

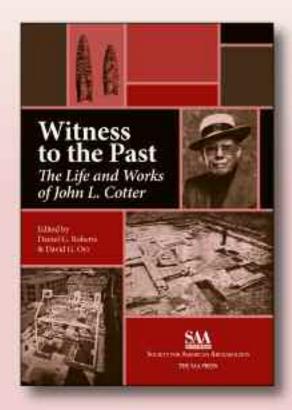
WITNESS TO THE PAST

The Life and Works of John L. Cotter

During his long and distinguished career, John L. Cotter was a living icon to many American archaeologists and, at the time of his passing in February 1999, one of the last surviving links to the seminal Paleoindian excavations at Clovis and Lindenmeier in the 1930s. Witness to the Past: The Life and Works of John L. Cotter serves as a posthumous tribute to Cotter's life and career, reprinting many of his most important, and in some cases least accessible, works, beginning with his first publication in 1937 and ending with his last shortly after his death. Also included are several introductory and transitional sections newly written by the editors, as well as a few previously published tributes, an interview, and his formal memorial/ hibliography. The book will appeal to a wide audience of those interested in the twentieth-century development of American archaeology as seen by one of the discipline's leading practitioners.

Edited by David G. Roberts and David G. Orr Published in cooperation with

The Society for Historical Archaeology



Regular Price: \$37.95 SAA and SHA Member Discount Price: \$29.95 ISBN No. 0-932839-31-2

> For ordering information, please contact:



SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

THE SAA PRESS

Telephone: +1 202-789-8200 Fax: +1 202-789-0284 Email: thesaapress@saa.org www.saa.org



The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology
VOLUME 7, No. 4
SEPTEMBER 2007

Editor's Corner	2	Andrew Duff	The second second
Letters to the Editor	3	7	三雄八工事
From the President	6	Dean R. Snow	
In Brief	7	Tobi A. Brimsek	
Archaeopolitics	8	Dan Sandweiss and David Lindsay	Probing during cemetery
Vancouver in 2008	9	Dana Lepofsky, Sue Rowley, Andrew Martindale, and Alan McMillan	delineation in Coweta County, Georgia. Photo by Ron Hobgood.
RPA: The Issue of Commercialism: Proposed Changes to the Register's Code of Conduct	10	Jeffrey H. Altschul	
Archaeology's High Society Blues: Reply to McGimsey	11	Lawrence E. Moore	
Amerind-SAA Seminars: A Progress Report	15	John A. Ware	
Email X and the Quito Airport Archaeology Controversy: A Cautionary Tale for Scholars in the Age of Rapid Information Flow	20	Douglas C. Comer	
Identifying the Geographic Locations in Need of More CRM Training	24	German Loffler	
Can the Dissertation Be All Things to All People?	29	John D. Rissetto	
Networks: Historic Preservation Learning Portal: A Performance Support Project for Cultural Resource Managers	33	Richard C. Waldbauer, Constance Werner Ramirez, and Dan Buan	
Interfaces: 12V	35	Harold L. Dibble, Shannon J.P. McPherron, and Thomas McPherron	
Heritage Planning	42	Yun Shun Susie Chung	
In Memoriam: Jaime Litvak King	47	Emily McClung de Tapia and Paul Schmidt	
Calls for Awards Nominations	48		
POSITIONS OPEN	52		
NEWS AND NOTES	54		
CALENDAR	56		



The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology

VOLUME 7, No. 4
SEPTEMBER 2007

回:095回6

The SAA Archaeological Record (ISSN 1532-7299) is published five times a year and is edited by Andrew Duff.

Deadlines for submissions are: December 1 (January), February 1 (March), April 1 (May), August 1 (September), and October 1 (November); send to Andrew Duff, *The SAA Archaeological Record*, Andrew Duff, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4910, (509) 335-7828, or email duff@wsu.edu. Manuscript submission via email or by disk is encouraged. Advertising and placement ads should be sent to SAA headquarters, 900 Second St., NE #12, Washington, DC 20002, (202) 789-8200.

Associate editors include: **Gabriela Uruñuela** [Exchanges, Mexico & Central America]

email: gabriela@mail.udlap.mx

Jose Luis Lanata [Exchanges, Southern
Conel

email: jllanata@filo.uba.ar
Anne Vawser [Government]
email: Anne_Vawser@nps.gov
Andrew Duff [Insights]
email: duff@wsu.edu
Mark Aldenderfer [Interface]
email: aldenderfer@anth.ucsb.edu

John Hoopes [Networks] email: hoopes@ku.edu Teresa Pinter [Public Education] email: tpinter@acstempe.com Jamie Brandon [Recent Past] email: jbrando@uark.edu Kurt Dongoske [Working Together] email: kdongoske@cableone.net

Inquiries and submissions should be addressed directly to them. The SAA Archaeological Record is provided free to members and institutional subscribers to American Antiquity and Latin American Antiquity worldwide. The SAA Archaeological Record can be found on the Web in PDF

www.saa.org/publications/ thesaaarchrec/index.html.

Past issues of the SAA Bulletin can be found at

www.saa.org/publications/saabulletin/index.html.

Copyright © 2007 by the Society for American Archaeology. All Rights Reserved

> Manager, Publications: John Neikirk

Design: Victoria Russell Papertiger Studio • Washington, DC

Production: Peter Lindeman Oakland Street Publishing • Arlington, VA

EDITOR'S CORNER



EDITOR'S CORNER

Andrew Duff

Andrew Duff is an Associate Professor of anthropology at Washington State University.

am grateful for the opportunity to serve as editor of The SAA Archaeological Record, a publication that I find has become increasingly useful as a forum for the communication of ideas and issues important to the discipline, its practitioners, and the larger public. As I prepared to compile my first issue, I took the opportunity to review my collection of past issues of its predecessor, the SAA Bulletin, and The SAA Archaeological Record. My collection begins in 1991 and the first thing that struck me was how this publication has grown—in size, but especially in content. My predecessors, John Kantner and Mark Aldenderfer, with the help of their assistants and Associate Editors, have done a remarkable job in building this from a publication that largely communicated committee reports and other Society business to a vibrant forum for debate, new ideas, practical advice, and research, while still conveying necessary and timely Society business. The most significant developments seem to me to be the several regular columns established by Mark Aldenderfer in the mid-1990s and the regular thematic issues John Kantner initiated soon after the Bulletin became The SAA Archaeological Record. I see no need for dramatic changes and plan to build on the strong foundation these two have provided.

One change I have decided to make is to develop a new regular column titled "Recent Past." Its intent is to provide a regular forum for research, concerns, and discussions related to historical archaeology, and to encourage greater dialogue with, and inclusion of, historical archaeology. Jamie Brandon, research station archaeologist with the Arkansas Archaeological Survey and assistant professor of anthropology at Southern Arkansas University, will serve as the column's Associate Editor. Related to this, I plan to continue producing thematic issues and welcome ideas for future issues. Jamie and I would like to begin by soliciting contributions for the January issue organized around the theme of Archaeology and Historical Memory. If you have a contribution, please send it to me or Jamie by December 1. Watch this column for future thematic issue topics.

Most of the Associate Editors have agreed to continue, for which I am grateful. Cory Breternitz, who has served as Associate Editor of the Insights column since 2002, has stepped down. I'd like to thank him for his work over the past several years and I am working to find his replacement. My thoughts are to identify two people to serve as Associate Editors for this column. If you have a contribution or an idea that you think would fit with one of the regular columns, please contact or submit materials directly to the relevant Associate Editor. You can always send material directly to me. Contact information for all of us appears in the column adjacent to this. At present, the Associate Editors are:

Exchanges Gabriela Uruñuela Ladron de Guevara José Luis Lanata

Government Anne Vawser

EDITORS CORNER, continued on page 9

Natural History

I was disappointed to read the "undersigned" letter recently submitted to *The SAA Archaeological Record* by archaeologists affiliated with the American Museum of Natural History. I understand that they are upset with *Natural History* magazine for its publication of a story by Craig Childs in March of this year. Unfortunately, the undersigned party chose to level most of their criticism at Mr. Childs, a decision that seems unfair and ungracious, particularly if they chose not to communicate with him first.

Childs's article was excerpted from his recently published book, House of Rain. Had the undersigned taken the trouble to read House of Rain, or even just chunks of it, they probably would not have tried to paint Craig Childs as "disrespectful" and "dishonest." Instead, I hope that they would have seen his efforts as a service to archaeologists and the ancient societies that we study. Childs worked with many archaeologists to inform his understanding of the current archaeological debate surrounding the movements and histories of pre-Hispanic peoples in the Southwest. His summary of this debate covers a lot of theoretical ground, but his book also reveals the human side of the archaeologists doing the work. He paints us as a respectful and sincere bunch, but also allows that most of us are not puritans.

A recent review of *House of Rain* in a local Four Corners newspaper illustrates what the undersigned have missed or ignored in Craig Childs. The reviewer, who is not an archaeologist, states, "This is no boring textbook of Southwest archaeology that proves impossible to plow through. Instead, Childs' writing gives factual knowledge made lively by his own treks through desert wilderness in pursuit of a people who made the same moves 800 years ago." One of the most important points of the book, the reviewer notes, is "that the Anasazi

never mysteriously disappeared as popular opinion declares, but instead migrated en masse over hundreds of miles and centuries of time" (quotes excerpted from Marilyn Boynton's "'House of Rain' Makes the Past Come Alive" in *Four Corners Free Press*, Vol. 4, No. 10, pp. 18—19. Cortez, Colorado).

And, yes, *House of Rain* grapples with the term "Anasazi." It strikes me as absurd that we should expect the general public to, overnight, abandon a term that archaeologists themselves used for decades. Further, it is silly to think that we've found a flawless, politically correct term in "Ancestral Pueblo." I challenge any of the undersigned to use that term comfortably with the archaeologists, historians, or politicians of the Navajo Nation.

As a profession, we do a poor job of representing ourselves to the public. We need the voices of people like Craig Childs, voices that awaken not just the mind, but the soul.

Jonathan Till Archaeologist, Colorado Plateau

The Emergence of Geoarchaeology in Research and Cultural Resource Management: Response to Dickinson and Green

I was pleased to read the comments of Dickinson and Green (*The SAA Archaeological Record* 7:3[3-4]) to my two-part article on Geoarchaeology. Both are esteemed academicians whose long-term interdisciplinary contributions only underscore the growing influence of our specialty. Their commentary attempted to expand and refine the domain of what we have called geoarchaeology and, perhaps more importantly, to caution against blurring the methodological lines that bring workers in both disciplines together. My comments are directed to these two issues

because they highlight the contexts in which we work (what is geoarchaeology?) and the changing environment in which geoarchaeology finds its niche.

The authors claim that "[g]eoarchaeology is archaeology pursued with a geological bent using geological methods, while archaeological geology is geology pursued with archaeological problems in mind but NOT using archaeological methods" (emphasis added). I find this distinction logically puzzling and their recommendation that yet a third subdiscipline, "geological archaeology," be introduced confounds the issue still further. My original premise that geoarchaeology simply marks the interface between geology and archaeology implicitly expands the scope of both disciplines. We cull and integrate methods from each based on the specific questions posed at sites and landscapes where natural and cultural inputs contribute to the archaeological record. Professionals allied with both fields have weighed in on the argument, but the growth and maturation of a unique subfield has resulted in the following claim (P. Goldberg and R. MacPhail, Practical and Theoretical Geoarchaeology, Blackwell, Oxford 2006:2):

Does it really matter how we categorize research that is aimed at studying postdepositional dissolution of bones at a site? . . . this research would fall into both camps, but does it help us to know if we are doing geoarchaeology or geological archaeology or archaeological geology? For the sake of brevity, we employ the simple term Geoarchaeology.

The point is that exponential methodological advances in archaeology and geology are blurring the distinctions between them, to the point where geoarchaeology, irrespective of modifier and noun, is approaching a level of matura-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

tion reflected in its unique and growing utility. Again, turning to the Goldberg and MacPhail volume, I would note that one of its most ubiquitous contributions is Part II, entitled Non-traditional geoarchaeological approaches, that concentrates on "archaeological sediments," sensu latto, or deposits that are the product of human activity. It can be argued that weathered human debris requires, in equal measure, knowledge of human activity (accounting for its deposition; "archaeological question") and the physical, chemical, and biological processes of disaggregation ("geological question"). Reconstituting site formation draws upon a hybridized knowledge base spanning archaeological and geological techniques and methods. It follows that, depending on project objectives, either the project geologist or archaeologist can take the lead in analysis, interpretation, and report preparation.

A final point on the geoarchaeology vs. archaeological geology polemic concerns the question of a practitioner's disciplinary identification. I would take issue with Dickinson and Green's claim that none of the members of the Archaeological Geology Division of the Geological Society of America would own up to being archaeologists. Without benefit of membership numbers I am aware of at least a dozen who have completed a Ph.D. in anthropology and another dozen who have the geology doctorate. Many others have M.A.s or M.S.s in one field and pursued a second degree in the other. In sum, the disciplinary distinctions between geology and archaeology are muted for geoarchaeologists and their training will generally predispose them to the types of projects for which they will assume principal roles. My call for standards in the training of geoarchaeologists simply emphasizes that in a changing archaeological environment, the traditional pathways for academic training are approaching obsolescence at a time when interdisciplinary goals are the raison d'être of a project. To emphasize the point, the classic anthropological orientation underpinning archaeological practice in North America is either reduced or absent from training models elsewhere in the world. Increased globalization coupled with a shifting balance from research archaeology to (applied) cultural resource management only underscores the parochialism of the North American model and renders it even less applicable.

In my presentation I enumerated the range of earth science-related disciplines that contribute to productive geoarchaeological ventures. The New York City example (Figures 5 and 6) is the most striking. In that study, I utilized historical cartography, stratigraphic observations, eighteenth- to twentiethcentury literary accounts, and archaeological notes and records to formulate a model of dynamic landscape change and human ecology. Perhaps the most singular contributions were the pristine (pre-urban) landscape descriptions recounted by the Dutch, British, and early Colonial diarists that were readily reconciled with the limited stratigraphic exposures made available in confined trench boxes. The orientation derives from my own training in physical geography and archaeology at the University of Chicago under Karl Butzer. A more conventional interdisciplinary approach might have brought together a Late Quaternary geologist and a historical archaeologist. While this combination would have been eminently appropriate for the task, my guess is that the analytic and interpretive parameters would have varied significantly.

While I am not necessarily championing the reconfiguration of traditional graduate training programs, I cannot emphasize more strongly the need for more, rather than less, rigorous training, across if not within both fields. More critically, the divide separating geology and archaeology needs to be deemphasized, and a program of geoar-

chaeology, sensu stricto, could allow for the proper training of professionals who can serve as Principal Investigators on projects that breach the disciplinary gap. It is unfortunate that Dickinson and Green doubt "whether specially formulated academic programs combining the two will in fact eventuate, even incrementally as realistic mainstream options." I would argue that mainstream geoarchaeology is currently driven NOT by pure academic pursuits, be they geological or archaeological. They are increasingly mandated by the preservation ethic that sustains cultural resource management (in the United States) and cultural heritage protocols (in most other countries of the world). If this were not the case, I would agree with Dickinson's and Green's claim that "both fields are large and complex enough in themselves" to mitigate against the crossover of disciplinary expertise. However, the direction of our profession in the future is unmistakable. The performance of geoarchaeology will increasingly be undertaken by fiat and not by design. Whether we like it or not, the prevalence of long-term venues with large teams of research specialists is a thing of the past. In this context, the term "researchers" should probably be replaced by the term "practitioners." This is not to disparage the need for maintaining the highest levels of scientific sophistication irrespective of objectives. However, the research universe will increasingly be imposed from the outside rather than selected by practitioners. Flexibility and versatility are replacing specialization as the calling card for our field as in others. The need is growing for up and coming geoarchaeologists to master as many diverse methodologies as they can in a world that demands more skills and will accommodate fewer specialists for ventures that require mitigation rather than knowledge for knowledge's sake. The sooner we learn this, the better equipped we will be to train and produce geoarchaeologists for the chal-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

lenges that face them in the twenty-first century and beyond.

