to Archaeology" courses across the United States. How many of these mention, let alone instruct, students about geophysical techniques and their contribution to basic archaeological work? Departments that offer training and sometimes coursework in the U.S. are limited, though it appears interest is on an upward trend.

Starting up with borrowed and outdated equipment from Earth Science departments is not going to cut it. Learning geophysical survey is not a matter of just picking up the gear and running over a site. Unlike buried pipes or barrels, archaeological targets can be extremely difficult to detect and identify. Basic knowledge of the earth and archaeological features, their physical properties, and how different geophysical techniques work is easily learned. A little investment on the front end will generate an enormous return with ease of proper selection, application, and interpretation of geophysical survey methods and data.

Learning about geophysical survey is one thing, but being able to use it is another. In the CRM realm, geophysical methods are not promoted. In fact, they aren't really a part of CRM work at all. Geophysical survey data are not viewed as "acceptable methods," so why use it at all? Contract archaeology is a well-outlined process with different phases of investigation that use different

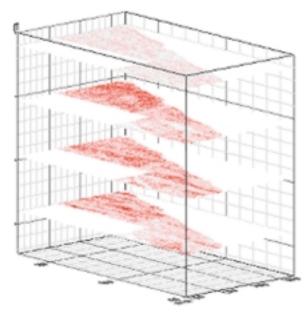


Figure 2. Multiple Time Slice of GPR survey area 100 x 70 m

methods to fulfill various state and federal requirements. Where does geophysical work fit in? Is it considered an "add-on" done during Phase I? Perhaps in Phase II?

Who writes the guidelines and laws? Who makes the decision on what is "acceptable" for archaeological investigations? SHPOs, heads of CRM firms, government agencies—these offices and people need to think about how we can best, most effectively, and most efficiently do our work. These people are in an interesting position where they may play the role of both mentor and student. Solidly established guidelines exist for CRM work. Methodology, tools, and goals are all established. There is a strong need for the members of this community to become more informed on available modern technological methods for site investigation. At the same time, their contribution to the equipment developer and archaeophysics practitioners is valuable in order to best serve the archaeological industry.

I do not have all the answers, but pose some questions. As a community, we need to consider how and when to utilize this tool in the investigation and preservation of our national cultural heritage.

The Forum "Compliance of Complacence?: The current state of Geophysics in North American CRM" at the 66th Annual Meeting for the Society for American Archaeology (2001) will focus on the integration of geophysical methods in CRM work. The most important part of this forum will be the discussions among the audience, presenters, and commentators. Only with participation of people from every component of North American archaeology can the goals of this forum be reached.

This article mentions key points regarding geophysical survey and its integration on a basic level into archaeology. More information can be found on the subject of archaeophysics, beginning with the North American Database for Archaeological Geophysics, "a Website sponsored by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, of the U.S. NPS," at www.cast.uark.edu/nadag/. This is a site that is dedicated to "promote use, education, communication, and a knowledge base of the practice of archaeological geophysics in North America." Its purpose is to serve as a resource for those interested in using geophysical methods. This goal is accomplished by making available results from different types of archaeological sites using different geophysical methods throughout North America. Through making data available to the public, archaeogeophysics is being opened to everyone.

I would like to acknowledge and thank the following for their support, suggestions, and comments that contributed to this work: Ken Kvamme, Lew Somers, Stephen Ball, Mark Aldenderfer, Brendan Foley, Dan Welch, and my friends at GSSI.

For more information on Geophysical Survey in Archaeology.

North American Database for Archaeological Geophysics—www.cast.uark.edu/nadag

ArcheologyMapping—www.archeologymapping.com

Archeophysics Image Library—www.cast.uark.edu/%7Ekkvamme/geop/geop.htm

The English Heritage Geophysical Survey Database—www.eng-h.gov.uk/SDB/

Archaeological Prospection Resources, Bradford University www.brad.ac.uk/acad/archsci/subject/archpros.html

Archaeological Prospection—www.interscience.wiley.com/jpages/1075-2196/

FINDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL EMPLOYMENT AND FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITIES ONLINE

John W. Hoopes

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rchaeology? Can you make a living at that?" is a question that each of us has fielded at some time, as is "How can I participate in a dig?" There is a growing amount of information to be found on the Web for individuals ranging from interested amateurs to professionals and aspiring professionals. However, it is also fair to say that digital resources could do a lot more in the way of connecting employees with employers and volunteers with the principal investigators who need them.

In this day and age, any reasonable job search should include the Web. There are now several Web sites where employers can list job openings and individuals seeking positions can post either a résumé or curriculum vitae. Anyone on the lookout for CRM positions who is not subscribed to at least one listserver is missing some valuable information. As far as volunteer fieldwork and for-credit field school opportunities go, the best resource is still on paper (the Archaeological Institute of America's [AIA] annual *Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin*). However, there are several Web sites that list dozens of projects in the United States and abroad, a good indication that the discipline is alive and well and in the field.

Frequently Asked Question (FAQS) Pages

There are a number of valuable digital resources for aspiring archaeologists. Frequently Asked Questions About a Career in Archaeology in the U.S. www.museum.state.il.us/ismdepts/anthro/dlcfaq.html maintained by David Carlson at Texas A & M, has been a source of valuable information for several years now. It is an excellent reference for undergraduates or other beginning nonprofessionals. It describes the kinds of jobs that are available to archaeologists, with good references to published (hard-copy) pamphlets, brochures, articles, and books as well as links to other online resources. Anthropologists at Work: Responses to Student Questions about Anthropology Careers anthap.oakland.edu/napafaq.htm is more broadly oriented toward anthropology as a whole, but is also a valuable resources. Careers in Archaeology, a page prepared by the Institute of Archaeology on the Web www.ucl.ac.uk/~tcfa103/career.htm, provides a perspective geared toward the profession as it is practiced in the United Kingdom.

An excellent, online guide to archaeological job hunting has been prepared by Kris Hirst for About.com archaeology.about.com/science/archaeology/msubjobs.htm. It offers links to a wide variety of well-written descriptions of archaeology positions by Hirst as well as a nice list of links to online resources (including many of the ones listed here). For those interested in government jobs, the page on "Essential Competencies" www.nps.gov/training/npsonly/RSC/archeolo.htm prepared by the Training and Development Division of the National Park Service provides detailed definition of the federal positions of Archaeological Technician (GS-0102) and Archaeologist (GS-0193). The latter is described at entry, developmental, and full performance levels.

Using the Web to Get a Job

One of the best strategies for any job applicant is to fully research places of employment, coworkers, and supervisors prior to submitting an application and definitely prior to any interview. The Web has made this kind of sleuthing much easier. Many archaeologists now have personal Web pages, on which there are posted curriculum vitae, project information, and sometimes extensive publications. A search engine such as Google **google.com** can be used to search on an individual or project name. Searches on names of CRM companies (many of which are listed through the ACRA WebRing, below) will often provide links to information about past contracts and existing clients. Email contacts are always advisable, but can be difficult to establish. Again, a good practice is to learn as much as possible prior to writing, and to introduce oneself cordially and succinctly, expecting that a number of other applicants may be doing the same.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Professional organizations play a central role in providing useful information. It should go without saying that the first stop for any serious job hunt in archaeology should be SAAweb, the Society for American Archaeology www.saa.org Web site. One click will take you to the job listing page, with information on a wide range of job types, from academic posts to CRM positions and museum internships. The American Anthropological Association (AAA) www.aaanet.org remains the most important listing for academic positions. Although full service requires membership, the Placement Service listing of Positions Open is open to nonmembers. AAA has also recently changed its policy to permit immediate, online listings at no cost to the employer (though hardcopy listings are still at a fee.) For those working in CRM, the Web site of the American Cultural Resource Association (ACRA) www.acra-crm.org offers a variety of valuable services for CRM archaeologists. This includes the ACRA WebRing, a collection of Web sites maintained by corporate members offering CRM services. Information about jobs is distributed via ACRA-L and online archives (see below). The Web site of the United Archaeological Field Technicians, International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 141 members.aol.com/UAFT/home.htm does not offer job listings. However, it provides views from the perspective of organized labor that merit consideration.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLASSIFIED LISTINGS

A potentially useful development in online job networking is the appearance of the digital equivalent of archaeology-specific classified pages. Two sites offer individuals the opportunity to add their information to online databases that might be viewed by employers. Jobs in Archaeology archaeologic.com/ jobs_in_archaeology.htm is one of the features of archaeologic.com, a site that seeks to be a Web portal for all things archaeological. This Web site allows employers to submit job listings online and view a live database of online résumés. It lists jobs by categories of employment, including: University/College Academic, Government, Cultural Resource Management/Field Crew, and Museum. The site provides free résumé and curriculum vitae posting. At present, 26 individuals have submitted information. The site does not accept existing résumés, but permits individuals to post them online by typing or cutand-pasting directly into a dialogue box. One can get a good idea of how to compose a résumé by scanning the examples posted here. The form can create automatic hyperlinks to email and personal Web page addresses, making it easier for employers to make contact. A nice feature is that the online résumés have automatic counters, so posters can see how many times theirs have been viewed. An unsolicited recommendation is that this service could be improved by providing a short statement or keywords next to each name to indicate an individual's principal interests or experience. At present, the only way to find this is by looking at each résumé individually. Job-Digger php.indiana.edu/~jowells/ jobdigger.html is a small page that offers free classified advertisement "for the online archaeologist." It is restricted to for-pay opportunities and professional positions. At present, traffic on the site appears to be low. There are only three jobs listed on the "Help Wanted" page and two on the "Jobs Sought" page. However, it is a nice model for what can be done. Anthro TECH **anthrotech.com**, based in Boulder, Colorado, originally devoted to Web design, now offers a "Career Connection" page (follow the Site Map) where members can post résumés and search job listings. At the time of this writing, only two

positions (one an internship) are listed—both at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. There are 15 online résumés, not exclusively archaeological, listed with categories of interest. Although currently small, this resource also has an attractive interface and great potential.