Joe Schuldenrein Principal and President Geoarchaeology Research Associates

An Open Letter to the Archaeological and Anthropological Communities

During the past few weeks we have received several concerned emails and telephone calls regarding the cover of our recently published *Archaeology and Anthropology Toolbook*.

Regrettably the cover image does, indeed, depict human remains. According to the information that we've been able to compile from the photographer,

the image was taken in the summer of 2000 and is from an ancient Iron Age excavation in Auvergne, France. Our sincere intention was to utilize a recognizable image that could directly identify the type of professionals that this brochure and the products therein would relate to.

By no means, and in no manner, would Forestry Suppliers intentionally disrespect these or any remains, nor would we intentionally offend you, the professionals, whom we intended to petition.

Forestry Suppliers has a long history of service to the Archaeological and Anthropological communities and we sincerely regret any offense or perceptions of insensitivity that our cover image selection may have inadvertently caused. Furthermore, Forestry Suppliers sincerely apologizes if we have in any fashion caused any anguish or impediment to archaeologists, anthropologists, or the people and cultures that you serve.

We truly appreciate the comments and criticism that has been offered, and we will certainly adhere to the suggestions provided by solemnly pledging that all future cover designations will be thoroughly reviewed by a professional focus group to ensure that no semblance of impropriety exists.

Lastly, it is our genuine hope and desire that you will forgive our indiscretion, and allow us the privilege of serving you in the future.

Forestry Suppliers, Inc



SAK

RESIDENT SCHOLAR FELLOWSHIPS OFFERED

Fellowships are awarded to six scholars who have completed their research and need time to complete books or doctoral dissertations on topics of anthropological interest.

- Tenure from 9/1/08–5/31/09
- · Includes stipend and low-cost housing
- Visit www.sarweb.org or email scholar@sarsf.org for details

Application Deadline: 11/1/07

Resident Scholar Program School for Advanced Research PO Box 2188

Santa Fe, NM 87504-2188





FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dean R. Snow

Dean R. Snow is President of the Society for American Archaeology.

Dear Colleagues:

The annual SAA election gives SAA members the opportunity to actively participate in SAA governance. In an effort to facilitate the election process, the Board of Directors has approved the move to an election conducted via the web by a third-party provider who specializes in web-based elections. This change will benefit both the Society in its cost effectiveness and benefit its members in its ease of use. You no longer need to wait to receive candidates' statements and ballots in the mail, pay for return

postage, or make a trip to the mailbox. The Society will also realize tremendous cost savings on printing and postage, not to mention the time spent counting the paper ballots. These administrative dollars can be shifted to the Society's substantive programs. Additionally, the election will also be conducted in a more compressed time frame. The Board specifically approved the following motion in April 2007:

Motion 118-27.1 – The Board approves the conversion to a solely web-based election, beginning with the 2008 election. In order to accommodate a member requiring a paper ballot, SAA staff will send a paper ballot and paper copy of the candidate statements to any member in good standing who telephones or faxes (not emails) the Society requesting that accommodation.



Voting via the web is quick, easy, and secure. The Society has utilized this web-based election option as part of the hybrid election system for the past two years, and it has generated a significant amount of positive feedback from our members. In early January 2008, all SAA voting members will receive an email that contains a link to the candidates' statements, as well as a link to the official ballot site. If the Society does not have your valid email address, or if the email to you bounces back, a postcard with detailed information on how to access the candidates' statements and vote via the web will be mailed

to you via the postal service. The key to maximizing the efficiency of this process is the accuracy of your email address. We would appreciate it if you would take a moment to update your email information in the Members' Section of the SAAweb (www.saa.org). The SAA staff is also happy to assist you with this. Please email them with your updated/current email address at membership@saa.org. Thank you for being an active participant in the Society for American Archaeology.

Dean R. Snow President

U.S. CITIZENS TRAVELING TO CANADA

U.S. citizens traveling between the U.S. and Canada must have a valid passport. This is a result of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative. For specifics on this initiative, see the website from the Department of Homeland Security: http://www.dhs.gov.xtrvlsec/crossingborders.

If you do not have a passport and need to apply for one, you may wish to note that passport processing times have dramatically increased due to the volume of requests. If you need a passport, you may wish to consult the website from the Department of State: http://travel.state.gov/passport for instructions.



IN BRIEF

Tobi A. Brimsek

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

Earlier Than Usual—SAA's 2008 Annual Meeting!

The 73rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held March 26–30, 2008 in Vancouver, BC, Canada. Because the meeting falls in late March, the deadline for advance registration is **Friday**, **February 22**, **2008**. Please mark your calendars! The Preliminary Program will be posted on the web in mid-December and will be mailed in late December. We hope to see you there!

Please remember passport requirements for Canada. If you don't have one, don't delay!

More on SAA's 2008 Annual Meeting in Vancouver, BC

The headquarters hotel for the 73rd Annual Meeting in Vancouver will be the Hyatt Regency Vancouver with two overflow properties, the Renaissance Vancouver Harbourside and the Marriott Vancouver Pinnacle Downtown. In addition, there are two properties exclusively for students, the Days Inn Vancouver Downtown and the Ramada Limited Downtown Vancouver. Both of the student properties include a continental breakfast with the rate. Complete reservation information for all of the SAA properties is available on SAAweb, and of course, will be included in the Preliminary Program available in December. Click on the "2008 Meeting Hotel Information" button on SAA's homepage (http://www.saa.org) to see this information now. Please pay particular attention to the different cut-off dates for the various properties! Updated information on hotel availability will always be posted here on SAAweb.

A Chance for a Free One-year Membership in SAA

Register for a room at any of the meeting hotels for the SAA meeting by January 7, 2008, and your name will be entered into an SAA drawing for an incomparable prize—a one-year membership in SAA! Make your room reservation today! There will be a drawing for each of the five SAA hotels.

An Invitation to Nonmember Canadian Archaeologists

As Canada is the host country to SAA's 73rd Annual Meeting, March 26–30, 2008, the Society for American Archaeology would like to invite all nonmember Canadians (including students) to register at special discounted rates for this meeting. Details are included in the Preliminary Program. Please check it out!

Staff Transition

At the end of July, staff said farewell to Tom Weber, coordinator, Financial and Administrative Services, and welcomed Meghan A. Tyler as his replacement on July 16. The overlap between Tom and Meghan provided for a smooth and effortless transition. Meghan is a recent graduate of James Madison University with a BBA.

Did You Know.....

That 91.33% of the current SAA membership have provided their email address to the Society? That is 6,589 members of 7,214 members (as of July 31, 2007). A good thing, too, as it is the most cost-effective and efficient way to communicate. Did you also know that SAA has a policy that prohibits using email to market to SAA members? Emails are used solely for communications, never distributed outside the Society, and starting in January, to provide the link to SAA's web-based election. Please check out the letter from SAA's President, Dean Snow in this issue that details the new election process. Please ensure that SAA has a current email address in your record. It will never be used for any purpose other than communication. You can do it yourself or simply email SAA at membership@saa.org to let staff do that for you. Help us help you stay connected!



STEADY PROGRESS IN BUILDING PROTECTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUITIES

Dan Sandweiss and David Lindsay

Dan Sandweiss is the chair of the SAA Committee on the Americas. David Lindsay is manager, Government Affairs for the Society for American Archaeology.

he antiquities trade has long threatened archaeological sites and the critical information they contain about humanity's past. The roots of the problem are deep and complex, mired at least partly in the extreme poverty of the looters, who are often the direct descendants of the people who made the ancient artifacts now traded on the world market. Only in the twentieth century did such trade become illicit; although some nations such as Peru passed legislation prohibiting the export of their antiquities in the first half of that century, international agreements are even more recent. It has been only 37 years since the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and twentyfour years since the U.S. began formal participation in the Convention with the passage of the Cultural Property Implementation Act. The latter allows the U.S., as part of bilateral agreements with nations experiencing looting, to impose import restrictions on specific categories of materials from those lands. The agreements must be reviewed for effectiveness, and renewed periodically.

Over the years, the U.S. has slowly constructed a "network" for the protection of antiquities and other threatened cultural artifacts by entering into agreements with a number of nations. 1987 marked the beginning of the process, with the imposition of an emergency ban on pre-Columbian materials from the Cara Sucia region of El Salvador. As more nations suffered extensive looting of their cultural patrimony, further import restrictions were added to the list: Bolivia in 1989; Peru in 1990; Guatemala in 1991; Mali in 1993; Canada in 1997; Cambodia and Cyprus in 1999; Nicaragua in 2000; Italy in 2001; Honduras in 2004; and Columbia in 2006. Over the years, many of these agreements were broadened to include additional cate-

gories of materials, and all but one—with Canada—has been renewed.

The scale of the looting problem often seems to dwarf the response. But these agreements are about much more than just import restrictions. In many ways, they are an integral part of the United States' efforts to preserve and protect international cultural heritage, and increase the world's knowledge about the past. Depending upon the specific situation each nation is facing, the documents lay out steps for increasing the protections for, and scientific examination of, cultural resources in the nations experiencing looting. Further, they provide a vital means of establishing relationships for knowledge-sharing and cultural exchange by ensuring international scientific access to the affected resources.

SAA stands strongly against commercialization of the archaeological record, and recognizes the critical role that the bilateral agreements play in the fight against looting. They are a vital tool and represent the "front line" in the struggle against international smuggling. When the State Department's Cultural Property Advisory Committee meets to discuss proposed agreements and review existing, SAA and other archaeological organizations ensure that expert witnesses are available to inform the panel about the need for the agreements and their effectiveness. In recent years, witnesses have appeared or submitted testimony on behalf of SAA during consideration of the agreements with Colombia, Nicaragua, Peru, and other nations.

SAA will continue to work to preserve these vital agreements, and support requests for the creation of new ones, so that this effective combination of deterrence and scientific discovery can be employed in other nations suffering from looting.



eading over past articles from the SAA Local Advisory Committee, it struck us that many of the articles share the same message: "Come to our beautiful city where there is great scenery, wonderful food, a variety of musical and art experiences, etc., etc." Anyone who knows Vancouver knows that all this applies in spades to our city. However, Vancouver has something to offer archaeologists that they cannot get when visiting many other cities: the chance to be introduced to First Nations with a direct, unbroken connection to the local archaeology.

In true Canadian style, this year's Local Advisory Committee is made up of four people who have participated equally in all aspects of the committee. Each of us is a long-time resident of the region and has worked in various parts of British Columbia. A fundamental component of our work is that we collaborate with the First Nations communities whose past we are studying. The organizing we have done for the 2008 meetings in Vancouver reflects our experience and our passionate belief in the importance of working closely with Indigenous communities.

Meeting participants can look forward to three tours that highlight First Nations views of and involvement in local archaeology and heritage more broadly. We'll provide more details about these in the next issue, so stay tuned.

In addition to the tours, you'll have other opportunities to get a glimpse at local First Nations culture. If you are arriving to Vancouver by air, your introduction to First Nations heritage and art begins at the airport, particularly if you are coming through international arrivals. In the Custom's Hall you will find the work of Susan Point, Debra Sparrow, Robin Sparrow, and other Musqueam artists and weavers. This area recognizes the fact that the Airport is on the traditional land of the Musqueam Indian Band. Make sure you locate Bill Reid's Haida masterpiece in bronze, "The Spirit of Haida Gwaii," before you leave the airport. Once in Vancouver, you'll be able to visit the Museum of Anthropology at University of British Columbia or one of the several galleries which feature First Nations' art (we'll provide a

list). We have arranged for SAA participants to get a discount on their admission to the Museum. Vancouver has an excellent bus system, so it's easy to get around the city to see all these things.

It's not too early to start thinking about traveling to Vancouver for the SAA annual meeting next spring and perhaps even planning your family holiday around the trip. And by the way, did we mention that Vancouver is a beautiful city with great scenery, wonderful food, a variety of musical and art experiences?

EDITORS CORNER, from page 2 🖘

Insights Open- interim Andrew Duff Interface Mark Aldenderfer Networks John Hoopes Public Education Teresa Pinter Recent Past Iamie Brandon Working Together Kurt Dongoske Where are they Now? Hester Davis

We can only publish interesting and relevant articles and columns if people continue to submit material. High resolution images (2700 x 3300 pixels) for the front cover are always welcomed, whether or not they relate to the issue. Please keep the material coming and feel free to contact me with any questions.



THE ISSUE OF COMMERCIALISM

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE REGISTER'S CODE OF CONDUCT

Jeffrey H. Altschul

Jeffrey H. Altschul is President of the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

n the Spring of 2005, the Register of Professional Archaeologists' (Register) Board of Directors took up a request from Charles Cleland and the Society for Historical Archaeology to amend the Register's code of conduct to comply with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. The request stemmed from long-standing concerns from members of the underwater archaeology professional community that the Register's code of conduct did not adequately address underwater archaeology, particularly the ethics surrounding professional archaeologists working with or for salvagers.

Then Register President, Chuck Niquette, asked William Lees, former Register President and an underwater archaeologist, to study the issue and report back to the board. Lees, working with the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology, reported to the Board in 2006. He strongly suggested that the Register amend the code of conduct and disciplinary procedures to conform with ethical statements and principles of the Register's sponsoring organizations (AAA, SHA, SAA, and AIA) as well as the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Charter of the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage (1966) and the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001). The Board of Directors, while sympathetic and impressed by Lees' report, voiced two major concerns. First, the proposed amendments had not been vetted by past or present Grievance Coordinators. The lack of advice from those who had firsthand knowledge of cases involving underwater archaeology gave the board pause in making changes for which they could not foresee the consequences. Second, the Board felt that the issue of commercialism extended well beyond the confines of underwater archaeology. The selling of antiquities from sites that are actively being looted is a major business. The Board saw no reason to differentiate the ethics of professional archaeologists working for commercial ventures, be they on land or underwater.

Lees, along with Della Scott-Ireton of Florida Public Archaeology Network, graciously agreed to spearhead the effort to rewrite the proposed amendments. At the Register's Spring 2007 Board

of Directors meeting in Austin, Texas, the Board passed a motion, stating our intent to change Section 1 (The Archaeologist's Responsibility to the Public) of the code of conduct. Preliminary language for the change reads:

[An archaeologist shall not] be involved in the recovery, buying or selling of archaeological artifacts for sale or other commercial activity; or be employed by or contract with a company whose stated purpose is to recover archaeological artifacts for sale or other commercial purpose.

The motion was passed pending discussions with the Register's attorney, Nicholas Sacks, and with Patty Gerstenblish, President of the Lawyers' Committee for Cultural Heritage Preservation. Our intent is not put at risk those that work in museums or other institutions that charge entrance fees or similar situations. Instead, we want to restrict the amendment to archaeologists who knowingly work for companies or other commercial endeavors whose intent is to profit by the sale of illicit antiquities or archaeological objects. Discussions on final language are still ongoing. Our plan is to pass a motion to amend the code of conduct at the Fall meeting of the Register's Board of Directors.

I recognize that the issues embedded in this amendment are complex and controversial. Underwater archaeologists have long been divided on the ethics of working for those who intend to sell some or all of the objects recovered in the course of a salvage project. Some archaeologists, particularly classical archaeologists, work on texts and objects whose provenience is questionable. Many feel strongly that it is ethical to study objects of questionable provenience that will be lost to scientific study prior to sale. Of course, other archaeologists hold equally strong views to the contrary. That ethical issues are difficult comes as no surprise. But difficulty does not absolve us of responsibility. We have worked on this issue for three years. Our silence is telling, and it is now time to act.

If you have comments about our proposed course of action or would like to comment on any other Register matter, please contact me at jhaltschul@sricrm.com.



ARCHAEOLOGY'S HIGH SOCIETY BLUES

REPLY TO McGIMSEY

Lawrence E. Moore

Larry Moore is an archaeologist at Fort Hunter Liggett in California.

Recently, I suggested changes to American archaeology that could make our work more interesting to the public (Moore 2006). McGimsey (2006) replied. My suggestions were based on the observation that since archaeology is embedded within and supported by American society, the former mirrors trends in the latter. Over the last forty years an ideological transformation has changed America with a new dominant ideology emerging (Table 1). This change has been a typical Awakening, the concept that describes ideological transformations (McLoughlin 1978). Many archaeologists are already immersed in this new ideology; many more will follow. As there is no simple answer to McGimsey, I can only describe in broad terms this transformation and its impact on archaeology.