The most efficient way to learn about job openings is to subscribe on an active email listserver. ACRA-L, an email listserver, is one of the most valuable forums in which to learn about CRM opportunities, discuss hiring practices and employers, and exchange view and opinions with other CRM professionals. (Subscription, which is free and open to the public, can be done via a forms interface from the Web site www.acra-crm.org.) The ACRA-L online archives, which contain a great deal of information about jobs, are open to the public. Additional information is available to ACRA members. Shovelbums.org www.shovelbums.org is a Web site and listserver started by R. Joe Brandon in 1999. It has grown steadily over the past two years, claiming use by more than 3,000 CRM professionals. It may quite likely be (as it claims) "the largest international resource available for professional archaeologists to find gainful employment." Employers can submit job listings directly via email or Web interface. Users sign up for an email distribution list where listings can be received individually (the fastest way to see one) or in daily digests. Job archives can be viewed online by members. Most importantly, Shovelbums is a free service, with no charges either to list a position or to receive position announcements. It is supported in part by an agreement with Paypal.com that donates \$5 to Shovelbums each time someone signs up for a new account. Why not sign up today?

There are several Web sites that provide useful job listings online. The employment opportunities page of the Southwestern Archaeology Web site www.swanet.org/jobs.html is one of the most useful for jobs and fieldwork opportunities in the Southwestern U.S. The page currently lists 10 open positions. The FedWorld Federal Jobs Page www.fedworld.gov/jobs/jobsearch.html provides an online search engine for identifying jobs with the federal government. A recent search turned up 21 hits on the key word "archaeology." Another potential source of job listings is the commercial site Monster.com. However, a search on the keyword "archaeology" turned up six "hits": one for a geomorphologist, three CRM positions, one anthropology instructor, and one antiques appraiser for a eBay auctioneer (not recommended!). For those interested specifically in museum-based opportunities, MuseumJobs.com www.muse-umjobs.com allows employers to post job announcements online for free. It currently has a list of over 200 clients who have posted advertisements, though only a small number of these are specifically geared toward archaeology.

Two resources for employment abroad are deserving of mention. The British Archaeological Jobs Resource www.archaeo.freeserve.co.uk/MainFrame.html is an excellent resource for jobs throughout the United Kingdom in the UK (and one that merits imitation in the U.S. and Canada). It is supported by more than two dozen archaeological organizations and provides up-to-date information about employment opportunities. Individuals can post or peruse curriculum vitae to an online database that at the moment contains over 180 entries. It would be nice to see the development of something of this magnitude for the U.S. Arqueohispania www.arqueohispania.com is another excellent resource. Although its principal focus is on the Iberian Peninsula, it provides a large number of archaeology job listings from around the world.

Volunteer and Field school Opportunities

For students, amateurs, and individuals who are not necessarily concerned about getting paid for their services, there are many sources of information about opportunities for archaeological fieldwork. The most useful resource for finding information about volunteer opportunities and for-credit archaeological field schools remains the Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin (AFOB) of the AIA www.archaeological.org, published annually on January 1. It is not available online, but only as a hard-copy publication. The 2001 AFOB, compiled and edited by Margo Muhl Davis, provides detailed information about almost 300 excavations and field schools throughout the world. Each entry lists information on the excavation site (including name, location, and age), fieldwork dates, costs, university credit options, application deadlines, and contact information. It also provides summaries of the work to be

done at the site and brief, site-specific bibliographies. This year's AFOB is currently available from Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, Order Dept, 4050 Westmark Dr., Dubuque, IA 52002, USA. The cost of the 2001 AFOB will be \$12.25 for AIA members and \$15.25 for nonmembers, plus \$4 for shipping & handling (airmail extra). For additional information, see the AIA Web site.

On the Web, Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities www.sscnet.ucla.edu/ioa/afs/testpit.html, maintained by Ken Stuart and hosted by the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA, went online in 1994 as one of the first sources for fieldwork information on the Web. It provides information on opportunities for volunteering (such as Earthwatch programs), field schools for university credit, and occasional archaeological employment in the U.S. and abroad. Opportunities are listed by the following geographic regions (which can be reached via a clickable map): Africa, Asia, Australia and the Pacific, Europe, Mexico and Central America, the Middle East, North America (by eastern, central, and western), and South America. At the time of this writing, there were more than 70 individual listings, with links to off-site lists of additional opportunities. The Web portal archaeologic.com provides and online directory of fieldwork opportunities around the world via a links page archaeologic.com/fieldwork_directory.htm to other Web sites with information about these. Currently, there are about two dozen links for the Americas and a similar number for the Old World. Another good source of information for projects specifically in the U.S. is the Web site of Passport in Time www.passportintime.com or PIT, a volunteer archaeology and historic preservation program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service. Individuals work directly with professional archaeologists and historians on projects including "archaeological excavation, rock art restoration, survey, archival research, historic structure restoration, gathering oral histories, and writing interpretive brochures." The PIT Web site lists a large number of projects by state and is an excellent resource to recommend to anyone with an interest in archaeology.

Some of the other sources of information for archaeological volunteering abroad include the Egyptological Fieldwork Directory www.ccer.theo.uu.nl/ccer/FIELDW.HTML maintained by Hans van den Berg and Karin Sowada of the Center for Computer-Aided Egyptological Research. It currently lists 15 projects by region (but it is not clear how up-to-date the listings are). Archaeological Excavations in Israel www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/go.asp?MFAH00wk0 (sponsored by the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs) is an online list of archaeological expeditions that accept volunteers. As of January 22, 2001, this informative page lists 11 different projects, with detailed information about principal investigators, goals, fieldwork dates, fees and expenses, and accommodations. The page also provides useful information about volunteering and for-credit archaeological fieldwork in Israel. For the United Kingdom, UK Archaeological Opportunities www.ukarchaeology.org.uk is "a site dedicated to help those who are not professional archaeologists have a go at archaeology." It provides information on volunteer opportunities for students and amateurs, organized by country and county throughout the UK. The Council for British Archaeology offers a briefing page www.britarch.ac.uk/briefing/field.html with projects seeking volunteers. It currently provides detailed descriptions of three projects for 2001.

Good Hunting!

For those in search of jobs, the best strategy is to be thorough and diligent. For those in search of volunteer fieldwork or field school opportunities, there's a lot to be said for considering as many options as possible. Digital networks have made it more efficient than ever to distribute useful information. However, there's only so much that can be accomplished online. I've written this column with the idea that you will distribute it either in hardcopy or online format to anyone interested in direct archaeological experience, whether for pay, personal satisfaction, or both. It is hardly a comprehensive discussion, but one that should make it easier for archaeologists—whether amateur, professional, or still in training—to answer either of the questions posed in the first paragraph.

eHRAF ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE WEB

Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember

Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember are with the Human Relations Area Files at Yale University.

he Human Relations Area Files (HRAF) was founded as a nonprofit membership consortium to encourage and facilitate worldwide comparative studies of human behavior, society, and culture. In pursuit of this mission over more than 50 years, HRAF has provided its member institutions with organized and indexed information on the cultures of the world. After successfully launching eHRAF Ethnography on the Web, HRAF began to build a new collection of archaeological materials and named it eHRAF Archaeology. Both of the HRAF databases use the unique indexing system known as the Outline of Cultural Materials (OCM), which has been developed and refined over half a century. Using this subject-indexing system, analysts at HRAF classify the full-text documents in each file on a culture or archaeological tradition down to the paragraph level, using over 770 subject categories. The beauty of these full-text electronic databases is that users can search not only by OCM subject codes but also by words in the texts, and combinations of words and subject codes, to find the information they seek.

The efficiency of the OCM derives from how it deals with the recurrent problem of varying vocabularies. This is a problem because a particular subject may or may not be identified by the same words in different sources, and even if there is an index (when the source is a monograph) there may not be an entry for the particular kind of information you seek. Articles and dissertations, of course, do not usually have indexes at all. Thus, a particular kind of information may not be easy to find just by looking through a document or its index (if it has one), because different documents may refer to what you are looking for in different ways, using different words or under different headings. HRAF's indexing system solves this problem. The OCM categories provide a standard vocabulary for finding any kind of information in seconds. The OCM index categories lead the researcher to the relevant passages even if different authors used different words and headings.

For example, if a researcher is interested in assessing the degree to which various cultures or traditions depend on stored foods, he or she would discover that there is an index

category called "Preservation and Storage of Food" (OCM 251). A search of the information in that category will reveal all of the paragraphs that describe dried, smoked, pickled, refrigerated, frozen, canned, and irradiated foods, and whatever other ways people store or preserve food. The analysts at HRAF, who have read through and indexed every page of every text that goes into the HRAF files, have made it possible to find all the relevant information without having to know the particular words (including untranslated native words) or the language an author may have used.

The OCM indexing system is so useful because it accommodates nearly every conceivable topic. It also is highly flexible. It allows users to decide exactly how to deal with the information retrieved. For example, if the user wants to measure a variable, the user decides exactly how to do so. Contrary to popular misconception, there are no coded variables in HRAF. Subject-indexing merely provides an efficient way for users to find particular kinds of material, which they may or may not want to code in terms of variables.

A few obstacles had to be surmounted in developing eHRAF Archaeology. First, a sampling frame, the Outline of Archaeological Traditions (similar to Murdock's Outline of World Cultures), had to be constructed to select cases for eHRAF Archaeology. To provide an unbiased sample of the archaeological record, it was decided mostly to sample archaeological traditions randomly, using a table of random numbers. It was also decided to fill in temporal sequences for some of the major traditions included in the database, so users could compare sequences (e.g., the rise of civilization) from place to place. Second, a sampling unit needed to be defined before work could begin. HRAF's first electronic database, eHRAF Ethnography, uses "cultures" as its sampling units, but to do the same for the archaeological record would be difficult if not impossible. It became evident during the initial stages of the creation of eHRAF Archaeology that we had to focus on somewhat different sampling units. We decided to focus on "major traditions."