Romanticism Alternates with Enlightenment

I had argued that more fieldwork is needed, and that projects should be designed and marketed such that they attract the public (Moore 2006). To this, McGimsey (2006:4) replied:

But if this increased involvement by the public were to follow along the lines that Moore seems to envision, it would be a travesty. The public's attraction to archaeology must not be pandered to, but rather must be channeled so they can contribute to the ongoing effort to gain greater understanding of the human past. . . . [T]he only legitimate justification for digging is the need to recover, interpret, and preserve valuable scientific data.

His statement assumes that archaeologists unilaterally control archaeology, and that they can influence the public into serving archaeological goals. Such assumptions are nostalgic for the scientific high of American archaeology, years 1945–1980, when archaeologists did have more control over when, where, and why archaeology got done. In those Good Old Days archaeology served its internal needs and was part of the dominant national ideological consensus known as Liberal Protestantism that held sway in America circa 1890–1990 (McLough-

lin 1978; Pyle and Koch 2001). This rationalistic ideology privileges higher education, science, and evolutionary theory through an open minded theology. It is liberal in that it contrasts with (Protestant) Christian fundamentalism. Liberal Protestantism is allied with secular humanism, the ideology of nonreligious Western scientists, because it does not support the inerrancy of the Bible as fundamentalism does. Liberal Protestantism is the ideology of the now dethroned Protestant Establishment (Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists), which was the centerpiece of the broader hegemony known as White Anglo Saxon Protestant (WASP) America.

Based upon rationality, the Liberal Protestant era was similar to the eighteenth-century American Enlightenment with its climax in Federalism and Jeffersonian democracy wherein learned social elites controlled society. Forming early in the Third Awakening and gaining power throughout that era, Liberal Protestantism then became the driving force that created the twentieth-century political-military-industrial complex and the welfare state. Some of its core beliefs have been social progress, modernism, and the scientific management of society. This ideology was successful for about 70 years; it developed nuclear energy and put men on the moon. Beginning about 1960 and intensifying through the Vietnam War debacle, the Protestant Establishment and its ideological consensus broke down into a minority status (Kaufman 2004; Pyle and Koch 2001) because Americans became disillusioned with its leadership and distrustful of scientists managing society, especially after the Challenger disaster of 1986. Simply, the Protestant Establishment had lost its moral authority. Postmodernism refers to the diversity of romantic egalitarian values and ideas that have vied for control due to Liberal Protestant disestablishment. The culture wars of the 1980s and 1990s ended the Liberal Protestant Establishment and fragmented the entire WASP hold on America as Catholics, Jews, and many other non-Protestants gained social and political power. America is now a Post-Protestant society (Porterfield 2001) that does not have an organized core.

The new dominant ideology that has emerged since the rights

Table 1: The alternation between rational and intuitive eras in American history.

Era	Rational	Ideological transformation	Intuitive	Circa
Puritan Awakening		Х		1610–1640
Puritan Age of Faith			Χ	
First Awakening		X		1730-1760
Enlightenment age of reason	Χ			
Second Awakening		X		1800-1830
National Romanticism			Χ	
Third Awakening		Χ		1890–1920
Liberal Protestant age of science	Χ			
Fourth Awakening		Χ		1960–1990
Romantic Egalitarianism			X	

Sources: Adapted from Alsen (1996), Fogel (2002), and McLoughlin (1978).

conscientiousness of the 1960s is based in another old American concept, egalitarianism (Fogel 2000). This new egalitarianism is tolerant toward religion, atheism, science, mysticism, politics, and apolitical behaviors; it privileges none and concedes value to all. It is also a new form of laissez faire individualism, which gives it the unorganized character. The old WASP myth of Anglo Saxon monoculturalism has been replaced with numerous myths about a multicultural (meaning Post-Protestant) society. This new ideology is also romantic, motivated by intuition, imagery, emotion, and participatory behaviors. Literary critics and marketing professionals first recognized romanticism's broad based re-emergence in American society (Alsen 1996; Campbell 1987). Romanticism is the usual reaction to excessive rationality. Right brain and left brain cultural processes alternate in dominance. Once again in America, John Locke has been replaced by Ralph Waldo Emerson, Jeffersonian democracy by Jacksonian. Comparisons between this new romantic egalitarianism and the American Romantic Nationalism era with its Manifest Destiny and Gilded Age are appropriate.

With the return of romantic egalitarianism archaeologists have been losing control of a large portion of their profession, and, the reasons for doing archaeology have expanded beyond the pursuit of science into romanticism (Wallace 2004). In CRM archaeologists do not control when, where, or why archaeology gets done. They have input about these issues but nonarchaeologist-senior-managers are the ones who actually control funding and choose the development projects that get implemented, thereby controlling the amount of archaeological work. Likewise, since the passage of NAGPRA in 1990, Native Americans are participating more in the management of archaeology; their motivations for doing fieldwork likely support tribal concerns not scientific ones. Additionally, studies about archaeology as popular culture (Holtorf 2005, 2007; Lovata 2006) highlight that archaeologists do not seriously influence the public's engagement with archaeology, they do, however, describe the romanticism of popular archaeology.

Archaeologists now share their profession with many non-archaeologists and these others are becoming more aggressive with their claims to interpret the past. As there are several interest groups appropriating archaeology, archaeology is multilateral not unilateral.

Romantic egalitarianism is a form of American democracy that professional archaeologists have never experienced because the last time it held sway in America there was no profession of archaeology. Rationalists tend to believe in ascribed authority and orderly rule driven systematic society, they give exclusive moral authority to specialists, such as scientists. Under egalitarianism (equality of opportunity), exclusive privileges are not necessarily given to any group; moral authority is viewed as inclusive, offered to everyman. Egalitarianism creates an eclectic nonsystematic free-for-all type of society in which most everything, including archaeology, is up for grabs. Social equality is not an outcome of egalitarianism because success is idiosyncratic. Likewise, romanticism indicates that mainstream society is moved more by the heart than the mind, that storytelling is more effective than lecturing. Romanticism does not privilege rationality but considers it as just another emotion. For those who prefer being rational intellectuals, this is a conflicted environment.

Egalitarian Social Structures

Like the above issue, the next one also has deep roots in American history and culture. McGimsey (2006:4) made the following comment (the schism he refers to occurred between traditionalists defending Salvage Archaeology and progressives pursuing CRM during the 1970s and 1980s):

Should all aspects of Moore's vision of the practice of archaeology attract a following, I can foresee just such a schism developing again. This time it would be Moore's populists vs. the scientists.

Here McGimsey is casting the discussion in terms of moral

taxonomies, social categories derived from diverging values. He contrasts scientists versus populists with the insinuation that science is more worthy than populism. This is another version of so-called "high class" intellectualism versus commoner anti-intellectualism. Holtorf (2007:113) also identified this distinction.

American society currently has four moral classes (intellectuals, middle class, anti-intellectuals, and unacceptable). The first contrast is harsh, acceptable/unacceptable. Acceptable people are about 90 percent of the population; the other 10 percent are the unacceptable ones who are separated from mainstream society for some reason (criminals, mentally ill, etc.). Modern morals compel the belief that unacceptables can be reintegrated into society. The three acceptable classes still retain some of their eighteenth-century stereotypes about social stratification based on wealth, birthright, and education. During the Enlightenment rank in America was identified through those qualities and the upper class had them. The commoners were unsophisticated and uncouth. It was high class versus low class with an emerging middle class in between. Over time this switched from being a vertical ranking into a horizontal spectrum. That change occurred during the Second Awakening as the romantic egalitarian values of Jacksonian democracy emerged in America (Wilentz 2005). Later, during the Third Awakening, the high class/low class (this time referred to as high culture/low culture) conception was stair-stepped again (Levine 1988) as Liberal Protestant elites began placing "experts" in selected positions of authority. But, they could not re-create an aristocracy because many anti-intellectuals and middle-class members retained some power. In the Third Awakening the high arts and science became revered, sacralized, while popular culture was demoted. During the Fourth Awakening rising egalitarianism once again leveled highbrow society, raised popular culture, and demoted science. Television shows such as Marcus Welby, MD (1969-1976) used to portray infallible scientists living model family lives. Today, ER (1994–present) depicts the messy lives of fallible doctors. Scientists are now just average people because science has been desacralized. Highly educated professionals are no longer the role models of society, instead, college drop-outs such as Bill Gates are.

The two ends of this new egalitarian spectrum are well defined. On one end are those who view America as a meritocracy with education and intellectual prowess as markers of status. Intellectuals are about 10 percent of the population. These folks tend to view themselves as better than everyone else because they have impressive credentials or artistic talent. Most everyone else views them as snobs. When not promoting themselves they promote social agendas to make the world a better place, as they define it. On the other end are the anti-intellectuals, comprising about 30 percent of society. This

group includes most of the super rich, and it includes the numerous populists who challenge the intellectual authority of the other end (hence the term anti-intellectual). Many populists are self-ascribed rednecks seeking power and material accumulation, or they are perfecting the art of "just getting by." Populists are always reminding others that no one is better than them. While they openly demand equality they are always seeking an unequal advantage on life. In between the ends is the lump-all middle class, comprising the remainder of society. Here, people with all levels of education and wealth rub elbows. This heterogeneous group is generally unconcerned or ambivalent about intellectualism or sophistication. They recognize the values of education, talent, and equality; when asked to prioritize these values its members usually become conflicted because they also don't want to be seen as unfair to anyone. Fairness is a great concern of the middle class; members of the other two acceptable classes don't worry about it unless it affects them personally.

Under Liberal Protestantism archaeologists enjoyed an elevated status in society. Having a Ph.D. was the key to a privileged career path. Inversions of meritocracy were rare. Now, there are many paths to success and prestige in archaeology. Only universities maintain archaeological meritocracies, and even there Ph.D.s can be abused. In today's CRM, inversions of meritocracy occur frequently. M.A.s with much experience often have higher pay and more responsibility than Ph.D.s with less experience. Similarly, there are often situations were a B.A. with much experience might supervise someone with a graduate degree. CRM certainly started out as a highbrow endeavor aimed at protecting the most select of resources, as defined by experts. Today, egalitarian CRMers vacillate between everything is significant, nothing is significant, and avoiding significance determinations as much as possible. The egalitarian transformation made archaeology a conflicted middle class profession.

As the egalitarian transformation has not yet been recognized everywhere, many Americans, including archeologists, continue to stereotype "academic" endeavors as "high status" ones, instead of identifying them as middle class ones. This is an unnecessary holdover from the Liberal Protestant decades. The culture wars that continue are predictable. When archaeologists argue among themselves (e.g., the old schism), the dispute polarizes within pro-intellectual values, such as one side accusing the other of not being scientific enough, or it divides into science versus humanism. When archaeologists get into conflict with non-archaeologists, the dispute usually polarizes across the intellectualism spectrum, just as McGimsey warns. The oldest dispute that archaeologists have is with relic hunters (a blend of middle class and populist folks). Archaeologists and relic hunters don't mix because they polarize quickly, the intellectuals versus everyman, the cultured versus the

ARTICLE

uncouth. When the dispute gets heated, it rises to the next moral level. Archaeologists claim that relic hunters are unacceptable, like criminals; in response, the other side holds the center and claims that the snobs are being unfair.

During the era of Liberal Protestantism rational argument was often the winning technique for dispute resolution. Science usually trumped populism because of status differences. Today, rationalism is no longer a successful strategy because intuitive thought processes dominate society. Populism now generally trumps science. To survive in an egalitarian society, and to avoid future schism within the profession, archaeologists need to learn how to argue and debate from within the center of the middle class. During conflict archaeologists must seek fairness not rationality. Holtorf (2007:119–123) provides a Democratic Model that is an excellent approach.

Archaeology as the Affirmation of Democracy

I realize these ideas may bother some archaeologists. Balancing scientific ideals with fairness may seem like the "dumbing down" of archaeology, likewise, enabling the "unwashed" more access to the domain of archaeology will certainly be seen by some as a "travesty." However, archaeologists no longer have a privileged domain protected by a dominant rational ideology. Egalitarianism has once again leveled the playing field, and, romanticism has shifted dominant ideological perspectives from intellectualism to anti-intellectualism, from rationality to intuition. These changes are subtle and well advanced in American society; Al Gore's (2007) complaints about it are 30 years too late. Archaeologists are actually adapting. They have been calling themselves "storytellers" for more than a decade (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1998) and the phrase "democratic archaeology" is gaining currency (McDavid 2004; Wood 2002). These are signs that romantic egalitarian values are waxing within the profession and that values supporting "elitist archaeology" are waning.

Archaeologists have shifted moral categories, from stereotypical high-status experts to middle class "diplomats" (Latour 2004) negotiating the when, where, why, and who of archaeology. We are not alone. All of science has fallen off the Liberal Protestant pedestal. The respect and reverence that was once readily ascribed to scientists must now be hard fought as public skepticism of scientific moral authority remains high. Recognizing that something had gone awry, Horgan (1996) declared that science was dead, that there is nothing new to discover about life. We know he is wrong; there will be new truths discovered. Science will continue as a recessive trait in society until the next Awakening, maybe 40 years hence, when rationality will have a chance to rebound into dominance. Meanwhile, scientists will continue to provide what nonscientists really want-their lives enhanced, to live longer, their gasoline to be cheaper, and to be entertained in new ways. To

be successful in this new Gilded Age, the products of science need to be marketed and packaged in ways that satisfies the middle class. For archaeologists, that packaging should be multilateral, conflicted public archaeology.

References

Alsen, Eberhard

1996 Romantic Postmodernism in American Fiction. Rodopi, Atlanta. Campbell, Colin

1987 The Romantic Ethic and the Spirit of Modern Consumerism.
Blackwell Publishing, New York.

Fogel, Robert William

2000 The Fourth Great Awakening and the Future of Egalitarianism. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Gore, Al

2007 The Assault on Reason. The Penguin Press, New York.

Holtorf, Cornelius

2005 From Stonehenge to Las Vegas: Archaeology as Popular Culture. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

2007 Archaeology is a Brand! The Meaning of Archaeology in Contemporary Popular Culture. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, California.

Horgan, John

1996 The End of Science: Facing the Limits of Knowledge in the Twilight of the Scientific Age. Addison Wesley Publishing Company, Boston.

Kaufman, Eric P.

2004 The Rise and fall of Anglo-America. Harvard University Press, Boston.

Latour, Bruno

2004 Politics of Nature: How to Bring the Sciences into Democracy. Harvard University Press, Boston.

Levine, Lawrence

1988 Highbrow/Lowbrow: The Emergence of Cultural Hierarchy in America. Harvard University Press, Boston.

Lovata, Troy

2006 Inauthentic Archaeologies: Public Uses and Abuses of the Past. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, California.

McDavid, Carol

2004 Towards a More Democratic Archaeology? The Internet and Public Archaeological Practice. In *Public Archaeology*, edited by Nick Merriman, pp.159–188. Routledge, London.

McGimsey, Charles R.

2006 Letter to the Editor. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 6(4):4. McLoughlin, William G.

1978 Revivals, Awakenings, and Reform: An Essay on Religion and Social Change in America, 1607–1977. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Moore, Lawrence E.

2006 Going Public: Customization and American Archaeology. The SAA Archaeological Record 6(3): 16–19.

€ MOORE, continued on page 32



AMERIND-SAA SEMINARS

A PROGRESS REPORT

John A. Ware

John Ware is the Executive Director of the Amerind Foundation, Inc.

t the 2002 SAA meetings in Denver, Barbara Mills and I sat down with SAA President Bob Kelly to discuss a problem that I suspect has been experienced by many of our society members. How many times have you participated in symposia and presented papers at the annual meetings and were frustrated by the lack of opportunity at the meetings to discuss and debate important issues and exchange ideas of mutual concern with other panelists? Time constraints for sessions at the SAAs simply do not allow the kind of sustained interaction that occurs in a seminar over several days, and very few SAA symposia papers are assembled and edited for publication after the meetings.