Melvin Ember and Peter N. Peregrine (the latter is Project

Director for eHRAF Archaeology) worked in conjunction with an Advisory Board of 24 archaeologists to define the major tradition as the sampling unit in eHRAF Archaeology. A major archaeological tradition is a group of populations that share similar subsistence practices, technology, and forms of sociopolitical organization in a continuum of time and place. Minimal area coverage for an archaeological tradition can be as large as 100,000 sq km; minimal temporal duration is

floor area in the site. Less well known is research suggesting that size of the average floor in a dwelling is an indicator of matrilocal versus patrilocal residence, that rectangular or quadrilateral houses are likely to be permanent, and that the number of barriers that have to be passed through to get to the innermost part of a settlement indicates the frequency of war.

The HRAF archaeological database is now large enough to generate statistically significant comparisons across the prehistoric

record. In a paper presented at the SAA Annual Meeting in 2000, with Peter Peregrine we described the results of a comparison of 20 archaeological traditions that confirmed the validity

The OCM indexing system is so useful because it accommodates nearly every conceivable topic.

approximately 500 years. Working within these parameters, Peregrine compiled the sampling frame of all known major traditions, and their subtraditions and important sites. Nearly 300 major traditions have been identified in the Outline of Archaeological Traditions (OAT), which will be published shortly (Peregrine 2001). Examples from the 20 randomly sampled traditions in the first two annual installments are: Norton (3000-2100 B.P.), Bell Beaker (4500-3800 B.P.), Classic Maya (2100-1100 B.P.), Aymara Kingdoms (900-530 B.P.), and Late Pleistocene Early Holocene Maghreb (20,000-7500 B.P.). In installment 3, the Mayan sequence is completed with the addition of Lowland Mesoamerican Archaic (7000-3800 B.P.), Preclassic Maya (3800–2100 B.P.), and Postclassic Maya (1100–480 B.P.) Five more randomly sampled traditions will also be added in installment 3. Thus, as of this spring, there will be a total of 28 major traditions (25 randomly selected) in eHRAF Archaeology on the Web, plus many subtraditions and important sites.

of a scale of social complexity that was developed originally using the ethnographic record. If you want to test hypotheses and your predictors turn out to be strong, a random sample of 20 cases is sufficient to make your results statistically significant.

The two eHRAF databases are useful not only for hypothesis testing, but can also be valuable tools for teaching. Students can quickly find subject material on a sample case and they can compare a wide variety of cultures and traditions. The HRAF home page will shortly contain exercises that may be used in teaching.

More than 50 institutions are already subscribing to eHRAF Archaeology (more than 200 subscribe to eHRAF Ethnography). If you want to examine a database and your institution is not yet a member of HRAF, you can request a one-month free trial from Christiane Cunnar of HRAF Member Services (Christiane.Cunnar@yale.edu). For advice on using eHRAF,

Comparative ethnographic and archaeological studies can complement each other. Archaeological research can provide unparalleled opportunities to validate causal theories, which may or may not have been suggested by com-

The HRAF archaeological database is now large enough to generate statistically significant comparisons across the prehistoric record.

parative ethnographic research, against the data and sequences of prehistory. At the same time, comparative ethnographic or cross-cultural research can help archaeologists infer cultural attributes from ethnographic correlates, material, and nonmaterial. Archaeologists are probably most familiar with how it is possible to estimate a community's population from the total email Christiane or see her at the HRAF booth at the SAA Annual Meeting in New Orleans. You can find more information about the eHRAF databases, including search tips, on HRAF's Web page (www.yale.edu/hraf/). Citations to relevant publications, and advice about research, will be supplied on request (email: Melvin.Ember@Yale.edu).

GOVERNMENT ARCHAEOLOGY

THE STUDY AND MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES EXPOSED BY DROUGHT AT AMISTAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, DEL RIO, TEXAS

Joseph H. Labadie

Joe Labadie is park archaeologist for the Amistad National Recreation area in Texas, a unit of the NPS. He received the first annual John L. Cotter Award for Excellence in NPS archaeology in 2000.

he National Park Service (NPS) manages 375 parks, monuments, historic sites, and recreation areas throughout the United States and its territories. Each Park Service unit has a Cultural Resources Management (CRM) program that is responsible for managing the historic and prehistoric resources on federal lands within its jurisdiction. The scope and content of park-level CRM programs vary widely throughout the Park Service due mainly to the type, variety, and total number of resources to be managed. The foundation for each program is based on the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and is promulgated through NPS regulation Directors Order 28 (Cultural Resource Management).

The NHPA provides the road map to effective management, and, among other considerations, requires (1) that federal land managers take into account the possible consequences of ground disturbing projects, and (2) that federal land managers develop specific management plans that will ultimately lead to complete archaeological surveys that will identify and assess the potential eligibility of cultural sites for nomination to the National Register. The NPS regulation elaborates and details management strategies, outlines decision-making processes, and provides the basics for day-to-day and year-to-year operations related to the basic provisions laid out in the NHPA.

The overall effectiveness of any cultural resources management program, be it county, state, or federal, can often be determined by how well it responds to unforeseen circumstances such as wild fires, floods, droughts, and, in recent years, budget cuts. The CRM program at Amistad National Recreation Area has been put through such a test over the past five years as a regional drought has reduced Amistad Reservoir to its lowest levels since it began filling in 1969.

As the reservoir levels began dropping in late spring 1994, the park was in an unusual situation where the manageable land area was rapidly expanding as the surface water area was

decreasing. By summer 1998, Amistad Reservoir had dropped 56 vertical feet and covered less than 20 percent of the area that it did at normal operating levels.

In 1994, the park began drought-related NHPA Section 110 reconnaissance-level archaeological surveys in selected areas around Amistad Reservoir, where visitor activities were the greatest, in an effort to answer two basic questions: (1) were receding lake levels exposing prehistoric or historic archaeological sites; (2) were recently exposed sites being affected by grazing or visitor activities?

The initial surveys quickly demonstrated that previously inundated sites, documented during preinundation research (1958-1970), were indeed being exposed and that there were perhaps dozens of previously undocumented sites being exposed in predictable places, based on land forms, along the 500+ mile-long reservoir shoreline. Condition assessments at these newly exposed sites demonstrated that most of the observed effects were the product of natural forces (wind, water, and wave-action damage), but that unintentional damage from grazing and visitor-use activities (camping, off-road driving) also were taking a significant and preventable toll on the resources. Evidence of looting and vandalism appeared to be minimal. Two years later, a second assessment of looting/vandalism tended to confirm the initial assessments; from the 800 documented site visits in 1996 by Park Rangers on patrols, only three incidents of willful disturbance were noted and investi-

Many of the archaeological sites discovered in 1994 initially appeared as silt-covered mounds of rocks rising above the non-vegetated mud flats; some were unapproachable because of the quicksand like nature of the mud. The overall morphology of these features—circular concentrations of tightly packed fire-cracked rock intermixed with soils that appeared darker than the surrounding surface areas, lead to speculations on the

archaeological integrity of such formations. If the features were intact, the surviving feature matrix could potentially provide significant new information on how they may have been constructed and used in prehistoric times.

In 1996, the park received a competitive grant for participation in the federal Student Conservation Corps/AmeriCorps Program that was used to hire crew members for archaeological surveys and documentation projects around Amistad Reservoir. These are federal programs that provide tuition assistance and work experience to current and former college students.

By fall 1996, The AmeriCorps Low-water Survey Project had surveyed nearly 100 miles of shoreline and intermittent drainages resulting in the identification and initial documentation of 72 previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Combined with the results of other low water surveys (1994–1996), a total of 112 undocumented and formerly inundated sites have been documented to date. More than 200 projectile points (dominated by Late Archaic types) have been collected from surface contexts and more than 850 discrete fire-cracked rock features and scatters have been identified and plotted on field maps.

The initial AmeriCorps Low-water Survey has now turned into a multiyear survey and documentation project. Collectively, these surveys have resulted in some amazing discoveries and have identified several research opportunities that had been considered unimaginable prior to the drop in reservoir levels. But the omnipresent threat to this situation is that rising reservoir levels have the potential to take away these unprecedented opportunities at any time (e.g., on August 22, 1998, Amistad Reservoir rose more than 10 vertical feet in one day following heavy rain associated with Tropical Depression Charlie).

Site Testing

In summer 1995, the park asked Phil Dering and a volunteer crew of Texas A&M students to conduct limited testing at a recently exposed site to determine if formerly inundated features possessed archaeological integrity and to assess the potential macro-botanical significance of the feature fill from selected soil samples. The site has spent most of the past 35 years under the waters of the Devils River arm of Amistad Reservoir. Twenty-four separate hearth features were documented; most consisted of fist-sized river rolled rocks. Diagnostic projectile points and bone fragments tentatively identified as bison bone were discovered (Brian Shafer, personal communication 1995). Macro-botanical analysis of soil samples from different hearth features resulted in the identification of charred acorns and cups, seeds from three economic species of grass, and six different species of wood (Dering 1995). The preliminary research at the site has demonstrated that at least some portions of selected hearth features were indeed intact and that they did have the potential to yield significant new macro-botanical information on what may have been cooked in such features. By the end of the 1995 field season, it was evident that there were many more sites to be found and that, in certain circumstances, recently exposed sites had the potential to provide new answers to old questions about subsistence and settlement patterns in the Lower Pecos River region.

The 1999 Texas Archaeological Society Summer Field School

Amistad National Recreation Area hosted the 1999 Texas Archaeological Society Summer Field School (TAS FS) for a week in June. The field school included activities such as archaeological surveys, testing, documentation, stabilization, museum cataloging, rock art documentation, material workshops, and evening programs and field trips. Mike Collins (UT-Austin) and NPS archaeologist Joe Labadie were Co-Principal Investigators for TAS FS. A primary focus of the TAS FS was to collect additional data at newly discovered archaeological sites for use in computer databases aimed at predictive modeling and day-to-day park operations.