Barbara and I had a partial solution to propose: The Amerind Foundation would assemble a panel of senior SAA members to select an outstanding symposium at the annual meeting of the SAA. We would then bring the participants to the Amerind Foundation in Arizona the fall following the meetings to participate in an intensive four-five day seminar where the kinds of intensive discussions that are so elusive at the annual meeting could take place. The Amerind would coordinate the work of the independent panel, pay for all seminar expenses, and then compile the papers at the end of the seminar so that they could be published by a major academic press. The SAA would assist by cosponsoring the program and the SAA's Washington office would provide advance copies of seminar proposals in the fall so that our panel could select a short list of symposia for the annual meeting.

Bob Kelly saw immediately that the proposal would be a winwin for both the SAA and the Amerind. The quality of SAA seminars would be enhanced by competition for an Amerind grant and the results of important SAA symposia would be synthesized and made available to a much larger audience. The Amerind would be assured of high-quality advanced seminars—an important part of our recently expanded scholarly programs—as well as a steady stream of quality publications that would benefit both the Amerind and the profession.

Over the next two years the SAA board approved the concept of a competitive seminar program and the Amerind Foundation assembled a panel of six senior SAA members who would serve three-year staggered rotations on the panel. Panel members were selected for their professional standing as well as topical and geographical areas of expertise. Barbara Mills served as the panel's first chair and our first meeting was in the fall of 2003 to select five finalist symposia for the Montreal SAA meetings. Applying for an Amerind Seminar grant couldn't be easier, since formal proposals are not necessary. All you have to do is check the appropriate box on the Session Abstract form (Form E) when application for a symposium is made in September. Session proposals are then forwarded to Amerind's panel which convenes in the fall to review proposals and select five finalist symposia to be evaluated at the spring meeting. Symposia proposals are each reviewed, discussed, and finally ranked, and then five finalists are selected on the basis of the significance and timeliness of the symposium theme, the quality of individual contributions, how well individual contributions address the core theme, and in the judgment of the panel, to what extent the symposium would benefit from the sustained interaction of an Amerind symposium.

At the annual meeting in the spring each finalist symposium is attended by at least two panel members who report their impressions back to the full panel on the last day of the meetings. The panel normally meets over breakfast and deliberations often go on for several hours as panel members discuss and defend their favorite symposia. The goal is to reach a unanimous decision on a winning symposium before the coffee runs out or the manager of the restaurant asks us to leave, whichever comes first.

Shortly after the meetings the organizers of the winning symposia are notified of their selection and asked for a formal written proposal that addresses seminar themes, organization, and a final participant list and paper titles. During this process the panel often takes a rather hands-on approach and may recommend that specific papers be amended or dropped, or that the

ARTICLE



Amerind Museum complex.

symposium organizers address additional related themes that were not part of the original program. The goal in all this, of course, is to ensure the highest quality seminar and publication. On the appointed date in the fall, seminar participants are flown to the Amerind for an intensive four- to five-day symposium where revised papers are presented and discussed and, it is hoped, important synthesis occurs (no failures to report in this area so far). After the symposium, authors and discussants have a couple of months to finalize their papers and synthetic chapters before a final manuscript is assembled and submitted to the University of Arizona Press for publication in a new series entitled *Amerind Studies in Archaeology*. The Amerind Foundation underwrites participant travel, food, and lodging costs, and subsidizes subsequent publication costs.

We feel that the Amerind Foundation is an ideal venue for seminars in anthropological archaeology. Founded in 1937, the Amerind is a private, nonprofit anthropology museum and research center located 60 miles east of Tucson in the Little Dragoon Mountains of southeastern Arizona. Situated in the spectacular rock formations of Texas Canyon, Amerind's 1600 acre

campus is home to a museum, fine art gallery, research library, visiting scholar residences, and a seminar house—the original 1930s home of Amerind's founder William Shirley Fulton—that can accommodate up to 15 scholars. One of the advantages of the Amerind is its physical isolation. The nearest town of any size is 20 minutes driving distance away, so the only distractions scholars are likely to find at the Amerind is the physical beauty of the foundation's remote high desert setting. Some of the most productive interactions at the Amerind occur during walks over our 10 miles of back roads where discussions are sometimes interrupted by deer, peccary, and coati sightings! (For these same reasons the Amerind is an outstanding short-term visiting scholar destination—please contact me if you'd like more information on our residencies).

The inaugural Amerind-SAA symposium was selected at the Montreal SAAs and convened at the Amerind in the fall of 2004. The symposium, entitled *War in Cultural Context: Practice, Agency and the Archaeology of Conflict,* was chaired by Axel Nielson and Bill Walker and brought together 13 scholars to explore the cross-cultural study of conflict by analyzing war as a form of



Patio of Fulton Seminar House.

practice. Our 2005 symposium, selected from the Salt Lake City meetings and organized by Stephen Silliman, looked at Native American and archaeological collaborations in research and education across North America. Entitled Indigenous Archaeology at the Trowel's Edge: Exploring Methods of Collaboration and Education, the symposium brought together case studies of archaeological collaborations with Native communities that might well serve as models of indigenous archaeology in the future. Last year's Amerind SAA seminar, from the annual meetings in San Juan, Puerto Rico, was a comparative look at the transition to early village lifeways on four continents. The symposium, entitled Early Village Society in Global Perspective, was organized and chaired by Matthew Bandy and Jake Fox. In late October 2007, we will be hosting an outstanding seminar from the Austin SAA meetings, Across the Great Divide: Continuity and Change in Native North American Societies, A.D. 1400-1900. Chaired by Laura Scheiber and Mark Mitchell, the symposium will examine colonial interactions between Europeans and Native North that we think may change the way we view colonial archaeology in the Americas.

Notice from the titles of these symposia that topical and geographical areas are not limited to the Southwest or northern

Mexico where most of Amerind's research has historically focused. Contrary to some early expectations, the Amerind panel has actually shied away from seminars with limited geographical or topical scope. As membership in the panel changes through time, these predilections are likely to change as well, but we do not want to discourage any proposals from seeking an Amerind grant. And since the application process involves nothing more than checking a box on the annual meeting application, I can think of few reasons not to apply.

Proceedings from the first three Amerind-SAA symposia are currently in press and we hope to see our first volume published in 2008. The books in each case are substantially more than collections of edited papers because all the papers are rewritten after the symposium to reflect insights that emerged from intensive discussions at the Amerind, and very often new synthetic chapters are added to clarify emergent themes as well. The proof will no doubt be in the pudding, but I suspect that publications coming out of the Amerind-SAA series will all make important contributions to anthropological archaeology.

The Amerind Foundation currently has funds to fully support only one SAA seminar a year, but as the program expands and

ARTICLE



Participants at Amerind's most recent SAA symposium, "Early Village Society in Global Perspective."

as additional funds are raised, we hope to expand our support of the SAA as well. Later this year and early next the Amerind will host two additional symposia from past SAA meetings that caught the eyes of panel members and were able to provide their own travel funds to and from the Amerind. This coming fall we are also hosting our first seminar from an American Anthropological Association symposium in 2006 entitled Choices and Fates of Human Societies: An Anthropological and Environmental Reader. This symposium, organized and chaired by Patricia McAnany and Norman Yoffee, will assemble scholars including archaeologists, social anthropologists, and environmental historians to examine and challenge some recent theories of societal growth and collapse such as those popularized by Jared Diamond and other writers. We hope this will be the first of many AAA symposia at the Amerind. The Amerind is also developing plans to launch a new seminar series dedicated to the synthesis of applied archaeology projects in North America. Stay tuned for more information on this exciting initiative (and please contact me if you have interesting ideas to share or projects to propose).

University of California, Berkeley Department of Anthropology



The Department of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley invites applications for a full-time tenure-track position in archaeology at the Assistant Professor level, pending budgetary approval. Appointment to begin July 1, 2008. We seek a scholar trained in anthropological archaeology to complement and enhance the theoretical and methodological strengths of our archaeology program. The successful candidate will have established a lab or field based research program in some area of environmental archaeology dealing with analysis of organic materials. Geographic area is open. The successful candidate should be prepared to contribute to regular instruction in the introduction to archaeology and/or introduction to biological anthropology required of all anthropology majors. The department is particularly interested in candidates who have experience working with students from diverse backgrounds and a demonstrated commitment to improving access to higher education for disadvantaged students. Applicants should send letter of interest with a current CV, statement of teaching experience, and names and addresses of three references by November 9, 2007 to:

Chair, Archaeology Search Committee Department of Anthropology 232 Kroeber Hall, MC 3710 University of California at Berkeley Berkeley, CA 94720-3710

The University of California is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

New Titles from the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA:



MOCHE FINELINE PAINTING FROM SAN JOSÉ DE MORO



By Dome McCleffond Donoid McCrefand, and Christopher & Donnan

By discussing and illustrating more than 200 painted venes from Son Javé de Moro, this volume provides insights about a community of ancient Peruvian potters who shared a distinctive painting title and lift a taxonating record of their achievement, une 2007

\$49.95 (paper), \$85 (cloth) 58N:1-921745-38-2 (paper) 1-931745-39-3 (cloth)

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF RITUAL



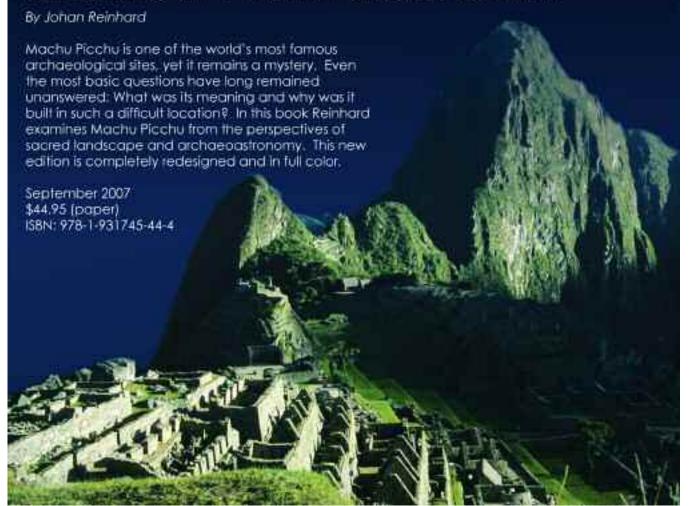
A wide spectrum of scholars discuss how ritual can be traced in archaeology and which ways thual research can go in the disciplate.

October 2007 \$40 (paper), \$70 (cloth) 68N, 978-1-931745-47-5 poper 978-1-931745-48-2 (cloth)

And Featuring:

Масни Ріссни:

EXPLORING AN ANCIENT SACRED CENTER





EMAIL X AND THE QUITO AIRPORT ARCHAEOLOGY CONTROVERSY

A CAUTIONARY TALE FOR SCHOLARS IN THE AGE OF RAPID INFORMATION FLOW

Douglas C. Comer

Douglas Comer is Vice-President for North America of The International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management, and Principal of Cultural Site Research and Management, Inc. of Baltimore.

n March of 2006, many archaeologists and preservationists around the world received a flurry of troubling emails. If the recipient were diligent and burrowed beneath layers of forwarding comments, she or he would eventually encounter what we will call here "Email X," which claimed that "Quito's new airport is beginning to take shape over hundreds of tombs, structures and villages. It is being plowed under, the whole lost civilization." The basis for this charge was that the writer knew a man who "used to dig out in the new airport site and he has shown me pictures of his digs and findings. They would be worthy of any modern museum. How can we protest the government and stop the construction?" Email X went on to say that free trade talks were going on, and so "we, as Americans, have been warned to stay low profile [sic]."

Like iron filings to magnets, these emails found their way to certain computers, in particular those at which sat people associated with international archaeological preservation and research organizations, including the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the ICOMOS International Committee for Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM), the World Archaeological Congress, and the Smithsonian Institution. Because I am Chair of US/ICAHM and a Vice-President for ICAHM, a good number of them reached me. I forwarded one and saved all of them. Then I began to wonder if by the simple act of forwarding I had lent credence to a charge that might well be unfounded.

In looking over the emails more carefully, I saw, eventually, that all were written or forwarded in response to claims of archaeological malfeasance made in Email X. When forwarding Email X, many did so by adding their own cynically humorous comments or expressions of concern. "The usual train wreck," said one. Several asked something along the lines of, "can't we do something to stop this?" As emails accreted, it became easier for subsequent readers, many of whom were familiar with instances of insensitivity by gov-

ernments and businesses toward cultural resources, to conclude that this was simply one more. None of the comments, however, offered independent corroboration of the charge. An anomaly was an email by an archaeologist writing from Australia who had worked in Quito for many years. This archaeologist said, "I take offense at [X's] communiqué disparaging the Ecuadorian government and archaeologists and the fact that it's being spread around all over the world." There were also rebuttals to the charges contained in Email X by various preservation professionals in Ecuador, including members of ICOMOS Ecuador, and a member of the Quito municipal council. The councilman outlined the need for the airport and said that archaeological investigations had been done to prevent damage to resources and to document those found. Emails defending the Ecuadorian preservation effort, however, were outnumbered by those that insinuated misconduct.

Perhaps even more, the perception of misconduct had taken on a life of its own. Anthropologist and journalist Roger Lewin suggested that systems as varied as rivers and cultures are dynamical, in that perturbations of flow, be the flow of water or information, produces currents that further influence flow. Just as a fallen tree produces an eddy in a river, so Email X generated a whirlpool of misinformation in the string of messages that followed behind it. The vortex became more powerful as it moved from computer to computer. A particularly regrettable outcome of this perturbation took form several weeks into the controversy. An email was written to the government of Ecuador by a number of archaeologists associated with a well-established and highly regarded research organization, which expressed dismay about the destruction of important archaeological resources, and doubt about the ability of the archaeologists working on the Quito airport site to deal with the materials that were being unearthed. As the basis for their alarm they cited Email X, which they said had been written by Dr. X.

In the interest of finding a constructive way to deal with the frequent reports of damage to archaeological resources that circulate by means of the Internet, I began an exchange of emails with X. By means of this exchange, I found that he was neither a Ph.D. nor an archaeologist. Further, he could not provide me with the name of an archaeologist with first-hand knowledge of the situation who shared his concerns. He was unwilling to provide me with the source of his information, because, he said, he feared reprisals. Why, then, did his allegations stir such concern on the part of the archaeological community? In part this might be attributed to an unfortunate coincidence: X and an established archaeologist have the same name.

In March of this year, I decided to utilize a family vacation to visit the Quito airport site. Arrangements were made with the assistance of Gustavo Araoz, the Executive-Director of US/ICOMOS, in coordination with ICOMOS Ecuador. By these means, I met with Gonzalo Ortiz Crespo, a member of the municipal council of Quito, and an advocate for both the cultural patrimony of Ecuador and the new airport. Planning and oversight of the airport development has been delegated by the central government to the city of Quito, in no small part through his efforts. The airport, he said, was needed for welldocumented safety reasons, and to place Ecuador, a country in which 67 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, in a more favorable economic position among the nations of the world. The airport project had been initiated 30 years ago. The existing airport, built 50 years ago in a plot of land of only 105 hectares, is at a very high altitude and surrounded by several neighborhoods, a combination of factors that had produced many fatalities. The new airport will be at a lower elevation and located in a plot of land of 1,500 hectares.

On the day that we met at his office, he took me on a tour of several nearby preservation projects in Quito that he had championed. Among them was the Metropolitan Cultural Center, hosting the Municipal Library, which contains an important collection of the scientific and cultural documents from the Colonial period. These run the gamut from maps to scores for Baroque music. The task of organizing this material and making it available for use by researchers has been an enormous one. Several other buildings in the historic core of Quito have been restored recently, including La Compañía de Jesús, one of the largest and most beautiful Baroque churches in South America.

The following day, Mr. Ortiz brought us to the airport site. The archaeologist in charge of the archaeological investigations there, Dr. María Aguilera, and her field coordinator, Stefan Bohorquez, provided us with a briefing of what had been done so far and plans for future research. The location for this briefing was in the laboratory set up on-site for the archaeological investigation, and it proceeded while two laboratory staff



worked on computers to enter data into an artifact catalogue and create maps utilizing a GIS program. She stressed that all of work had been inspected periodically by the Instituto Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural (INPC), the highest national authority on archeological and cultural sites. Further, no construction had taken place at the airport without the prior permission of Dr. Aguilera and the INPC. The archaeological research had been initiated as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the project, and had initially been conducted with funds set aside for this. Because of the complexity and importance of the findings at the site, however, the municipal corporation responsible for the project, CORPAQ, had taken over support of the research.