One of the more important archaeological sites that the TAS FS worked at was Site 41VV1723 where more than 140 individual hearth features have been identified and partially mapped. Several discrete areas of limestone bedrock outcroppings at this site have dozens of grinding facets and mortar holes; one area alone, about 4 m², has at least 92 distinct grinding features. Seven prehistoric ceramic sherds, tentatively identified as Leon Plain, were found along with several Perdiz arrow points within a relatively small area within the larger 3-acre site area. Recently, Collins identified about six tipi or wickiup rings at this same site (Collins and Labadie 1999). Across the canyon, at Site 41VV1724, five additional Leon Plain sherds were found on the ground surface along with two large burned rock middens and at least 40 separate hearth and fire-cracked rock scatters.

The TAS FS also conducted a major archaeological survey on NPS lands on the lower part of Amistad Reservoir. Encompassing roughly 15,000 acres, TAS FS crews surveyed the entire area, documented and assessed 75 known sites, established an erosion monitoring system, and collected data for use in a later grazing impact study.

The TAS Rock Art Task Force undertook the documentation of pictographs at Site 41VV18 (see Jackson 1938:236; Labadie 1994: front piece; Zintgraff 1991:15). Containing four major pictograph panels, the site is owned and managed as a preserve by the Rock Art Foundation. Fieldwork will include detailed line drawings, water color paintings, and black-and-white, color, and digital photography. The TAS Rock Art Task has worked throughout the Lower Pecos region and west Texas and, along with the Rock Art Foundation, has been at the forefront of regional rock art documentation projects.

The Effects of Wave Action on Shoreline Sites

Nearly all features and sites identified during recent surveys

have been significantly affected by wave-action from high winds, passing boats, and fluctuating reservoir levels. After almost five years of surveys, we now believe that the modern ground slope of exposed terraces is a basic determinant of the severity of wave-action damage to the archaeological deposits. An optimum ground slope angle appears to exist where waveaction effects are negligible; above or below this angle waveaction is intensified creating somewhat predictable dispersal patterns across recently exposed ground surfaces. Typically, sites with ground slopes above 8° will have a series of individual cut-banks often resembling stair-steps; each step represents a different lake elevation. Sites with low ground slope angles usually have a parallel series of drift lines or windrows (similar to high-tide lines at the beach) composed of corbicula shells, chert flakes, and small fraction fire-cracked rocks. In either setting, horizontal relationships between artifacts or feature-specific lithic associations are highly suspect given the number of times most sites have been subjected to the cycle of inundation, exposure, and re-inundation.

It also is becoming clear that wave-action differentially affects the various classes of archaeological materials at a site. Small items, such as flint flakes, bone or shell fragments, and organic materials are the first to be relocated as a wave passes across the site; larger items like metates or rock-lined cooking pits require greater amounts of wave-energy to move the item or before the waves can systematically disassemble a fire-cracked rock feature. It also seems likely that as a wave sweeps across a concentration of fire-cracked rock, it is capable of dislodging the associated soil matrix and, over time, can fill these voids entirely with modern lacustrine deposits.

Archaeological Information Systems

To manage the great amount of information that has been generated by fieldwork of the past five years, all archaeological site data, including site forms, photos, and scale drawings, have been scanned and digitized for use in the park's archaeological geographic information system (referred to affectionately as "Big Brother"). Topographic locations for nearly all of the sites have been mapped using GPS technology. Data from pre-inundation research prior to 1970 also has been entered into the system. This data includes excavation drawings, 4,300 photographs, and museum catalog data for more than 380,000 individual archaeological specimens. Site locations, with associated digital data, can now be graphically depicted throughout the reservoir basin, and each site number displayed on the computer screen has been color-coded to reflect one of four management levels for site protection and frequency of boat patrols by Park Rangers. In an era of ever dwindling manpower and funding, the technology associated with the park's GIS Archaeology Management Plans allows the park to target its resources in areas where they are most needed.

Summary

The five-year regional drought that has gripped west Texas and northern Mexico has been making national headlines for several years now. Visitation at Amistad Reservoir has dropped by nearly 40 percent as the reservoir has receded to its lowest levels since it began filling in the late 1960s. On the brighter side of things, the drought has provided an unprecedented opportunity to study a portion of the prehistoric landscape thought to have been long lost under the waters of Amistad Reservoir. The 1999 TAS FS made a major contribution toward furthering our general understanding of the prehistoric life ways of the region while allowing NPS to better manage the resources under their charge. The long-term effect of the current low-water research projects will be that this endeavor will provide the much-needed balance in research for a region where rockshelters and pictograph sites have always been at the forefront of research and public interest.

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Editor's Note

This article is the first of a two-part series that explores a range of issues in CRM such as compensation, communication, ethics, and safety from the perspectives of managers and field technicians. This installment presents the scope of the research and survey methods; the next issue will conclude with the results of the survey.

TALES FROM THE TRENCHES

THE PEOPLE, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES OF CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

PART 1

Michele L. Wilson

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ince the late 1970s, archaeology has grown into an industry commonly known as Cultural Resource Management (CRM), whose practitioners work in both public and private sectors. CRM emerged from an overwhelming surplus of employment opportunities made available to archaeologists after the passing of national heritage legislation. This legislation defines the importance of discovering, documenting, and recovering the places, objects, and values associated with people and events important to U.S. history. Although CRM has been successful in partially reconstructing this history, its practitioners confront numerous challenges. These challenges are often associated with meeting the standards outlined by the legislation but also include challenges associated with industry personnel. In some cases, the industry's efforts to meet these standards have led to labor problems. In CRM, there are managers (i.e., company presidents and project supervisors), and there are laborers (i.e., field technicians), all of whom contribute at some level to the archaeological reconstruction of the past. Each archaeologist brings varied educational and experience backgrounds, and in many cases, strong feelings about how history is best interpreted and managed in the context of CRM. As a result, many CRM practitioners today see a gulf between industry managers and field technicians that has made it increasingly difficult to comply with legislative goals and to contribute to our understanding of the past. Most of this perceived gulf focuses on the role and contribution of field technicians to CRM.

This article explores the relationship between managers and field technicians in an effort to define the labor problems each

confronts. This inquiry considered how the relationships have evolved and what solutions are available to industry personnel. I surveyed both parties to better understand who they are, what their individual contributions have been to CRM, and what issues they recognize as being problematic.

As I show below, the primary problems targeted by CRM personnel include (1) nonstandardized and nonregulated wages and compensation packages; (2) nonstandardized and nonregulated industry communication; (3) spontaneous and inconsistent ethics in CRM and how they are related to the competitive nature of practicing contract archaeology, (4) a general lack of nonmanual labor responsibilities (including interpretation) assigned to field technicians; (5) the field technicians' ephemeral relationship with CRM projects; (6) nonstandardized and nonregulated safety controls; and, (7) the generally inactive role of higher education in preparing students for CRM careers.

Archaeology Today

Due to the necessity to comply with federal and state preservation legislation, CRM has succeeded in generating the greatest percentage of archaeological work and archaeological publications in North America today (Minor and Toepel 1999; Zeder 1997:33). In addition, CRM archaeology receives the greatest funding support because of the presence of the legislation. A recent census conducted by SAA revealed that during a five-year period, 650 respondents "reported garnering just over \$62 million in support of non-CRM related archaeology," while 302 census respondents "were awarded over \$300 million in support of CRM archaeology" (Zeder 1997:30).

Although many archaeological sites in the U.S. come under the purview of this governing federal and state legislation, most of it speaks to the mitigation of project effects on archaeological resources rather than protection or research. Thus, the standard assumption based on years of published work and discussion is that many academicians and museum personnel, who may be ephemerally or directly involved in CRM investigations, do not support CRM because they argue that it does little to protect or to interpret the archaeological record. Many academicians feel that archaeology is in danger of losing its credibility and its voice in the preservation movement because of what they characterize as CRM's role in turning archaeology into a business. It may be, however, that it is the American people, and not CRM, who are responsible for "incorporating" archaeology because of their support for the creation of legislation.

Many CRM practitioners also have voiced disapproval of academia's "outdated methods" in training students as archaeologists, many of whom will work as CRM field technicians. They argue that most academic programs lack the basic and fundamental training students need to make the transition into the "real-world" of contemporary archaeology. Many feel that students must be taught the anthropology and ethnography of the CRM world, along with the law and technical skills (both archaeological and business). Even though today CRM is more frequently being incorporated into graduate programs, CRM managers maintain that graduate school is not the place to discover the "meat" of CRM for the first time. Rather, they feel it needs to be incorporated into undergraduate curricula.

Few academicians, however, disagree that academia needs to introduce students to CRM and to provide the associated training. Yet they argue that CRM, as a result of its budgetary constraints and its ephemeral association with the resource, has redefined the role of the archaeologist in ways that many academicians are not willing to adopt. They feel that CRM's primary expectation of field technicians is to facilitate the removal of spoil and to cull artifacts, an activity that requires little to no incorporation of theory and methods (Richard Ross, 1997, personal communication). By not requiring field technicians to use formal theory and methods, many academicians say that CRM has created a new kind of archaeologist, one that essentially lacks the ability to comprehend the impact archaeological work has on the discipline and on the public.

The Scope of this Research

I assert that one of the most important challenges CRM faces today is to improve the relationship between CRM managers and field technicians. I also argue that many, if not all, of the challenges confronting CRM are to be expected when an academic discipline, such as anthropology, is integrated into and justified as the basis for business philosophies. Modern CRM appears to be an example of a contemporary case study of the divorce of theory and practice. The cause and effect of this divorce are partially related to the methods used by CRM practitioners to manage CRM archaeological investigations. These methods, as some field technicians claimed in their surveys, have alienated field technicians from the archaeological community.

There is low morale among many field technicians. Many claim that because CRM is a competitive field, their value as archaeologists is overlooked and often ignored. They claim that because their contribution to CRM is often interpreted as minimal by industry managers, they are often treated as "field hands" and not as archaeologists. As a result, field technicians claim that archaeology today is not focused on providing an accurate picture of the past but instead is focused primarily on building and maintaining a profitable industry. If true, there are important consequences for CRM archaeology. It is therefore important to examine CRM managers' policies and procedures to delineate the basis for many field technicians' claims that their role is undervalued.

Investigating this topic comes at a time when communication between many CRM industry managers and field technicians is somewhat strained. Some industry managers recognize the low morale of their contract employees but have avoided addressing the labor problems that lower morale. The industry's avoidance of these problems may be a partial result of legislative and funding issues that have been and are confronting CRM.

The Existing Published Record

Little work has been done to assess the purported labor problems in CRM, and what has been completed is either informal or anecdotal or it suffers from bias. In a 1999 article, McGuire and Walker describe what attracts people to archaeology. The authors acknowledge that portions of their discussion that focus on field technicians and CRM are vague and lack significant supporting evidence. They claim that evidence per se can only be acquired through an applied research investigation. They state: "Compiling a picture of the CRM labor force is not easy. A general impression has been formed from the people who have worked on [CRM] projects, and we must use these subjective impressions without apology, since there is little available quantifiable data" (McGuire and Walker 1999:172).

McGuire and Walker (1999) used data available from two surveys, both of which focused on gathering data to create a sample of who archaeological field technicians are and to define their perceived role in CRM. The surveys' questions focused on wage and benefit information, years and type of experience, and the industry's expectations of field technicians (Kintz 1993; UAFT 1999). To my knowledge, no other surveys have been conducted.

Research Criteria and Methods

Having worked as both a CRM field technician and a CRM manager, I have come to recognize some labor-related problems experienced by each and which have rarely been addressed by either party in productive or meaningful ways. To this end, I wanted to gain a broader understanding of the purported weaknesses and strengths of the manager-technician relationship. Using the observations and opinions of many field technicians and industry managers as a guideline, and to a lesser degree my own personal experience, I constructed a list of some of the more prominent labor-related challenges in CRM.

Many useful discussions regarding field technicians occur in the field and at national meetings. Since documenting some of these discussions was paramount to this research, I prepared a questionnaire that focused on the main points of these discussions. Based on conversations with field technicians, I created a list of questions that defined many of the major issues raised by CRM's field labor. In addition, other areas of concern voiced by CRM industry managers and academics were synthesized and rephrased as survey questions. The questionnaires allowed field technicians the opportunity to express themselves formally.

Based on field technician responses to their survey questions, it was apparent that many of the concerns they have regarding their role in CRM involve individual company policies and procedures. Likewise, the industry is faced with concerns that focus, in part, on field technicians. For this reason, a second questionnaire was prepared and distributed to industry managers. Questions were created and incorporated into the industry representative questionnaire based on their relevance to the project research questions and responses provided by field technicians in their questionnaires.

Both sets of questions were closed- or open-response types, or a combination of the two. The field technicians' questionnaire focused on gathering data about their personal employment experiences. The industry representatives' questionnaire focused on gathering the same, but also included questions on their perception of the role of field technicians and academia in CRM. Many industry representatives' questions mirrored those asked in the field technician questionnaire.

As mentioned earlier, the quality of academic programs in preparing students for working in CRM environments is in question. To address this issue, it was important to look at the types of curricula currently being offered to anthropology students whose "focus" was in archaeology. A full-scale survey of United States' academic programs, however, was beyond the scope of this research. Instead, I examined the curricula of three applied anthropology programs based on their aims to integrate interdisciplinary and "real-world" skills into their academic programs and because they have been endorsed by some industry managers as well as professional organizations (Gray 1997; Green and Doershuk 1998; Wheaton 1996; Len Winter, 1996, personal communication). I selected the University of Southern Florida, Michigan State University, and Sonoma State University in California.

The Archaeological Field Technician survey was distributed in October 1997 to 122 archaeological field technicians. A total of 36 (30 percent) field technicians responded. Questionnaire respondents were selected based on the following criteria: Respondents must have previously worked or were presently working as archaeological field technicians for a CRM company in the United States. I located individuals to participate in this research by several methods including personal acquaintances who were archaeological field technicians, lists of field technicians provided by two different CRM firms, and word-of-mouth.

The CRM Industry Representative survey was distributed in March 1998 to 28 CRM industry managers. A total of 19 (68 percent) industry managers responded. Questionnaire respondents were selected based on the following criteria: Respondents must have been at the time working for a CRM company in the U.S. and served in a capacity that either directly dealt with archaeological field technicians and their employment with the CRM firm or one that was influential in decisions regarding archaeological field technicians and their employment with the CRM firm. For this research, all archaeological management personnel responses were included in the survey results (including Field Directors). Individuals who were asked to participate in this research were generated using two methods: Respondents were solicited using the American Cultural Resources Association's (ACRA) discussion list (ACRA-L) and lists of industry managers were provided to me by personal acquaintances, professional colleagues, and academic advisors.

This data set has strong biases. Potential participants were solicited through my own personal contacts, but their responses to the survey questions were their own and were in no way influenced by me. And, like any research project that relies on survey information, the interpretations provided in this research represent data made available through a select number of responses and not the entirety of, or statistically valid number of, either party's population. Other field technicians' and industry managers' insights who did not participate are integral to this type of research but are not currently available. Future research would undoubtedly benefit from drawing on their insights.

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SHOSHONE SPIRITUALITY AND ENHANCING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION IN SOUTHEAST IDAHO

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ribal people in southeast Idaho sincerely desire that archaeologists include Shoshone concepts of spirituality when investigating archaeological materials and sites. However, most archaeologists and resource managers have little understanding about these concepts and this creates difficulties. We examine two important aspects of the Shoshone soul, *Mugua'* and *Nabushi'aipe*, and discuss how understanding these attributes aid in explaining why certain archaeological remains are considered sacred. A greater understanding of Shoshone spirituality will begin to bridge the needs of both tribal people and archaeologists.

Tribal people in southeast Idaho continue to implore archaeologists to acknowledge the spirituality of cultural remains in our interpretations, yet there is little guidance from either tribal people or archaeologists when interpreting nonmaterial beliefs and symbolism associated with the material record. In this article, we describe certain archaeological remains from selected sites that rest in lands now managed by the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory in southeast Idaho. Specifically, three items are examined that are important both to the Shoshone and the western-trained archaeologist: a bundle of cropped human hair, a remnant of a cradleboard, and human remains. In addition to being archaeological materials, these also are manifestations of Shoshone religious phenomena, but the religious context has proven difficult to interpret archaeologically and this results in continuing abrasion between both groups in our shared space. In particular, how archaeologists can investigate these phenomena in ways that satisfy both our rules of scientific evidence and Shoshone spiritual values is unclear. However, understanding the spiritual context is very important if archaeologists are to understand and appreciate why certain items should be left in situ or returned to their original location after scientific study.

The Shoshone concept of spirituality is complex and little

understood by most archaeologists. Descriptions of the Shoshone soul in early anthropological literature, for example, are generally included as a part of larger studies and describe neither the philosophical underpinnings nor much detail about ceremonies that accompany the concept (e.g., Hoebel 1935; Lowie 1909; Steward 1943). In 1951, Ake Hultcrantz did report in some detail on the Shoshone concept of the soul among the heterogeneously composed Wind River Shoshone. He observed that the soul could be subdivided into four parts: the *Mugua'*, *Nabushi'aipe*, *Boha*, and *Suap*. One tribal member recently analogized these subdivisions as being like an electrical conduit with four separate wires in it, each with its own function but interrelated with the others, and all encased in a "conduit" that forms the whole.

In this report, we describe archaeological remains whose spiritual explanation includes two of the four parts of the soul: the *Mugua'* and the *Nabushi'aipe*. The *Mugua'* best explains the spiritual reasoning why human burials should not be disturbed; the *Nabushi'aipe* explains why cropped human hair should remain where originally placed.

Mugua', according to Hultkrantz (1951:21), is the spirit in the body, the corporal soul. It is attached to the body during life by a thin thread. When a person dies, the Mugua' leaves the body and returns to the Creator. Today, some tribal people say that Hultkrantz's description is incomplete—that the thread remains with the body after death, connecting the skeleton to the Creator. In fact, the thread itself is not the Mugua' but is the transport mechanism that the Mugua' can slide down from the Creator to the body. The Mugua' is actually a small, round, iridescent "pearl" and each person's Mugua' has a particular color. The Mugua' "pearl" runs along the thread. It can come and go at will and it will usually come if a family member calls it or if someone with strong Boha—the power of a medicine man or woman has—summons it. And while the corporeal body is no

longer here, the Mugua' surrounds and fills the earth and loved ones can always access it.

Interestingly, the thread will stretch—it never breaks. Indeed, when a body is moved from its resting place, the thread stretches very thin, but always stays with the body. The stretching however, frays, knots, and entwines the thread so that the *Mugua*' "pearl" can't follow it. This is one of the great sorrows to the people when a skeleton is moved: The *Mugua*' is unable to slide down to communicate with the family or medicine person—it either returns to the Creator or stays near the grave. At the very least, family members can't communicate with it; at worst, the entrapped *Mugua*' may be dangerous to anyone who comes near. However, the frayed and knotted thread can be tightened with appropriate prayers. Thus, when the body is reburied the thread tightens and the *Mugua*' "pearl" can then slide up and down again.

The concept of *Mugua'* also applies to a second form of archaeological material: a cradleboard. The cradleboard was found and recorded by archaeologists in the 1990s on the floor of a small rockshelter and was left in situ. Although the custom varies among Shoshone families, typically a cradleboard is disposed of only when a child who is still using it has died. When you are alive, the iridescent color of your Mugua' attaches to any object you touch. The cradleboard, touched often by the child, contains remnant Mugua' and is most often buried with or near the child's body. Indeed, items that are used often by any individual are buried with the body. One is simply burying as much of the Mugua' as possible.