Archaeological survey of the area was begun in 2002. All of the areas where construction activities will occur were examined by means of 40 cm by 40 cm shovel test pits excavated to subsoil at intervals of 20 to 40 meters in the areas that were considered most likely to contain archaeological sites. Color aerial photographs had been examined as one strategy used to identify these areas. Areas that were deemed likely to contain archaeological resources fell into three discreet sectors, which together make up only 1.7 percent of the 1,500 hectares that lie within the airport project area.

No subsurface examination of Sector 1 was done because no construction will take place in this area. In Sector 2, Dr. Aguilera's team found a necropolis with 80 deep shaft tombs. In Sector 3, about 120 burials were found, of which 80 percent were shaft tombs. The deepest shaft tomb was 12 meters in depth. Some shaft tombs were in pairs, and others were in groups of three. All tombs had ceramic vessels; almost all had at least one complete ceramic vessel, some had several, and one had 17. All have been excavated. The tombs date to between A.D. 570—700.

ARTICLE

Excavated areas were taken down in 10 cm arbitrarily levels. This was necessary because the soil appeared homogenous: sandy with volcanic ash. Over 850 features were found during excavation, but no ceramic workshops, habitations, or even fire hearths. About 800 intact artifacts were found. These included complete ceramic vessels and several flutes and other musical instruments. The musical instruments were found in just some of the tombs, and might indicate that the people buried in the tombs were musicians. A good deal of faunal material was recovered, for the most part deer and camelid. In addition, approximately 35,000 potsherds were found, of which 4,000 to 5,000 are diagnostic. No masonry structures have been found and no living areas. Everything found is pre-Incan, and seems to be associated with the time period in which the tombs were constructed. Mr. Ortiz stressed the fact that the whole area of the new airport has been under agricultural exploitation since the Spanish conquest in the sixteenth century until 30 years ago under the hacienda system.

All crew members and monitors that have been involved with the archaeological research are paid. A crew of 45 has been maintained, and they have been working seven days a week with no holidays. If crew members have no applicable previous training, they are put through an orientation and training period. They are overseen by professional archaeologists. No students have been used. About \$700,000 has been spent on the archaeological research and monitoring so far.

Following the briefing, we visited the areas where shovel test pitting had taken place. Material evidence that subsurface archaeological excavations had been conducted in these areas included at least 15 two-meter square test pits that had been excavated in areas with concentrations of artifacts. As these pits were generally no deeper than two meters, they had been left open. The excavated shaft tombs had been refilled.

Work at the airport site and subsequent analysis is expected to continue for the next three years. In the year just ahead, monitoring will be done on a continual basis. Occasional isolated but important finds are being made. On the day that I visited the site, an isolated, decapitated skull was found on a bed of obsidian flakes. This was the first such feature found, I was told.

The archaeological team is proposing that specialized analyses be done of a wide range of recovered materials, including food remains and yeast at the bottom of ceramic vessels found in graves, as well as faunal material, soils, carbon samples, and DNA samples. Also, an analysis of spatial relationships among burials, artifacts, and features will be conducted.

A draft report on the fieldwork phase of the archaeological research has been prepared, which I have been informed contains over 2,000 pages. Recently, an executive summary was prepared in English. This can be obtained by request made to

the archaeological project director, Dr. Maria Aguilera (mapintag@andinanet.net).

In light of questions that have been raised concerning the professional qualifications of those directing the research at the new Quito airport site, I asked for and received the CVs of both the project director and the field coordinator. Both appear to meet the professional standards that would apply, for example, in the United States.

In summary, my observations and the materials that have been provided to me indicate that a great effort has been made by the proponents of the airport project in Ecuador and the project archaeologists there to conduct the appropriate research in accord with very high professional standards. To those who would like to evaluate their work personally, they offer a standing invitation for professional archaeologists to visit the site as I did. They would also welcome assistance, especially in the analysis of food remains in the ceramics found in the burials, and of human osteological remains.

The criticism of those in Ecuador associated with the airport project on the grounds that they insensitively and willfully destroyed an important portion of their country's heritage is clearly ungrounded. This incident seems especially unfortunate in that is was directed in large part toward people in the Ecuadorian government and in the Quito City Hall with the vision and courage to make an investment in the country's cultural resources, historic and prehistoric. These resources are not only of great scientific historical importance, but, as quickly becomes apparent to visitors, many are also beautiful and intriguing. Finally, from a strategic tourism point of view, the renovation of the historic resources of the country and the interpretation of the prehistoric ones that will be done at a museum to be constructed at the airport site makes wonderful economic sense, in that it should induce many people who fly through Quito on their way to the Galapagos Islands or the Amazon jungle to stay and enjoy these cultural resources.

Beyond the consequences of this incident to cultural preservation efforts in Ecuador, it also suggests to me that archaeologists and other scholars might well give thought to the modes of discourse appropriate to the Internet. Email has provided the archaeological and preservation communities with a way to quickly consult and collaborate about research and preservation projects and issues, and to rally support for endangered resources in time to take constructive action. Indeed, the speed of the medium is perhaps it greatest appeal. This being so, email messages are typically composed and sent quickly. Because the initial recipients are often well-known to the sender, the tone is often informal. Messages sent by email are not formulated with the care that is typical when matters of consequence are presented in overtly public forums, such as meetings, conferences, journals, or other juried publications.

ARTICLE

Yet the potential audience for any email is covert, as it can be much larger than that which might be accommodated in any conference hall. Further, those emails that most perturb the orderly flow of information are those most likely to be propagated through the medium, often with off-the-cuff remarks that can tacitly support the disruptive comment. At the very least, this should alert us to the need to be very careful in what we say and how we say it. That is, when email deals with matters of real consequence to research or preservation, it should adhere to same rules of verifiability, authority, and logic that are expected in scholarly work.

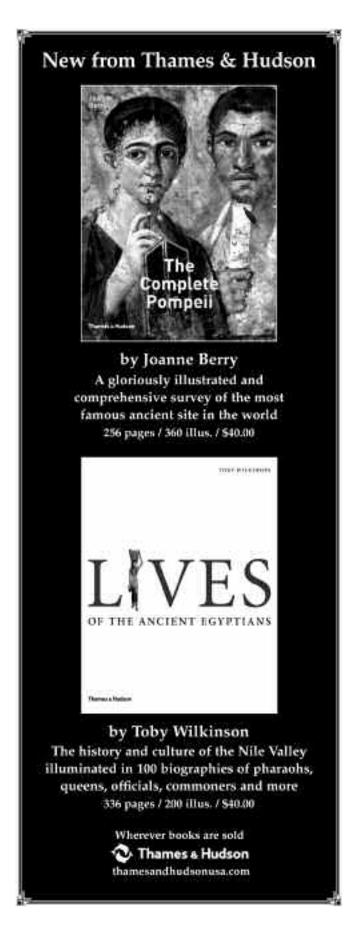
THE PRELIMINARY PROGRAM WILL BE MAILED TO ALL SAA MEMBERS ON DECEMBER 26!

AN ELECTRONIC VERSION WILL BE POSTED ON SAAWEB IN MID-DECEMBER.

THE PRELIMINARY PROGRAM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- EXCURSIONS
- ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEONS
- TRAVEL INFORMATION
- SPECIAL EVENTS
- HOTEL INFORMATION
- ADVANCE REGISTRATION FORM
- WORKSHOPS
- LIST OF EXHIBITORS
- PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

AND MUCH MORE!





IDENTIFYING THE GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS IN NEED OF MORE CRM TRAINING

German Loffler

German Loffler is a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at Washington State University.

ome analyses forecast that in the near future, American archaeology will "become a leisure industry that needs to be aggressively developed" (Moore 2005:13, 2006). Implied in these arguments is a growing rift between academically oriented archaeological pursuits and "other" archaeological pursuits—cultural resource management (CRM) or public archaeology (Gillespie 2004; Whitley 2004)—although not everyone agrees with this perspective (White et al. 2004). While these issues are not directly addressed here, recognizing where "CRM-oriented training" is missing in colleges and universities could prove useful in bridging academically oriented archaeology and "other" archaeological pursuits.

In this article, two models are used to identify the national distribution of "CRM-oriented training" in the U.S to illustrate which geographic divisions are in need of more CRM-oriented training. Three steps address this issue: (1) universities offering CRM training and a method to quantify that training are identified, (2) geographic partitions of the U.S. are used to allocate the CRM-training data, and (3) a model is developed to gauge whether a particular geographic division is oversaturated or underrepresented in CRM training.

CRM Training in the U.S.

Following Vawser (2004), I looked at the anthropology/archaeology web pages of 57 universities that had online course catalogs. Quantification of CRM training offered at universities can be difficult, since some universities offer classes in "units," while others are in "credits" or "course hours." In addition, different universities are on different scholastic schedules, such that one "three-unit" course in a program requiring 36 units to graduate on a semester system can not be easily compared with a "three-credit" course as part of a 50 credit program based on a quarter system. Attempts to derive a single "currency" for comparing programs are further complicated by the fact that not all detail their graduation requirements on line.

From the 57 departments offering specialized programs, degrees, courses, or some emphasis on CRM, I collected the following data: whether the program offers an M.A. or Ph.D. in CRM; how many CRM classes are offered, identified by "CRM" in course title; the number of classes with "CRM content," identified as classes with "CRM" in the syllabus course description and/or in the course title; and the number of university-offered CRM internships. Quantification of the "CRM training" data was achieved by allocating one point per CRM-focused class, one point per internship, and one-half point per course with CRM content. Excluding crossover between "courses with CRM" and "CRM-focused courses," this point system allotted a total of 98.5 "training points" to U.S. programs.

Evaluating the Distribution of CRM Training

I used two sources to assess the distribution of CRM training: the U.S. Census Bureau regional and division partitions (Figure 1; Table 1), and the U.S. Court of Appeals and District Court partitions (Figure 2; Table 2). I modified these by removing Alaska and Hawaii to direct this effort to the lower 48 states.

Three predictive variables—weighted population size in 2005, weighted number of NADB reports filed from 2000–2004, and weighted number of CRM firms in 2006—were evaluated using these geographical divisions to suggest which regions are in more need of CRM-oriented training.

First, the "CRM-training points" were allocated to both the Census and Court District divisions by summing each of its states' contributions. Second, each division's allocated points are compared to the division's suggested points based on population size, number of NADB reports filed, and number of CRM firms. In other words, each geographic division had a suggested "CRM points value" assigned to it based on the weighted values of the three predictive variables as calculated by the summation of each state's contribution to that particular division.

Census Bureau Divisions

Suggested CRM point value based on the geographic partitioning of the U.S. into the census bureau's divisions are compared to actual CRM point value per division in Figure 3. Based solely on population, we can see that the actual points for the East North Central, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and West South Central divisions fall below the predicted CRM training value. Based on the number of NADB reports filed in the East South Central, Middle Atlantic, Mountain, West North Central, and the West South Central divisions, these areas are in need of more CRMoriented training. Lastly, if we suggest CRM point values on number of CRM firms found in each division, then the New England, South Atlantic, West North Central, and the West South Central divisions are all lacking in CRM-oriented train-



Figure 1: The U.S. Census Bureau's nine divisions.

Table 1. The U.S. Census Bureau Regional and Division Partitions.

U.S. Census Bureau	States
New England	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont
Middle Atlantic	New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania
East North Central	Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin
West North Central	Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota
South Atlantic	Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia
East South Central	Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee
West South Central	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas
Mountain	Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming
Pacific	Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington

ing. While each weighted variable predicts a different CRM training value for each of the nine divisions, overall it can be seen that the West South Central division is most in need of CRM training. Also in need are the East North Central, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and the West North Central divisions.

U.S. Court District Divisions

CRM point values predicted by population, quantity of NADB reports filed, and numbers of CRM firms distributed by court districts are compared to actual CRM point values per division in Figure 4. Looking at CRM training value expectations based on population, we notice that the 2nd through 8th and 11th court districts could use more CRM-oriented training. Predicted CRM training value based on NADB reports filed per division suggests that the 2nd, 8th, 10th, and 11th distinct could benefit from more CRM-oriented-training. Lastly, by looking at predicted needs based on the number of CRM firms per district, the emerging picture shows that the 2nd–4th and 6th–8th court district need more CRM-oriented training. While each variable suggests a different need, the overall picture indicates that when partitioning the country by its court districts, that the 2nd, 4th, and 8th court district are in the most need of

more CRM training, followed by the 3rd, 6th, 7th, and 11th court districts, which would also benefit from more CRM training offered by its universities.

Population Growth Considerations

Lastly, the fastest growing zones and the fastest growing states are considered, for they predict which zones will likely need more CRM training in the future. An increasing population is statistically correlated with increasing number of CRM firms (Figure 5; $r^2 = .661$, p < .001) and, hypothetically, an increasing number of filed NADB reports.

The growth of each state was computed from the 2000 and 2005 population estimates, and partitioned into both the U.S. Census and U.S. Court District divisions. The three fastest growing Census divisions are the South Atlantic, the Pacific, and West South Central. The CRM training value based on the Census Bureau's nine districts (Figure 3) illustrates that the Pacific is oversaturated with CRM training based on all three variables: population, number of NADB reports filed, and number of CRM firms. This makes the district well positioned in the short term as the Pacific division has the states with the first and ninth fastest growing populations in the country—California and Washington, respectively. However, the model implies that both the South Atlantic and West South Central district are in much need of additional CRM training, a trend that becomes more evident when considering that these regions have five of the top 10 growing states: Texas (second), Florida (third), Georgia (fourth), North Carolina (sixth), and Virginia (seventh).

The four fastest-growing U.S. Court divisions are the 9th, 11th, 5th, and 4th districts. By all three measures, the 9th district is oversaturated with CRM training, which again predicts it should fair well in the near future. The 4th court district could stand more training based on the lack of CRM

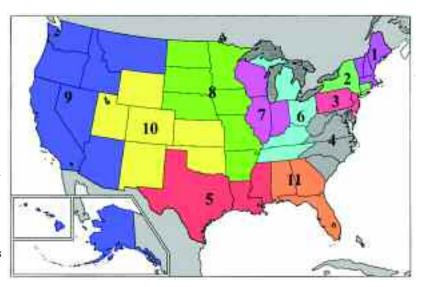


Figure 2: The U.S. Court's 11 districts.

Table 2. U.S. Court of Appeals and U.S. District Court Partitions.

U.S. Court of Appeals and U.S. District	
Court	States
District 1	Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rohde Island
District 2	Vermont, New York, and Connecticut
District 3	Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware
District 4	District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina
District 5	Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas
District 6	Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, and Tennessee
District 7	Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin
District 8	Arkansas, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota
District 9	Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington
District 10	Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wyoming
District 11	Alabama, Florida, and Georgia

firms, while the 11th court district lacks CRM training based on the number of NADB reports filed in proportion to the CRM point value their universities offer. The 4th, 5th, and 11th Court Districts are also underrepresented as suggested by CRM training values based on weighted population estimates; this is especially notable since these districts also include five of the top 10 growing states, as indicated above.

Discussion and Conclusions

The nature of CRM-training data makes it difficult to quantify. Nevertheless, the dataset developed here allows for some statements about the distribution of CRM training across the lower 48 states. The dataset allows for different methods of assessing which geographic divisions are in need of more CRM training; the dataset would merit updates every few years.

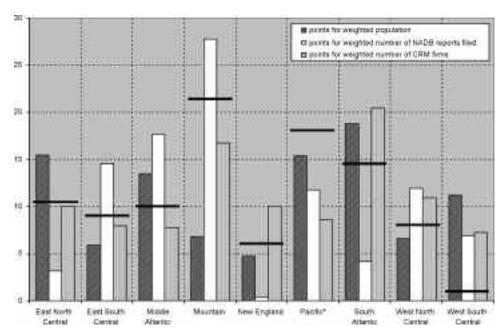


Figure 3: "CRM-training-points" distributed on Census Bureau's nine divisions weighted for population, number of NADB reports filed, and number of CRM firms.

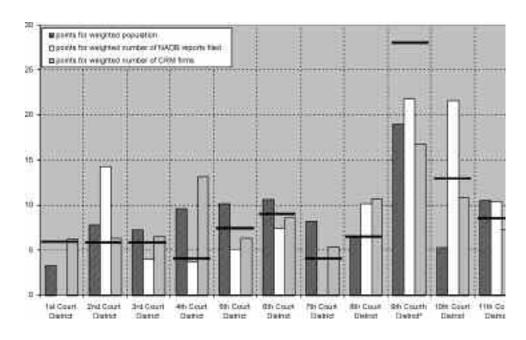


Figure 4: "CRM-training-points" distributed on U.S. Court Districts' 11 divisions weighted for population, number of NADB reports filed, and number of CRM firms.

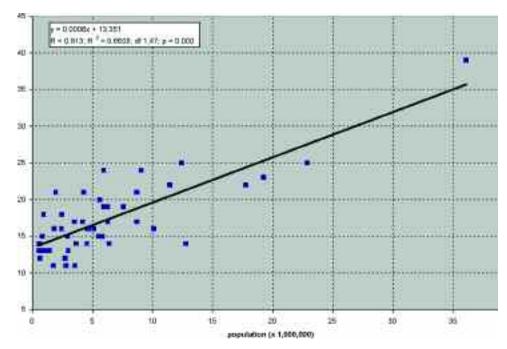


Figure 5: State population vs. number of CRM firms per state.

Each variable used to suggest CRM-training value per region is not without shortcomings. The argument for using population as a proxy measurement for need of CRM training has its limits. Likewise, the number of NADB reports filed is not without its problems or by any means a complete up-to-date dataset. The number of CRM firms per geographic division is not dependent on that division's CRM-training opportunities—for example, migration of trained CRM specialists to CRM firms in different states obviously occurs. The models do not directly address all of the trends worrying observers of CRM, public, and academic archaeology (e.g., Clark 2004; Moore 2005, 2006; Whitley 2004). Nor are the models presented here meant to spur any particular university to add more CRM-oriented courses. Rather, the goal was only to identify national trends in CRM training and geographic zones that could benefit from more training opportunities.

Acknowledgments. For encouragement, ideas, and positive feedback, I'd like to thank Matt Landt. All mistakes and shortcomings remain my own.

References Cited

Clark, G. A.

2004 Status, Context, and History in American Academic Archaeology. The SAA Archaeological Record 4(2):9–12. Gillespie, S. D.

2004 Training the Next Generations of Academic Archaeologists. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 4(2):13–17. Moore, L. E.

2005 A Forecast for American Archaeology. The SAA Archaeological Record 5(4):13-16.

2006 CRM: Beyond Its Peak. The SAA Archaeological Record 6(1):30-33.

Vawser, A. M. W.

2004 Teaching Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management. The SAA Archaeological Record 4(2):18-19.

White, N. M., B. R. Weisman, R. H. Tykot, E. C. Wells, K. L. Davis-Salazar, J. W. Arthur, and K. Weedman

2004 Academic Archaeology is Public Archaeology. The SAA Archaeological Record 4(2):26–29.

Whitley, T. G.

2004 CRM Training in Academic Archaeology. The SAA Archaeological Record 4(2):20-25.



SAA 75th Anniversary Campaign 2007 Annual Report

The year 2010 will mark the 75th anniversary meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. To celebrate this achievement, all SAA members have been asked to invest in the SAA's next 75 years through an endowment gift.

The SAA is the primary professional organization for archaeologists throughout the western hemisphere. Its mission is very broad, and it can achieve that mission more confidently and effectively by developing its endowments. Strong endowment funds will allow the SAA to take actions that aren't dependent solely on annual membership dues.

The 75th Anniversary Campaign to add \$500,000 to the SAA endowments began in the fall of 2005. Two years later, we are almost half way to this ambitious goal, with over \$240,000 received in gifts and pledges.

The SAA Fundraising Committee, Board, and staff would like to thank each of the 442 campaign donors listed here and on the following pages for their commitment to the SAA's future.

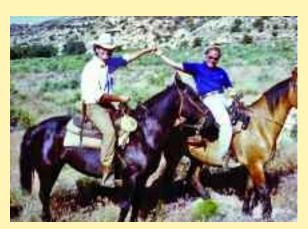
Leadership Gifts

\$10,000 & above Bruce & Sandra Rippeteau

\$7,500-\$9,999
Tobi & John Brimsek
Hester A. Davis
William H. Doelle & Linda L. Mayro
George H. Odell
Lynne Sebastian

\$5,000-\$7,499
Patricia Gilman & Paul Minnis
Michael Glassow & Anabel Ford
Lynne Goldstein
William Lipe
Vergil E. Noble
Donald J. Weir
Richard B. Woodbury

\$2,500-\$4,999
Ken & Jane Ames
Wendy Ashmore
Susan Bender & Richard Wilkinson
Jefferson Chapman
Linda Cordell
George L. Cowgill
Jeffrey Dean
Christopher Dore
Robert L. Kelly
Martha Rolingson
Miriam Stark & Jim Bayman
David Hurst Thomas & Lorann P. Thomas



Leadership Gift donor Bruce Rippeteau (above, left) explains his support of the campaign: "Serious financial giving to one's foremost professional society is, I think, one of the several duties of an archaeological career." Major thanks go to all the Leadership Gift Donors listed here.

CRM Firms Leadership Challenge Gifts

\$10,000 and above Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. Desert Archaeology, Inc. Statistical Research, Inc.

\$5,000-\$9,999 Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. William Self Associates, Inc.

\$2,500-\$4,999 EDAW Soil Systems, Inc.

Thanks to all the General Campaign Donors

\$1,000-\$2,499 Ray B. & Jean M. Auel Garry J. Cantley Emily McClung De Tapia Karen Hartgen in memory of **Charles Fisher** Thomas F. King Teresita Majewski Richard D. Maurer Francis P. McManamon Vivian B. Morales Richard Pailes Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group Sarah H. Schlanger Dean R. Snow Joe E. Watkins Larry J. Zimmerman

\$500-\$999 anonymous (1) Dawn A.J. Alexander David G. Anderson Jane Eva Baxter & Theo Gordon Nancy S. Bernard Alan P. Brew **Greg Cleveland** Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh Margaret W. Conkey Cathy Lynne Costin & Mitchell Reback Jon & Cathy Driver T. J. Ferguson Maria Franklin

W. Michael Gear & Kathleen O'Neal Gear Sarah Herr Roberta Jewett Keith W. Kintigh Janet E. Levy Alexander J. Lindsay, Jr. Barbara Little Katherine M. Moore Dan & Phyllis Morse Madonna L. Moss & Jon Erlandson Sarah & Phil Neusius Timothy K. Perttula Mary J. Piper Barry A. Price Alison E. Rautman Nan A. Rothschild Patricia Rubertone Katharine C. Ruhl Jeremy Sabloff Kenneth E. Sassaman, Jr. Julie K. Stein University of Arizona Press Patty Jo Watson Ernest A. Wiegand

Up to \$499 anonymous (11) David R. Abbott Richard V. Ahlstrom Jean S. Aigner C. Melvin Aikens Ricardo Alegria Elizabeth Alexander



A goal of the SAA's education program – to bring archaeology into K-12 classrooms.

The Public Education Endowment Fund was established in 1997 and helps support SAA's public education activities which currently include organizing workshops that reach out to educators, exhibiting the Archaeology Education Resource Forum at professional meetings, publishing resource materials for educators, and supporting the Network of State and Provincial Archaeology Education Coordinators. An immediate goal is to enhance the Society's role in public education by providing funds to convert SAA's part-time staff position of Manager, Education and Outreach to full-time allowing the Society to expand and enrich this crucial program.

Carol Ambruster **Amerind Foundation** Daniel S. Amick William Andrefsky, Jr. Roger Anvon Risa Diemond Arbolino Traci Ardren Jeanne E. Arnold Constance Arzigian Marguerite Badovinac Shane A. Baker Suzanne Baker Jesse Ballenger Sherene Baugher Elizabeth Benchlev **James Benedict** Anna S. Benjamin Ann C. Bennett-Rogers Alice Berkson Christopher Bevilacqua Marcia Bezerra Margaret C. Biorn Terje G. Birkedal Michael S. Bisson & Marilyn S. Steely M. James Blackman Bonnie A. B. Blackwell Paul Blomgren John D. Bogatko Paul D. Bovd Janet Brashler George H. Brauer John H. Broihahn Elizabeth M. Brumfiel Susan B. Bruning Reid A. Bryson

Adrian L. Burke

Jo Ellen Burkholder Michael S. Burney William E. Butler John E. Byrd Catherine Cameron & Stephen Lekson Mary Camozzi Susan Marie Carlo Kelli Carmean Scott L. Carpenter Nicholas Chapin James P. Charton Charles D. Cheek Beverly A. Chiarulli Scarlett Chiu Jeffery J. Clark Charles R. Cobb James W. Cogswell Andrew C. Cohen Sally J. Cole Jack C. Collins Debra Corbett Ellen Cummings Nicholas David Leslie B. Davis Sharon S. Debowski Linda K. Derry Mary Didier Dena F. Dincauze E. James Dixon Walter A. Dodd Patricia Douthitt Elsbeth L. Dowd Alan S. Downer Elinor F. Downs David E. Dovel Andrew I. Duff

Nicholas P. Dunning Patricia A. Dunning Tabitha F. Eagle William P. Eckerle Richard Edging Cynthia J. Eischen Leslie E. Eisenberg Melissa Goodman Elgar David V. Ellis Ernestine S. Elster Phoebe Eskenazi Helen Fairley Carl R. Falk Elizabeth A. Fanjoy Grayal E. Farr Terence Fifield Agapi Filini **Daniel Finamore** Paul R. Fish Ben Fitzhugh Antonia E. Foias Pam Ford Marion Forsyth Don Fowler **Edward Friedman** Veronica H. Frost Robert E. Fry David N. Fuerst Sherwood Gagliano Lynn H. Gamble Ervan G. Garrison Lee S. Gee D. Gifford-Gonzalez Daniel M. Gilmour Dennis Gilpin Jeffrey B. Glover A. S. Goldsmith Andrew "JR" Gomolak Kurt E. Gongoske James H. Gordon Martha Graham Roger C. Green Robert E. Greengo T. Weber Greiser Linda Grimm Phredd Groves Barbara J. Gundy Karl Gurcke Judith A. Habicht-Mauche Barbara Ann Hall Reed J. Hallock Julia E. Hammett Donald L. Hardesty John Harris, Jr. Peter D. Harrison Francis B. Harrold, Jr. Karen G. Harry Rebecca Hawkins Kelley A. Hays-Gilpin

Steve Heipel

Joseph M. Herbert Fred Hiebert William R. Hildebrandt Mary R. Hopkins Sarah E. Horgen Margaret Howard Charlene D. Hutcheson Johna Hutira **Sherry Hutt** Stephen S. Israel Brantley Jackson Kaitlyn N. Jeffrey Amber L. Johnson L. Lewis Johnson A. Trinkle Jones Arthur A. Joyce Kathryn Kamp Kimberly Kasper Kathleen L. Kawelu **Edward Keenan** Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati Nancy Kenmotsu W. Gregory Ketteman Maureen Kick A.M. U. Klymyshyn Patricia J. Knobloch Shannon D. Koerner Robert D. Kuhn Susan M. Kus Mary L. Kwas **Steven Lakatos** Jeffrey Lalande Patricia M. Lambert Jacqueline A. Landry Joanne Lea Paul D. Lemaster, II Shereen Lerner Ricky Lightfoot Marlene S. Linville Dorothy T. Lippert Ronald D. Lippi



CRM projects play a major role in American archaeology today, and CRM firms are providing a big boost to the campaign.

Lonnie C. Ludeman Sheryl Luzzadder-Beach Margaret M. Lyneis Joanne MacGregor-Hanifan Joanne Mack Joanne Magalis Ann L. Magennis Michael Magner Aline Magnoni John J. Mahonev **Robin Elise Mains** Linda R. Manzanilla Robert Mark William H. Marquardt Roger D. Mason W. Bruce Masse Patricia A. McAnany Joy McCorriston Steven R. McDougal Jeanette A. McKenna Peter J. McKenna

R. Bruce McMillan Lawrence Meier Lewis C. Messenger, Jr. Phyllis E. Messenger Jack Mever Elizabeth J. Miksa Glenda F. Miller Barbara J. Mills Tom Minichillo Mark D. Mitchell Jeffrey M. Mitchem Jeanne M. Moe Hattula Moholy-Nagy Anntoinette Moore Palmyra A. Moore Michael J. Moratto E. Morenon Vera E. Morgan Raymond G. Mueller Mickie M. Murin Carole L. Nash Ben A. Nelson Margaret C. Nelson Anna Neuzil in honor of Grace Doschka Michael Nowak Barbara H. O'Connell

The Native American Scholarships Fund was established in 1988 to foster a sense of shared purpose and positive interaction between the archaeological and Native communities. The Fund has grown thanks to donations of book royalties, contributions from individuals and organizations, and the proceeds from silent auctions. In 1998, SAA began awarding an annual Arthur C. Parker Scholarship, which supports training in archaeological methods and theory for Native peoples from the United States and Canada who are students or employees of tribal cultural preservation programs. The scholarship is named for SAA's first president, who was of Seneca descent.

Michael Nowak
Barbara H. O'Connel
Hilkka I. Oksala
Maxine H. Oland
Astrida Blukis Onat
Joel Palka
Jeff Parsons
Paul N. Parsons
B. Gregory Paulus
Ann Phillips
Linda J. Pierce
Anne Pike-Tay
Todd A. Pitezel
Virginia S. Popper
Alice W. Portnoy

Stephen Post William Puppa Burton L. Purrington K. Anne Pyburn Teresa P. Raczek Janet Rafferty Gerry R. Raymond **Bruce Ream** Jennifer R. Richman Niels R. Rinehart Victoria Robertson Thomas R. Rocek James Rock Matthew J. Root Leah Rosenmeier David W. Rupp Nerissa Russell Phyllis Saarinen Daniel H. Sandweiss Robert F. Sasso Andrew H. Sawyer Steven Schmich John W. Schoenfelder Sissel Schroeder James Schumacher Paddy Schwartz Donna J. Seifert Michael Selle Anthony Frank Servello Richard Starr Shepard Rita Shepard Sarah C. Sherwood Juliana Shortell Kanalei Shun E.A. Silva Shari M. Silverman **Alan Simmons**

Scott E. Simmons

Arleyn Simon Carla M. Sinopoli S. Alan Skinner Karolyn E. Smardz Burton T. Smith George S. Smith Monica L. Smith Phyllis E. Smith Shelley J. Smith Kimberly Spurr Richard B. Stamps James J. Stapleton Darby C. Stapp Andrew M. Stewart Robert Stokes Karen E. Stothert Bonnie W. Styles Nina Swidler **David Tarler** W. R. Teegen Diane L. Teeman Lee Terzis Mary Stevenson Thieme Raymond H. Thompson Dr. V. Ann Tippitt Silvia Tomaskova Peter Topping D Ann Trieu Tiffany A. Tung Tom D. Turner University of Pennsylvania Press University Press of Florida Patricia A. Urban Jeff Van Pelt Christine S. Van Pool Carla R. Van West

Anne Wolley Vawser

The SAA Endowment Fund was established in 1985 and helps insure the future of the SAA. Income from this general endowment provides long-term financial security, keeps dues more affordable, and helps the SAA fulfill its mission through the Annual Meeting; quality publications such as American Antiquity, Latin American Antiquity, and The SAA Archaeological Record; and programs in governmental affairs, public relations, and professional development.

Karen D. Vitelli Henry Wallace LuAnn Wandsnider Alvin D. Wanzer John A. Ware Jenny A. Waters Malcolm C. Webb Laurie Webster Paul D. Welch Alice Wellman E. Christian Wells Barbara White Robert Whitlam Catrina Whitley Peter Whitridge Jerry D. William Ray Williamson Elizabeth Wilmerding Kathryn Winthrop Renata B. Wolynec Gail K. Wright James C. Wright Virginia A. Wulfkuhle Alison Wylie

Jason Yaeger Takeshi Yanagisawa Lisa C. Young Pei-Lin Yu Jacqueline Zak Michael S. Zatchok Judith Zeitlin Kari A. Zobler



Kristin Baker of Howard University served an internship in the SAA's Washington, D.C. office. The internship was funded from the SAA General Endowment's earnings. Kristin is shown here assisting at the Annual Meeting in Austin, Texas.