The third artifact class is a bundle of cut hair that lay on a ledge inside a cave (Lohse 1989). The hair bundle was wrapped in strips of sagebrush bark and the second part of the Shoshone soul concept applies to this bundle—the Nabushi'aipe, the dream soul. Hultcrantz describes Nabushi'aipe as the free or separable soul that leaves the body when one dreams, faints, or during severe illness. If both Mugua' and Nabushi'aipe have left, the person is dead. Hultcrantz notes that Nabushi'aipe exists in the hair at the top of the head, and this concept is either in the process of, or always was, partly merged with Mugua' (1951:31, 36, 41). Today, Nabushi'aipe is most often described as being found in the ends of each hair at the back of the head in the occipital region. In any event, like Mugua', the Nabushi'aipe has a physical manifestation: It is a thread that is very thin and when hair is cut, that portion of the Nabushi'aipe stays with the hair and some of the Nabushi'aipe rubs off onto its immediate surroundings-in this case, the ledge.

As the hair bundle was found on a ledge inside a cave, the question is whether this also represents part of a religious ritual. Kroeber (1927) observes that while the Shoshone methods of disposing of the dead are extremely variable in the Great Basin, it is always the grief of the bereaved that was the conspicuous

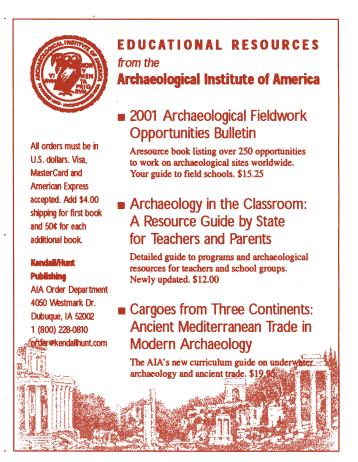
feature of the funeral. The most common grieving or mourning ritual that is shared by all historic groups in the Great Basin is the cropping of hair (Steward 1941:256; 1943:344). According to Steward, hair cropping occurs only as a part of a mourning ceremony and only very close relatives of the deceased cut their hair (Steward 1943:281). It is reported among all Shoshone groups in Idaho as early as 1843 (DeSmet 1906:164–165). Today, the term used for cutting hair is *nadegqa'se*. This term means the taking or killing of oneself—where the mourners are literally sending a part of themselves to be with the dead.

In the 1930s, some groups buried their cropped hair while others preferred to put their hair clippings in the river (Steward 1943:344, 388). Today, mourners often bury their cropped hair in areas where old stands of vegetation grow, especially in cedar groves or around native rose shrubs-places that should be undisturbed and protected. However, because of the destruction of old growth vegetation, some Shoshone have taken to placing their cropped hair in the Snake River. The commonality is to place the hair, and the Nabushi'aipe, in a place that is eternal the flowing Snake River or near old growth vegetation—as they transcend time and space and, thus, are appropriately sacred areas to place one's Nabushi'aipe. Some tribal people continue to keep their hair cropped as an ongoing sign of mourning, and when their hair is cut again, they will sweep up the cut hair to be stored and placed with their body at burial. Understanding that the hair bundle is part of a mourning ritual is of great importance, but realizing that the hair contains a physical part of the person, the Nabushi'aipe, as does the ledge, helps to explain particular items such as bundles of cropped hair should be left in situ or repatriated.

There have been compelling discussions on the importance of building bridges between archaeology and tribal nations and the difficulty of this task (e.g., Fagan 1998; Swidler et al. 1997; Trigger 1999). It was the plea by White Deer (1997) that was heard most clearly by the authors and the result is this article. He notes that science and spirituality cannot be bridged until both sides can appreciate the common space created by this chasm. Our paper is an attempt to get into this common space and we do not presume an attempt to bridge the gulf. However, by including the spiritual context of these sites, we have gained both a greater understanding of the religious phenomena that produced these sites and a better appreciation of why certain locations on the landscape have great spiritual importance. In turn, this has led to an acknowledgment of the need for compromise between scientific analysis and the understanding and respect for traditional Shoshone beliefs.

Protocols for implementing our very elementary understanding of Shoshone spirituality are just beginning to be formed. Undoubtedly some elements, especially those in the context of mourning rituals, may fall under existing legislative mandates such as NAGPRA. However, other aspects do not and it will be necessary to establish policy and procedures to ensure conscientious consultation with tribal nations that incorporates recognition of spiritual beliefs. A modest start was taken this past summer when Dean collected several pottery fragments from several prehistoric sites in south central Idaho. The sherds were submitted for petrographic analysis, which includes taking thin sections from the sherds. After analysis is completed, the sherds, though not the slides, will be returned to the sites and appropriate prayers and rituals will be performed. This enhanced appreciation for Shoshone spirituality will provide a basis for improved collaborative research and management projects and for reconciling the treatment and disposition of materials between both our Native American and Western-oriented colleagues.

Acknowledgments: We wish to acknowledge with thanks and gratitude the following colleagues for providing valuable insights into Shoshone spirituality: Drusilla Gould, Randy Thompson, Jeanette Wolfley, and Diana Yupe. The authors acknowledge that our understanding of Shoshone spirituality is limited and any shortcomings or errors are ours alone.



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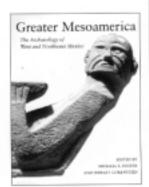
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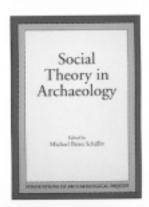
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SAA COMMITTEES, from page 11 <

the development of new educational efforts, in part, through articles in *The SAA Archaeological Record*.

The committee also is beginning to identify long-standing issues for future attention. These include:

FIELD COLLECTION STRATEGIES What is being collected? How? Why? Does everything found need to be kept?

COLLECTIONS FUNDING, CARE, AND MAINTE-NANCE Do all project budgets include funds for proper, long-term curation of the recovered collection? Should granting agencies require identification of a repository to accept a project proposal? Do granting agencies adequately consider budget lines for the preparation of a collection for long-term curation? How can collections be preserved more effectively?

DEACCESSIONING Is disposing of an archaeological collection or part of a collection responsible professional practice? What are valid reasons or justifications for deaccessioning? What are the legal and ethical mechanisms involved? What are the ramifications to the public?

ACCREDITATION OF REPOSITORIES HOLDING ARCHAE-OLOGICAL COLLECTIONS How can repositories be identified that meet the standards and guidelines in 36 CFR 79, "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections"? What approach might be taken for a national program and how might it be administered?

IMPROVING ACCESS AND USE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS Where are the legacies of archaeological projects? Are associated records curated with the artifact collections? Is the repository that curates a project collection identified in the project report? Is research on existing collections acceptable for M.A. thesis and Ph.D. dissertation work at all graduate degree-granting institutions?

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION THROUGH COL-LECTIONS How often are collections used for public outreach and education? How well is this done? How can collections be used to excite the public about archaeology?

ASSOCIATED RECORDS AND THEIR MANAGE-MENT What happens to the records created during an archaeological project and who owns them? Where are the records of past treatments of artifacts (e.g., chemical, equipment, and methods used) that may influence future uses of collections? Will digital data be accessible five, 10, or 50 years from now? Are metadata standards needed for digital data and records?

GRAY LITERATURE How can the gray literature be made more accessible in order to reduce duplication of effort in the field and to maximize its interpretive potential?

The committee is full of vigor, yet it needs and wants additional support. Already several colleagues, such as Debbie Wallsmith, Eugene Futato, and Eileen Johnson, have offered fresh ideas and willingness to help. Others are encouraged to contact any member of the committee with additional suggestions and comments.



NEWS & NOTES

ERCO USA announces its 2001 d grant competition. We will fund one grant for \$10,000 for excavations at a threatened coastal site (excluding harbor sites), with priority given to sites that will provide significant information on ancient use of the ocean and/or long-distance interaction in prehistory. The rules and regulations for this competition are available from Dan Sandweiss, Pre-Columbian Studies, Dumbarton Oaks, 1703 32nd St. NW, Washington DC 20007; dan.sandweiss@umit.maine.edu). The deadline for receipt of applications is March 31, 2001. Decisions will be announced by the first week in May.

he National Endowment for the **Humanities announces the May** 1, 2001 postmark deadline for applications for Fellowships for university teachers and for college teachers and independent scholars. NEH Fellowships provide opportunities for individuals to pursue advanced research in the humanities. Research projects may contribute to scholarly knowledge or to general public understanding of the humanities. The tenure period is from six to twelve months, the earliest beginning date is January 2002, and the maximum stipend is \$40,000. For application materials and information, visit the Endowment's Web site www.neh.gov/ grants/onebook/fellowships.html; tel: (202) 606-8467; email: fellowships@ neh.gov.

AGE Publications announces the launch of a major new international journal. The *Journal of Social Archaeology* will promote interdisciplinary research focused on social approaches in archaeology, opening up new debates and areas of exploitation. It will engage with and contribute to theo-

retical developments from other related disciplines such as feminism, queer theory, postcolonialism, social geography, literary theory, politics, anthropology, cognitive studies, and behavioral science. Lynn Meskell at Columbia University (USA) will edit the Journal of Social Archaeology, with Chris Gosden, University of Oxford (UK). Contributions are invited for early issues of Journal of Social Archaeology. For more information, including submission details and special introductory subscription rates, please visit the journal Website at www.sagepub.co.uk or contact Nell McCreadie, Journals Marketing Manager at SAGE Publications, 6 Bonhill St., London EC2A 4PU, UK; fax: +440 (207) 374-8741; email: nell. mccreadie@ sagepub.co.uk. The Journal of Social Archaeology (ISSN 1469-6053) will be published twice a year in 2001 (June and October), and three times a year in 2002 (February, June, and October).

AGE announces the launch of a major new international academic journal. Anthropological Theory will seek to strengthen anthropological traditions in different areas of the world. This is an exciting forum for new insights into theoretical issues in anthropology and social theory. Anthropological Theory will be edited by Richard Wilson at the University of Sussex (UK), with Glenn Bowman, Stephen Reyna, Jane Cowan, Hastings Donnan, and Jonathan Friedman heading up the International Editorial Board. The journal will publish articles engaging with a variety of theoretical debates in areas including Marxism, feminism, political philosophy, epistemology, hermeneutics, critical theory, philosophy of science, cultural studies, and psychoanalysis. Contributions are invited for early issues of

Anthropological Theory. For more information, including submission details and special introductory subscription rates, please visit the journal Website at www.sagepub.co.uk or contact Nell McCreadie, Journals Marketing Manager at SAGE Publications, 6 Bonhill St., London EC2A 4PU, UK; fax: +440 (207) 374-8741; email: nell.mccreadie@sagepub.co.uk. Anthropological Theory (ISSN 1463-4996) will be published quarterly from 2001 (March, June, September, December).

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

California, Mono County. Chalfant Petroglyph Site. Listed 11/21/00

California, San Bernardino County. Blackwater Well. Listed 11/21/00

California, San Bernardino County. Newberry Cave Site. Listed 11/21/00

Connecticut, Tolland County. Eldredge Mills Archaeological District. Listed 10/20/00

Florida, Escambia County. Hickory Ridge Cemetery Archaeological Site. Listed 9/22/00

Idaho, Shoshone County. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad Company Historic District. Listed 10/26/00

Iowa, Dubuque County. Four Mounds Site. Listed 11/17/00

Mississippi, Harrison County. Josephine (Shipwreck). Listed 11/22/00

Nebraska, Saunders County. Ashland

Archaeological District. Listed 11/29/00

Nebraska, Sioux County. Wind Springs Ranch Historic and Archaeological District. Listed 11/22/00

New Mexico, Eddy County. Last Chance Canyon Apache-Cavalry Battle Site. Listed 10/24/00

Northern Mariana Islands, Saipan Municipality. Laulau Katan Latte Site. Listed 10/30/00

Wyoming, Fremont County. Wind River Agency Blockhouse. Listed 12/23/00

he Laboratory for Archaeological Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin-Madison announces the annual winners of research award grants, intended for graduate students in archaeology. The lab strongly believes that many major discoveries in archaeology in future years will come from laboratory investigations. In that light, the training of graduate students in analytical methods and their application is essential. This award is intended to further those goals. The awards are offered to support and encourage the application of chemical analyses in solving archaeological problems. Applications for the annual awards are due January 1 each year. More information on the Laboratory for Archaeological Chemistry and the Research Awards is available at www.wisc.edu/larch/aclab/award.htm. Awards were made this year for two outstanding proposals: Stacie M. King (University of California-Berkeley) will analyze sediment samples from prehistoric household in coastal Oaxaca, Mexico, for information on activity areas and household organization, as part of her dissertation research. E. Christian Wells (Arizona State University) will analyze sediment samples from the plaza area at the site of El Coyote in Honduras as part of his dissertation research. The chemical data will be used to address questions concerning the location of food production, consumption, and deposition in the plaza area of the site.

he Museum of London is the 2001 recipient of the Archaeological Institute of America's Conservation and Heritage Management Award. This award was instituted in 1998 to recognize the exceptional achievement of an individual or an institution in the areas of archaeological conservation, conservation science, heritage management, or education and public awareness of archaeological conservation through teaching, lecturing, exhibitions, or publications. For many years, the Museum of London has devoted considerable time, effort, and resources in many of these areas and is deservedly this year's honoree. The Museum of London was formed in 1976, from the merger of the Guild Hall Museum and London Museum. through the encouragement of Sir Mortimer Wheeler. It cares for vast archaeological collections excavated in London and is the largest and most comprehensive city museum in the world, with 14 galleries devoted to the fascinating story of London from prehistoric times to the present. Over the years, the Museum of London has made a strong and consistent commitment to historic and archaeological conservation, promoting conservation as a vital function of all its activities, both in the field, as in the "Save the Rose" theater project, and in the museum in its displays and installations. The Museum has consistently emphasized the importance of conservation in its educational and public outreach efforts, perhaps most spectacularly demonstrated in its recent Spitalfields sarcophagus project (1999-2000). By excavating, cleaning, and conserving the sarcophagus, its skeleton and associated grave goods in an exhibit gallery, the Museum allowed the public to see how archaeology and conservation are done and participate in the process, demonstrating how important conservation is not only in preserving the past, but also in interpreting it. Not surprisingly, this was one of the Museum's alltime most popular exhibits, with lines

of visitors waiting to file past the conservators at work. Two special collections cared for by the Museum are the Greater London Archaeological Archive, which contains the objects and records from excavations in London over the past 50 years, and the Port and River Collection, which will be displayed in the new Museum in Docklands. The Museum of London has taken a leadership role in presenting the various aspects of archaeological conservation to the public and thereby raising public awareness of the excitement and importance of saving our cultural heritage.

he Government of the United States and the Government of the Republic of Italy signed a Memorandum of Understanding to protect preclassical, classical, and imperial Roman archaeological material. At the ceremony, Ambassador Ferdinando Salleo expressed Italy's gratitude for this action as a symbol of international partnership to protect the cultural heritage of Italy, which is important to the entire world. He said that this memorandum builds on the long generosity and openness of Italy in loaning art and antiquities to U.S. institutions and would in no way preclude the world's enjoyment of Italian cultural patrimony, but would allow new means and venues of cooperation to benefit the public. This U.S. action is in response to a request from the Government of Italy under Article 9 of the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Italy is the first major European country to seek cooperation with the United States under the 1970 **UNESCO** Convention to reduce pillage of archaeological sites. The agreement offers the opportunity to engage in a partnership to help protect the cultural heritage of Italy and to enrich American cultural life through research, educational programs, and loans between Italian and American institutions.



POSITIONS OPEN

Position: Instructor/Assistant Professor

Location: Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology invites applications for a one-semester full-time Instructor/ Assistant Professor for the fall term, 2001. The successful candidate should have a Ph.D. in anthropology or be near its completion and have a specialization in archaeology. Teaching experience is highly desirable. The successful candidate will teach three courses including one introductory course in world prehistory and human evolution plus two other courses in the candidate's area of specialization. Gettysburg College is a highly selective liberal arts college located within 90 minutes of the Washington/Baltimore metropolitan area. Established in 1832, the College has a rich history and is situated on a 220-acre campus with an enrollment of 2,300 students. The College seeks to promote diversity in its community through its affirmative action/equal opportunity programs. Included in an attractive benefits package is a Partner Assistance program. Please send letter of application describing teaching interests and experience, curriculum vita, and the names of three references to Donald W. Hinrichs Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Box 412, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA 17325. Screening of applications will begin on March 1 and continue until the position is filled. Address questions to dhinrich@gettysburg.edu or call (717) 337-6192.

Position: Coordinator— Educational Outreach Program Location: Los Angeles, California

The Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA invites applications for the position of Coordinator of the K-12 Educational Outreach Program. The Coordinator will be in charge of the develop-

ment of educational programs in local schools as well as cooperating with the Digital Archaeology Lab to develop Web-based programs. This is a halftime position based on grants for funding, so a successful candidate must demonstrate the ability to obtain funding. The Coordinator also will have a half-time unpaid appointment as a Research Associate within the Cotsen Institute, allowing time to pursue own interests, use research resources, and apply for research funding. Knowledge of both educational programs and archaeology are required, as well as initiative and enthusiasm. Ph.D. or M.A. in archaeology or related field (anthropology, classics, near eastern studies, etc.) or education degree with experience in archaeology is required. Additional information about the Institute can be found at www.sscnet.ucla.edu/ioa or contact Julia Sanchez at sanchezj@ ucla.edu. The deadline for applications is April 10, 2001. Send application letter, CV, and names and addresses of three references to Outreach Coordinator Search Committee, The Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA Fowler A-210, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1510.

Position: Curator—Arts of the Americas and Africa

Location: Birmingham, Alabama

The Birmingham Museum of Art announces the opening of a Senior position responsible for developing exhibitions and budgets, recommending acquisitions, and researching and overseeing the collection, which includes Native American, Precolumbian, and African arts. The successful candidate must be a creative team player able to work with other departments, support groups, and a wide variety of people; posses demonstrated organizational skills, as well as

excellent verbal and written communication skills. Ph.D. preferred, with three years of museum experience. Salary and benefits competitive. Send cover letter, résumé, names of three references, and samples of writing to Donald A. Wood, Chief Curator, Birmingham Museum of Art, 2000 8th Ave. N., Birmingham, AL 35203-2278. Position open until filled. AA/EOE/ADA employer.

Position: Senior Archaeologist Location: St. Paul, Minnesota

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

Position: Archaeologist—Assistant Professor of Anthropology (tenure track)

Location: Lafayette, Louisiana

University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, invites applications for an archaeologist to fill the position of Assistant Professor of Anthropology (tenure track) beginning fall 2001. Ph.D. required. Prior undergraduate teaching preferred. Commitment to classroom and practical field teaching, including undergraduate introductory and upper division courses and field

school, is expected. Also expected is a specialty in southeastern North American archaeology, especially of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Louisiana, as well as commitment to conduct archaeological research in Louisiana. Publishing, advising majors, serving on committees, and assisting the department in meeting it's mission required. Salary will be commensurate with experience. Send letter of application, curriculum vita, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of three reference persons, by February 15, 2001, to: C. E. Palmer, Head, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, The University of Louisiana at Lafayette, PO Box 40198, Lafayette, LA 70504-0198. UL Lafayette is an EEO/AA Employer.

Position: Research Scientist Location: Chicago, Illinois

The Field Museum in Chicago seeks a Postdoctoral Research Scientist. Ph.D.level appointment. Person will assist the chair of the anthropology department in basic research. Duties include participation in archaeological field research, data/computer analysis, report, and paper preparation. Mesoamerican field experience strongly preferred. Must have computer, analytical, and writing skills. The position is for a one-year term with possible renewal. The beginning date is open. Closing date for applications is July 1, 2001. Send résumé to: The Field Museum, Anthropology Dept., Attn: Gary Feinman—Dept. Chair, 1400 S. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60605; fax: (312) 665-7272; email: gfeinman@fmnh.org. Visit us at www.fieldmuseum.org. EOE

IN BRIEF, from page 4 <

ARE YOU CONNECTED?