It's not too late to join the campaign to celebrate the SAA's 75th!

Make your donation or pledge on-line at www.saa.org, or use the form on the back inside cover. If you have any questions, please contact Tobi Brimsek at +1 202-789-8200.

Thank you!

This donor list is current through June 23, 2007 and includes gifts of publication royalties.





CAN THE DISSERTATION BE ALL THINGS TO ALL PEOPLE?

John D. Rissetto

John Rissetto is a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico.

he career trajectories of today's archaeology graduate students are changing. Many students no longer enter graduate school with the intent of pursuing an academic position, but now frequently seek alternative nonacademic opportunities to apply their archaeological training. To adjust to this reality, students and departments are adapting and modifying their academic curricula to include classes and projects relevant to the application of archaeology in the public, private, and government sectors. A critical piece of the academic curriculum is the doctoral dissertation. Traditionally, the dissertation has been a chapter-based, book-length monograph designed to demonstrate a student's ability to thoroughly carry out an original, single-topic research project from start to finish. Unfortunately, this form of dissertation is frequently interpreted by students as a final rite of passage that must be endured irrespective of its immediate relevance to their nontraditional professional goals. If the reality of today's archaeology is changing, shouldn't the approach to the dissertation change with it?

This article addresses the question of whether there is room in the archaeology curriculum for an alternative format to the traditional doctoral dissertation. This alternative format would not change the function of the dissertation, but would provide students with another way to present their research. Instead of creating a single topic, chapter-based, book-like traditional dissertation, students would produce a dissertation consisting of individual, thematically organized, publishable articles, prefaced by an introduction and summarized in a conclusion. The articlebased format would not only offer students an alternative method for presenting their dissertation research at the end of their graduate career, but it could also serve as a roadmap to be followed during their academic careers. This paper highlights four ways a student, whose research is appropriate, will benefit from the alterative format dissertation: (1) the duration of time needed to complete the graduate program, (2) scholastic development, (3) career direction, and (4) research dissemination and publication. The goal is to foster a dialogue between archaeology graduate students and university faculty about how the article-based dissertation format can help prepare graduate students to be active participants in today's expanding job market in archaeology.

To investigate this question, I interviewed 18 anthropology faculty members and 16 members of the graduate student body from all four subfields (archaeology, biological anthropology, ethnology/linguistics, and human evolutionary ecology [HEE]) at the University of New Mexico (UNM). The interviews included nine of the ten active members of the archaeology faculty. Names of students and faculty are not reported in this paper. The interviews were not intended to directly reflect the specific views and practices of the UNM Department of Anthropology, but purely as a gauge for the general opinions of a very small sample of students and faculty directly associated with the wider world of anthropology.

The interviews with students and faculty explored two main issues. First, participants were asked if they were aware that an article-based dissertation option is available within the department. Second, they were asked if they would consider this option, based on how it would influence a student's time in the program, professional development, career path, and dissemination of dissertation-related research. From my interviews, I found that the knowledge and opinions of both students and faculty about these two issues were primarily dependent on their subfield.

In 2002, the faculty of UNM's Department of Anthropology, at the behest of the biological anthropology and HEE subfields, instituted the option of an article-based dissertation format for all anthropology subfields. The anthropology format was modified from the article-based dissertation design originally created by the UNM's Department of Biology.

Dissertation Formats

Based on my interviews with anthropology faculty, there was a consensus about the overall purpose, direction, and goal of the doctoral dissertation. It is intended to demonstrate a graduate student's ability to create an original research project that incorporates new or existing data to advance the current state of

ARTICLE

knowledge on a specific subject. They believe a dissertation should require the student to:

- 1. formulate an original research topic or question
- 2. secure funding to conduct research (preferably from outside their college or university)
- 3. carry out research
- 4. analyze data
- 5. write up the results

The 2006—2007 UNM Catalog (http://www.unm.edu/%7Eunmreg/catalog.htm) defines the traditional dissertation as a "single written document, authored solely by the student, presenting original scholarship." It should address a single research topic organized through a unified set of individual chapters (e.g., introduction, theory, literature review, methodology, analysis, results, discussion and conclusion). The article-based dissertation format (p. 83) is "defined by the graduate unit, [and] consists of a collection of related articles prepared and/or submitted for publication or already published." The written format for the article-based dissertation for all anthropology subfields is explicitly stated in the UNM Department of Anthropology graduate student handbook (pp. 26—27, http://www.unm.edu/%7eanthro/students/gradhandbook.pdf). This format includes:

- a. a general introduction
- b. articles or manuscripts should be arranged as chapters in logical sequence, separated by transition material that establishes the connection between the various articles
- c. a synthetic conclusion that provides a cumulative overview for all presented articles
- d. a complete bibliography from all articles
- e. any additional materials suitable for an appendices not presented in the published articles

Given that the first four dissertation requirements remain the same for both the traditional and article-based dissertation formats, should it then be left to the graduate student and their committee to decide which format best prepares the student for a career in academic or nonacademic archaeology?

Divisions between Subfields

Each interviewed faculty member, regardless of subfield, was aware that the article-based dissertation format option was available to all anthropology graduate students. However, the students' knowledge varied depending on their subfield and/or personal associations between subfields. In general, faculty and students from biological anthropology and HEE were quick to adopt the article-based option. In contrast, faculty and students from archaeology and ethnology/linguistics have been reluctant to incorporate this format into their curricula. Based on the interview responses, this may be due to a philosophical division that exists between the humanistic (ethnology and linguistic) and scientific (biological anthropology and human evolutionary ecolo-

gy) sides of anthropology. Depending on academic institution, this division has left archaeology somewhere in the middle.

Interviewed ethnology/linguistic faculty and students were of the opinion that the article-based dissertation was not immediately applicable within their subfield. Their explanation centered on the humanistic nature of their research, which requires the length and breadth of a single monograph to clearly address methodological and theoretical issues. Students saw the usefulness of the traditional dissertation as mainly a primary reference for future publishable articles. The faculty believed it is a necessary exercise to prepare students to write single-author books. This form of presenting research was described as one of the most important skills for future success in predominately academic positions. It also represents the often individualized style of research, analysis, and write-up that frequently does not involve cross-disciplinary collaboration. Both faculty and students explicitly acknowledged the need for a student to have an established publication record before they graduate. However, it was implicit that students were responsible for finding the time or training to accomplish this, because their immediate energies should be focused on the dissertation.

The biological anthropology and HEE faculty and students reported that they had already fully incorporated the articlebased dissertations format into their curriculum and were very satisfied with the results. The rationale for this transition was based in part on the nature of their disciplines that are rooted in the empirical sciences of biology and ecology. Their focus on the quantification of the physical and social aspects of the human (ancestral and present) experience lends itself to the direct investigation and summary of specific research questions. The logistical organization of this research model often necessitates the collaborative efforts of multiple researchers who work either directly or indirectly on student projects. Neither subfield emphasizes the importance of a single-authored book over peerreviewed articles. This is partly due to the prevalence of journals publishing research in these fields, as well as to the importance placed on a job applicant's ability to quickly publish research results and secure grants.

From my interviews with archaeology faculty, 70 percent said they would be willing to encourage their graduate students to pursue an article-based dissertation if it was appropriate to their project. The remaining 30 percent said that the learning experience associated with creating a complete book-length treatment of their research in a traditional dissertation format is more important to the professional development of the graduate student than a compilation of articles. They also mentioned the possibility for potential bias against a student who produced an article-based dissertation over a student with a traditional dissertation and publications in this competitive job market. In the four years since the inclusion of the article-based format to the anthropology handbook, no archaeology faculty member could

recall an archaeology graduate student who completed this type of dissertation whose research did not incorporate biological anthropology or HEE. Of the students interviewed, 80 percent had heard about the article-based option and 20 percent had not. Even though most of the students were aware of the option, none had seriously considered it or were interested in discussing it with their committee members. Many thought that if the option was realistically available, then members of their committee would have suggested it to them.

Implications for Archaeology

Archaeology has historically incorporated various aspects of both the humanistic and scientific sides of anthropology. This has resulted in a struggle to strike a balance between these two sides, as evidenced by the polarity of its various theoretical perspectives. As a result, the archaeological process has had somewhat of an identity crisis: it is collaborative yet individual, bookbased yet article-driven, rooted in academics yet dominated by contract archaeology in the private sector. This combination of factors underlies the influence the dissertation format has on allowing graduate students to efficiently position themselves for future career opportunities.

Time

All nine of the archaeology faculty interviewed were in relative agreement that a student would probably spend roughly the same amount of time working on an article-based dissertation as a traditional dissertation. Both alternatives require preparation, editing, submission, and resubmitting of text to their committee be they chapters or article manuscripts. However, the absence of archaeology graduate students at UNM undertaking the article dissertation process precludes testing this assumption.

Student Development

Publishing and writing grants are among two of the most important skills a graduate student should develop in graduate school. A student's proficiency in both of these endeavors will dramatically influence his/her future success in either an academic or nonacademic career. At UNM, students are required to take a grant writing class that teaches them how to prepare, organize, and write a research grant proposal. However, I assume most programs do not offer a course on how to write a publishable article. The article-based option will give the committee the opportunity to teach the student how to construct a publishable article. Also, the article-writing alternative would train students to become better grant writers as they go through the process of condensing large amounts of information into a concise, organized, and persuasive document. In contrast, traditional dissertations often do not require a student to be as precise in shaping, explaining, and supporting their information.

Professional Direction

Today, not all incoming archaeology graduate students want to pursue academic careers. Many students enter graduate school with the intention of applying their archaeological training to positions associated with public, private, or governmental agencies. While a completed dissertation may be necessary to achieve this goal, a book-length monograph may not be the most efficient way to prepare students for non-academic positions. In addition, students who want to investigate nontraditional aspects of archaeology, such as pedagogy, public education, or the application of technology may be better served by separating their research into individual articles that develop several specific topics. The article-based format provides vetting by anonymous referees in peer-reviewed journals that can objectively contribute to validating the contributions these nontraditional projects have to the discipline.

Dissemination

The most important aspect of the article-based dissertation is the immediacy in which research is disseminated. As part of the requirement for completing the article-based dissertation, students must have their manuscripts ready to submit to scholarly journals or they must have already been submitted for review. While this does not guarantee their publication, it does guarantee their research will be reviewed by members of the academic community outside the student's university. If a graduate student decides not to pursue archaeology as a career after completing only a traditional dissertation, and has produced no subsequent publications, his/her research information may be difficult to retrieve, or to even identify. At UNM each graduate student is responsible for providing a copy of the dissertation to ProQuest (formerly UMI), where he/she pays a fee to make it available to the public. If they decide not to do this, a great deal of time, energy, and resources have been exhausted with no appreciable benefit to the discipline. With the article-based dissertation, the student, department, and discipline will immediately benefit through the submission of single or multiple articles, and will thus raise awareness among a large, multidisciplinary professional and public audience about the methods, theories, and issues presented in these articles.

Summary

This is intended to stimulate a dialogue between archaeology students and faculty about an alternative format for the doctoral dissertation. This format will not change the structure in which dissertation research and analysis are conducted, but will offer an alternative method to navigate the dissertation process. While the article-based dissertation option may not be the optimal format for all fields of graduate student research, the advantages it can provide the appropriate students should encourage further discussion within departments. With the future of

MOORE, from page 14 <

ARTICLE

archaeological careers continuing to change, students and faculty should continue to work together to address how the dissertation can best adapt to this new reality.

Acknowledgments. I wish to thank the students and faculty of the University of New Mexico, Department of Anthropology who were interviewed for this paper. I would also like to thank the various students and faculty who provided valuable comments and suggestions on earlier versions of this paper.

Author's Note

The author is currently in the process of writing a traditional dissertation to fulfill his doctoral requirement.

Porterfield, Amanda

2001 The Transformation of American Religion: The Story of a Late-Twentieth-Century Awakening. Oxford University Press, New

Praetzellis, Adrian, and Mary Praetzellis, eds.

1998 Archaeologists as Storytellers. Historical Archaeology 32(1).

Pyle, Ralph E., and Jerome R. Koch

2001 The Religious Affiliations of American Elites, 1930s to 1990s: A Note on the Pace of Disestablishment. Sociological Focus 34(2): 125-137.

Wallace, Jennifer

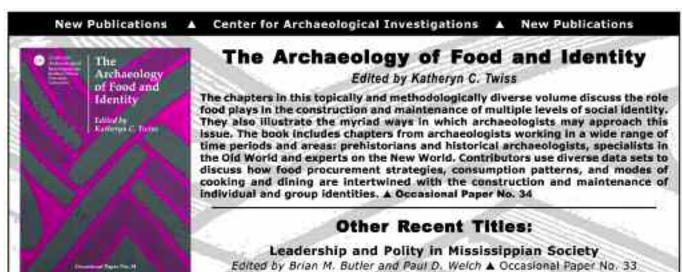
2004 Digging the Dirt: The Archaeological Imagination. Duckworth Publishers, London.

Wilentz, Sean

2005 The Rise of American Democracy: Jefferson to Lincoln. W. W. Norton, New York.

Wood, Margaret C.

2002 Moving Towards Transformative Democratic Action through Archaeology. International Journal of Historical Archaeology 6(3):187-198.



Biomolecular Archaeology: Genetic Approaches to the Past

Edited by David M. Reed A Occasional Paper No. 32



Center for Archaeological Investigations Southern Illinois University Carbondale Faner 3479, Mail Code 4527 Carbondale, Illinois 62901 (618) 453-5031

Coming Late Fall:

The Durable House: **House Society Models** in Archaeology

Edited by Robin A. Beck, Jr.

To order these and other CAI books, visit http://www.siu.edu~cai



HISTORIC PRESERVATION LEARNING PORTAL

A PERFORMANCE SUPPORT PROJECT FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGERS

Richard C. Waldbauer, Constance Werner Ramirez, and Dan Buan

Richard C. Waldbauer is Assistant Director, Federal Preservation Institute, National Park Service. Constance Werner Ramirez is Director, Federal Preservation Institute, National Park Service. Dan Buan is Chief Executive Officer, Buan Consulting, Inc., and Project Manager for the Historic Preservation Learning Portal.

n 2003, the Historic Preservation Learning Portal (HPLP, http://www.historicpreservation.gov/) was launched by the National Park Service's Federal Preservation Institute in cooperation with 22 federal agencies and offices. The HPLP is an information-discovery and knowledge-management engine that operates on the most powerful concept-matching software in the industry. Its search function is publicly available. The HPLP provides access to both structured and unstructured webbased data through plain-language queries. It is not limited by data formats, jargon, keywords, or metadata tags. It facilitates the discovery of information, particularly by nonprofessionals who are unfamiliar with the subject matter.

The HPLP currently indexes the entire contents of nearly 1,000 websites weekly, and the software is sufficiently powerful that many thousands more websites are accessed effectively because of its abilities to locate query answers and mine data. The HPLP interface has six additional functions that allow registered users to save and edit their searches (thereby creating personal virtual research libraries instantaneously), find others working on similar issues, identify experts, communicate on specific topics, receive notices about updated or new web resources of interest (the HPLP indexing frequency means that users never have to re-check websites for changes), and participate in forums on particular topics.

Project Origins and Development

The HPLP project began through consultation and cooperation among Federal Preservation Officers who identified the need for a clearinghouse of historic preservation information that would help them meet their responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act and 40 related public laws and federal regulations. The principal objective for the new project was to provide the greatest number of federal employees and others working with federal historic preservation laws with information they need when they need it. The National Park Service (NPS) is the host agency for the HPLP because it has statutory responsibility to help improve information and training on historic preservation to all agencies of the federal government.