In 1997, SAA began a "Get Connected" campaign to urge members to provide their email addresses to the Society. At the beginning of the campaign, 43 percent of the membership was providing email addresses to SAA. Four years later, our current statistics show that 81 percent of SAA's members are providing email addresses. If you have an email address and have not yet provided it to us, please let us know by sending an email to membershil2@saa.org. Feel free to update your email address that way as well. Please help us strengthen our communication with you . . . get connected!

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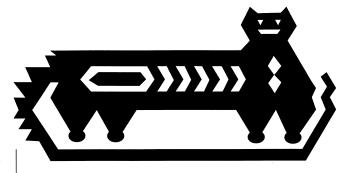
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CALENDAR

2001-2002

MARCH 22-25

The 2e Festival du Film Archéologique de Nyon held in Nyon, Switzerland and presented under the auspices of the Musée Romain de Nyon is a selective and didactic biennial event featuring recent productions. Programming is framed by introductory talks and question-and-answer sessions led by area specialists. After the festival, parts of the program tour local schools. Screenings will be held at l'Usine a Gaz, 1 Rue Cesar Soulie. Contact Christophe Goumand, Director. Musée Romain de Nyon, Rue Maupertuis, 1260 Nyon, Switzerland; tel: + (41-22) 363-82-82: fax: + (41-22) 363-82-86; email: christophe.goumand@oracle.com.

MARCH 23-24

Hunters and Gatherers in Theory and Archaeology is the topic of the 18th **Annual Visiting Scholar Conference** sponsored by the Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale. Twenty-two papers reflecting diverse topical, geographical, and theoretical perspectives will be presented. Robert L. Bettinger (California-Davis) and Peter Rowley-Conwy (Durham) are discussants. Attendance is open to anyone interested in hunters and gatherers and archaeology. The preliminary program (including abstracts) and registration information may be found on the conference Web

site www.siu.edu/~cai/vs.htm, or contact George Crothers, Visiting Scholar, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527; tel: (618) 453-5032; email: crothers@siu.edu.

MARCH 23–25

The 35th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology will be held at the Modesto Doubletree Hotel, Modesto, California. Check the SCA Web site www.scanet.org/meetings. html for information on submission deadlines, program development, and, as the time approaches, for meeting registration and program details. The planning committee is headed by C. Kristina Roper, California State University, Fresno; email: kroper@ix.netcom.com.

MARCH 28–31

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

MARCH 31

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

APRIL 4–7

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

APRIL 18–22

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

APRIL 25–29

The Vernacular Architecture Forum (VAF) will hold its annual meeting and conference in historic Newport. Rhode Island, focused on the The Early Architecture and Landscapes of Newport and the Narragansett Basin. The conference program will include a day-long panel discussion on "History and Historic Preservation along America's Atlantic Rim: Prospectives for a New Ethos in Old Cities," and tours of Colonial and early National Period architecture and landscapes of Newport and the surrounding Narragansett Basin. An optional half-day symposium on Native American building practices and museum tour also will be offered at the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center. For more detailed information on the conference, visit our Web site at www.VAF2001.org. To request a conference registration form, email your name and address to John Vaughan, Conference Coordinator, VAFinfo@aol.com.

MAY 9-13

The Canadian Archaeological Association 2001 Annual Meeting will be held at the Banff Centre in Banff National Park, Alberta, Canada. For information on the CAA or the meetings, contact Lesley Nicholls, Conference Coordinator, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB Canada T2N 1N4; tel: 403-220-7131; email: nicholls@ucalgary.ca.

JULY 29-AUGUST 3

XXVI Mesa Redonda de la Sociedad Mexicana de Antropología will be held at the Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas with the theme "Migración: Población, Territorio, y Cultura." Abstracts (of 220 words) for individual papers, posters, and symposia are due by March 31. Forward these to paul@servidor.unam.mx. Additional information is available at **morgan.** iia.unam.mx/usr/sma/index.html.

AUGUST 26-30

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

OCTOBER 1-6

The 12a Rassegna Internazionale del Cinema Archeologico of Rovereto, Italy has tentatively announced "The Orient and Africa" as the main theme of its next annual festival of recent production about all aspects of archaeology and associated subjects. Submissions falling within established guidelines will be considered for the 5th Paolo Orsi Prize. The approximate entry deadline is April 30. For information, contact Dario Di Blasi. Director or Claudia Beretta, International Press. Museo Civico, Largo S. Caterina 43, 38068 Rovereto (TN), Italy; tel: + (39-464) 439-055; fax: + (39-464) 439-487; email: museo@museocivico.rovereto.tn.it; Web site: www.museocivico. rovereto. tn.it.

OCTOBER 14–15

Symposium on the Hiscock Site (Late Pleistocene and Holocene, Western New York), to be held at the Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, New York. This event will include approximately 24 papers and panel discussions on archaeology, paleozoology, paleobotany, taphonomy, geology, and paleoenvironments. For information, contact Michelle Rudnicki, tel: (716) 896-5200, ext. 312; email: rudnicki@sciencebuff.org.

NOVEMBER 16–19

The 4e Festival International du Film Archéologique is held in Brussels, Belgium. Building on traditions and relationships established by a previous Brussels festival whose name it adopted in 1995, this biennial event focuses on recent productions about all aspects of archaeology with an emphasis on good cinematography. Screenings will be held at Fortis Banque auditorium, 1 Rue de la Chancèllëre. The entry deadline is May 15. For information, contact Serge Lemaitre, President, or Bénédicte Van Schoute, Secretary, at Asbl Kineon, 26, Rue des Pierres Rouges, B-1170 Brussels, Belgium; tel/fax: + (32-2) 672-82-91; email: asblkineon@hotmail. com; Web: users.swing.be/asblkineon.

NOVEMBER 8-11

The 68th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation will be hosted by the Thousand Islands Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association at the Ramada Inn Watertown. Visit the ESAF 2001 Web site at www.siftings.com/esafmt.html.

NOVEMBER 14–18

Chacmool 2001—An Odyssey of Space. The 34th Annual Chacmool Conference will be held at the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Archaeologists study space in many forms and this conference will allow cross-disciplinary discussion (geography, anthropology, GIS, remote sensing) of this topic. Topics to be covered can include spatial analysis, landscapes, geoarchaeology, sacred space, archaeoastronomy, etc. Student presenters are eligible for the Bea Loveseth Memorial prize valued at \$250 given for the best paper presented by an undergraduate or M.A. student. For further information contact Program Committee, Chacmool 2001, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB Canada T2N 1N4; fax: (403) 282-9567; email: cjcluney@hotmail.com.

NOVEMBER 28-DECEMBER 2

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

JANUARY 9-12, 2002

The Society for Historical Archaeology and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology will hold their 35th Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology at the Adam's Mark Hotel in Mobile, Alabama. The plenary session and meeting theme is "Colonial Origins," in recognition of the 300th anniversary of Mobile's founding by French colonists. The deadline for abstracts is June 1. For program information, contact Amy Young, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, P.O. Box 5074, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406; fax: (601) 266-6373; email: amy.young@ usm.edu. For local arrangements information, contact Bonnie Gums, Center for Archaeological Studies, HUMB 34, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688; fax: (334) 460-6080; email: bgums@ jaguar1.usouthal.edu.

JANUARY 11-12, 2002

8th Biennial Meeting of the Southwest Symposium, Tucson, Arizona. Contact Barbara Mills (bmills@u.arizona.edu) for general information and Nieves Zedeno (mzedeno@u.arizona.edu) for poster submission information.

conservation of natural and cultural resources, with emphasis on practical work in the field, ordinarily in Denver and the wider regional area. This concentration is designed for students who have, as a personal and professional goal, combining natural and/or cultural resource management with the practice of anthropology" (www.cudenver.edu/ catalog/cudenver/clas/anthropology.ht ml). In addition to taking a number of classes in biology, human and cultural ecology, environmental sciences, and business management, students are required to take more specialized courses, including Ethnobiology, Applied Archaeology, Resource Conservation, Ecological Methods, Environmental Impact Assessment, Natural Resource Planning and Management, and Human Ecology and Environmental Adaptation, among others. The strength of this program is its interdisciplinary approach, similar to that currently being developed at other schools, such as at the Center for Environmental Studies (www.asu.edu/ces/) and the Archaeological Research Institute (archaeology.la.asu.edu/) at Arizona State University. For students interested in pursuing CRM training in an academic environment, programs like these may be the best course of study.

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Individuals are invited to submit their photographs of fieldwork, laboratory work, or artifacts, along with a brief description for publication in *The SAA Archaeological Record*. Photographs selected for use will be appropriately credited. Please send your photographs to Mark Aldenderfer, Department of Anthropology, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210; email: saanews@alishaw.ucsb.edu.

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A SAMPLING . . . CONTINUING EDUCATION OFFERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH SAA'S 66TH ANNUAL MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS

Wednesday, April 18, 2001 9:00 am-1:00 pm

The Business of Cultural Resource Management

Jointly sponsored by SAA and the American Cultural Resources Association

Wednesday, April 18, 2001 9:00 am-5:00 pm GIS

Presented for SAA by the Office of Continuing and Extended Education of the University of Maryland

Wednesday, April 18, 2001 2:00 pm-5:00 pm

Writing and Managing Federal Contracts

Presented for SAA by the Office of Continuing and Extended Education of the University of Maryland

Friday, April 20, 2001 8:00 am-12 noon Archaeological Damage Assessment Workshop

Sunday April 22—Tuesday April 24, 2001

8:00 am-5:00 pm (8:00 am-12:00pm, April 24)

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act: Understanding Its Applications in Criminal and Civil Contracts

University of Nevada-Reno, Division of Continuing Education

To see the vast array of sessions and topics offered by SAA at the annual meeting, view the preliminary program at www.saa.org/meetings/prelim_prog.pdf. If you would like to have a preliminary program mailed to you, contact us at meetings@saa.org or (202) 789-8200.





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