In all agencies, cultural resources management responsibilities are dispersed from the headquarters through the regional or state offices to field offices. Relatively few people on these staffs have direct education and experience in historic preservation. Most of them who make preservation decisions annually—perhaps as many as 200,000—gain their knowledge on the job and through practical experiences from specific projects. As a result, few of them gain sufficient professional background in the allied preservation disciplines to be able to work with full competence. It is problematic for them to find needed information that is available on the Internet because virtually all search engines are based upon topical discovery, not problem-solving. Keyword searches, which rely on jargon and therefore tend to exclude the uninitiated, are not satisfactory.

Software Selection

The HPLP is an application of the Portal-In-A-Box product developed by the Autonomy Corporation. This software makes the HPLP a single point of access to the historic preservation resources on thousands of websites. With concept-matching software, users can query in full sentences and find relevant information. There is no data storage or maintenance required by the user. The software is "commercial off-the-shelf" and fully XML compliant. The NPS contracted with Buan Consulting, a recognized expert in knowledge management and portal solutions located in Annapolis, Maryland, to develop the application.

The HPLP applies advanced technology to perform innovative functions. Through the use of mathematical algorithms based upon Bayesian inference and Shannon's information theory, the software technology makes it easy for users to find relevant information by entering queries in plain-language sentences. Bayesian inference involves collecting data that are meant to be consistent with a given hypothesis. Algorithms produced in a HPLP query create a numerical estimate of the degree of belief in a hypothesis before evidence has been observed, which is then revised as evidence is collected, providing an objective method of induction. Shannon's information theory is based



upon the mathematical idea that messages constructed of longer records will appear with different frequencies and according to patterns that algorithms in the HPLP software can measure. The HPLP can index websites in any language because Shannon's information theory addresses linguistic patterns independently from any particular kind of linguistic analytic methodology.

Descriptions of concepts or questions oriented toward problemsolving are now possible. HPLP is not limited to the simple identification of topical locations based upon keywords or Boolean expressions, which drive virtually all other electronic search engines. The HPLP also is based upon "vertical search," which helps to eliminate irrelevant hits that are typical in a Google-like search. It restricts results to domain-specific knowledge but seeks information from both internal and external sources. Most importantly, the HPLP uses its iterative process for collecting unstructured data from public sources. In effect, the HPLP is not concerned about data formats or whether website information has been "keyworded" or "meta-data tagged."

This method gives the user a more natural way of finding information. Knowledge created by experts can be reused or expanded upon to further enhance research and education in the historic preservation community. We now are able to identify knowledge workers who have similar interests or are experts in a given field by saving searches and comparing these saved searches with other users' saved searches. This is a major innovation in the use of the technology. Since the HPLP software regularly indexes website contents, changes and additions are constantly examined to ensure that users obtain the most current information available. One of the advanced functions provides users with notifications about updated information newly available from the websites they have been reviewing. It is this capability that makes the HPLP the most valuable source for current thinking on any issue in historic preservation. Lastly, the HPLP does not violate any security measures or access restrictions associated with websites or the electronic addresses of users.

HPLP Partners

The HPLP is the largest historic preservation partnership in the federal government, in terms of both dollar value and the number of participating agencies. It was reviewed formally and accepted in 2005 by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as a major information technology asset for the NPS. The Portal funding, operations, and strategic planning are overseen by the Governing Team, made up of representatives from each of the funding agencies. The cooperating federal agencies recognize the efficiency of having one source of historic preservation information needed by all levels of government concerned with national historic preservation. No single federal agency has an Internet site capable of providing all the information needed by the agency or by the legally required participating state, tribal, and local agencies and private citizens. The vast amount of historic preservation information that is available electronically now is accessible directly through the HPLP based on its content, not because of its format.

Benefits

The HPLP is designed to improve effectiveness and efficiency in historic preservation compliance activities that currently depend on multiple Internet sites, hard-to-find electronic documents, and accidental information. Quicker and more immediate access to critical information will significantly impact the public's abilities to perform successful historic preservation activities by allowing them to find out about similar projects, understand lessons learned, implement preservation best practices, and conduct meaningful project planning.

One of the most valuable lessons of the HPLP is that federal agencies do not have to create Internet sites with significant amounts of redundant internal content, which often comes at the sacrifice of developing new content. Just use the HPLP. It's the best way to read and index the existing sites and better organize the information already available.



12V

Harold L. Dibble, Shannon J.P. McPherron, and Thomas McPherron

Harold Dibble is a Professor in the Department of Anthropology at University of Pennsylvania. Shannon McPherron is an archaeologist with the Department of Evolutionary Anthropology at the Max Planck Institute. Thomas McPherron is a retired electrical engineer living in St. Louis.

n the context of our fieldwork in the Egyptian desert, we previously discussed some of the problems that can affect electronic devices in a particularly harsh setting (McPherron and Dibble 2003). A related issue, and one that is just as important, is how to supply power to those devices when the nearest electric outlet is miles away. Our solution to this problem has been to develop a system that works off of regular car batteries. There are many advantages to batteries: they are relatively inexpensive, they store a lot of power, they are relatively portable, and both batteries and chargers are available all over the world. Moreover, with the recent rise in popularity of recreational vehicles and boating, a lot of products have been developed for use with the kind of power—12 volt DC—that car batteries supply. Here we will present some basics of how to use them in the field.

Understanding Electrical Power

One concept that is fundamental to understanding how to provide power to electronic devices is the direction of the current, which is either one-way (direct current, or DC, which has both negative and positive poles) or two-way (alternating current, or AC). For our purposes, we can say that DC current is the type provided by batteries, while AC current is what you find in common wall electrical receptacles. Most devices that consume a relatively greater amount of power, such as computers, printers, and so forth, work with AC; smaller devices often expect DC current. Also, with AC current, each change from one direction to the other and back again is called a cycle. Most alternating current is generated at 50 or 60 cycles per second, or hertz (Hz). When connecting devices to DC current, it is important to make sure that the polarity (negative or positive) is correct, just as you do when putting new batteries into an electronic device. Polarity with AC current is more complicated depending on whether it is 2-wire or whether there is an additional ground wire. As a general rule you should be consistent and not flip the two lead wires, but the consequences are typically less severe than in DC where it can easily result in damaged equipment.

There are three other important concepts that you should also

understand, namely volts, amperes (amps), and watts, which work together. It is really very simple to understand them if you think of electricity as water running through a hose. With this analogy, the wire is represented by the hose itself, volts represent the force or pressure causing the water to flow, amps represent the speed or rate (current) of the flow, and watts represent how much water is used per unit of time, or the actual rate of power consumption. In this analogy, a battery is a water reservoir. The size of this reservoir equals the capacity of the battery. Volts, amps, and watts are all directly related to each other. In a DC system, multiplying amps by volts equals the number of watts. Thus, a device that uses 10 amps and runs on 115 volts consumes 1150 watts.

Electrical devices expect current with a specific voltage, and it is important to make sure that the power you supply conforms to the device's expectations. When using AC current in the US, the typical voltage is 110–120, running at 60 Hz. Many other countries use 220–240 VAC (volts AC), at 50 Hz. Different voltages are also common among DC appliances, with typical standards being 6, 12, or 24 VDC. Car batteries are usually 12 VDC, though some similar looking batteries, such as for motorcycles or golf carts, can be 6 VDC. For our purposes here we will assume a 12 VDC configuration.

Basics of Car Batteries

To some extent, all car batteries look and act the same. Because they are DC, they all have two connectors, usually at each end, with one of them marked Positive (+, and often color-coded in red) and the other Negative (-, often color-coded in black). When fully charged they will output between 13–14V, and when fully discharged the voltage will drop to about 11V, so the 12V can basically be understood as an average. There are some significant differences among different batteries, however, besides their voltages.

The first of these is their capacity, or how much energy they hold. Since there is a specified voltage, battery capacity is meas-

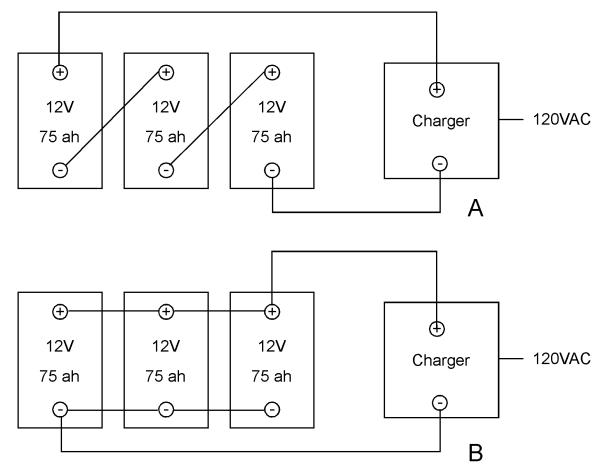


Figure 1. A. Three batteries wired in series, which results in 36 volt output, but with a total capacity of 75 amp-hours. B. Three batteries wired in parallel, which results in 12V output and a total capacity of 225 amp-hours.

ured in amp-hours; with a 100 amp-hour battery, you can ideally draw 1 amp over a period of 100 hours, or 10 amps over a period of 10 hours. Multiplying the number of amps by 12 (the number of volts) will give you the total number of watts a battery can provide. Batteries vary considerably in the capacities, but in general, the larger the capacity, the larger the battery.

The second consideration is whether they are sealed or unsealed, which refers to the presence or absence of small removable caps over the individual cells of the battery. If the battery is to be moved frequently, a sealed one might be an important consideration because the liquid sulphuric acid, which can cause severe burns, is less likely to leak. Dry-cell batteries, which are not typical for car batteries, are perhaps the best solution, though they are considerably more expensive than standard wet cell batteries, and, depending on where you are working, may not be easy to obtain locally.

There are many other considerations that could be taken into account when buying batteries, but they are not of major significance to archaeological uses. Most of them have to do with the useful life of the battery, since factors such as temperature, length of storage, total number of charge/discharge cycles, and degree of discharge all adversely affect how much use you will get. But in our experience, especially if they are used in fieldwork situations that take place over a limited number of weeks per year, it is often better just to assume that the batteries will function for only one or two seasons (it's the downtime during the off-season that does them the most harm), and therefore you may want to buy the cheapest possible.

It is possible to wire several batteries together and thereby change their characteristics. There are two simple methods: series and parallel (see Figure 1). Wiring two or more batteries in series, meaning that the positive pole of one is connected to the negative pole of the other, adds up the individual voltages of each battery, but keeps the total capacity equivalent to only one of the individual batteries. So, for example, wiring three 12 V, 75 amp-hour batteries in series creates a more powerful battery (36V), but it still provides this power at the same rate as a single battery (75 amp-hours). Parallel wiring, or connecting the batteries negative to negative and positive to positive, will keep the total voltage the same, but the total capacity will be equal to the sum of the capacities of the individual batteries. So, the same three 12 V, 75 amp-hour batteries wired in parallel would produce a power source that still outputs 12V but can provide this power at a much greater rate (225 amp-hours). Note that in each case the watts stay the same (2700 watts). Parallel wiring is an important way of getting the total capacity that you need while still keeping the sizes of your individual batteries within transport limits. Keep in mind that when connecting batteries you should use virtually identical batteries of the same age.

Charging Car Batteries

Of course, depending on how much current you are using, batteries will only last so long and so you have to consider how they will be charged in the field. Basically, charging a battery involves connecting it to a charger that produces more voltage than is in the battery itself, which then allows power to move from the charger to the battery. Thus, a charger might output 15 V to charge a 12 V battery; increasing the charger's output voltage results in a faster charge (though this is more harmful to the battery and can be very dangerous), while lower output voltages take longer to charge the battery and are generally better for the battery. To maximize your battery life, and to take the guesswork out of charging, one option is to get a multiphase charger that automatically decreases the output voltage as the battery gets closer to its maximum charge.

Charging is more complicated if multiple batteries are wired in series or parallel. In general, you still want to roughly match the voltage. So, if three 12V batteries are in series, you can charge them with 36V or just over, but if they are in parallel you should treat them as a single 12V battery. However, if you plan on charging multiple batteries, you should purchase a battery charger specially designed to do so as it will have extra options that allow it to be properly configured for different charging situations. As stated above, be sure to read the manual and take care to both set the charger correctly and attach the charger to the batteries correctly depending on their arrangement.

It is possible both to overly discharge and overly charge a battery, and you should take care to avoid either. To increase battery life, try to avoid discharging to a point less than 40 percent of the rated capacity. To see when you have reached that point you can measure the amount of voltage in your batteries using a

voltmeter. Voltmeters with digital readouts accurate to at least a tenth of a volt are the best, and will give you a much better reading than ones with a needle gauge. A fully charged battery (with the measurement taken after disconnecting the charger and letting the battery discharge a bit) should produce about 12.7 V, and a battery that is discharged to 40 percent capacity should produce about 11.9 V.

Assuming that you do not have access to standard AC current, there are three alternatives for charging a battery: a generator, solar panels, or wind turbines. Generators are relatively inexpensive, can be purchased in any country, and run on locally available fuel, thus making them a good choice. Solar and wind are more expensive options and, of course, require environmental conditions suitable for their use. You do have to be sure that the power output by the power generator is greater than what you will be using, and so compare the total output wattage of the generator to the total wattage you will consume (see below).

What Can be Connected to a Car Battery?

The answer to this question is: virtually everything. Of course, the more power you consume, the more power you need to generate and store, so the goal should be to have enough power on hand to allow you to accomplish only what you really need. Remember too that some things are exceptional power consumers, while other items cost very little to run. And it is very important to maximize efficiency wherever possible.

Surprisingly, even though most electronic devices plug into standard AC outlets, many will also work on 12VDC. Among these is anything that can get power through the cigarette lighter plug in a car, including many different kinds of battery chargers for portable devices (such as cell phones, GPS units, and the like), computers that have cigarette lighter power adapters, and even portable electric coolers. To connect these to a car battery only requires that you purchase a 12V "female" cigarette lighter outlet that clamps onto the terminals of the battery, and then insert the "male" plug of the device into it. You can also buy 12V "power strips," which have one male plug and three or more female outlets, thus allowing you to connect several devices at once.

For devices that require AC current, the best option is to purchase a power inverter, which changes the 12VDC current from the battery to 120 (or 240) VAC, and which includes a standard 2 or 3 pin outlet exactly like the ones in your home. This is an easy solution, though not as efficient as a direct 12V connection, since the inverter wastes about 10-15 percent of the power coming through it. You also have to make sure that the inverter produces enough power to operate the maximum draw on it at any one time.



Figure 2. Power station for the ASPS project (Abydos, Egypt). To the right is a 12v battery charger that can be configured to charge up to five car batteries. To the left are a set of car batteries wired in parallel. A power inverter (the circular object in the upper left) is used to generate 22ov for the power strips seen in the photo. The remaining items (IPaq computers, walkie-talkies, and rechargeable AA batteries) are charged directly from 12V.

Many devices, such as lights and pumps, can be wired directly to the battery. You need to use two wires—one for the negative and one for the positive—and for each of these wires connect one end to the proper pole of the device and connect the other end to an alligator clip that can clip onto the respective terminal of the battery. When joining two wires, remove a 1/4" of insulation on the each of the ends, and then connect them using a wire nut.

In all cases, you do not want to run excessive lengths of wire. Think back to the water in a hose analogy that was described earlier, though imagine that the hose has a number of small leaks in it. These leaks represent the natural resistance in the wire, which means that you lose more power with longer wires. However, how much you lose is also affected by how thick your wire is (thicker wire loses less power per foot than does thinner wire), and the percent of loss goes up exponentially with the amount of power going through the wire. Typically, if you use wire that is 14 AWG (approx. 1.5 mm in diameter, not counting the insulation), and you are pulling 2 amps, you start to lose more than 2 percent of your current once you exceed 20 feet in length. This means that you want to be careful in setting up your field situation so that your batteries are as close as possible

to the devices they are connected to. Keep in mind too that 12V requires thicker wire to pass along the same amount of amps than would be needed for 120V, so you should use at least 12–14 AWG wire for most applications.

Adding up Your Power Needs

It is relatively simple to calculate your total power needs. Almost every electronic device is documented with how much power it consumes, and it is usually expressed either by total watts or amps. Keep in mind that if the consumption is given in amps, you must multiply this by the voltage to get the total watts. If you are going to use an inverter to power an AC device, then multiply the number of watts by 1.15 to take into account the loss of power in converting from DC to AC. Then multiply this by the number of hours per day that you will be using the device. Totaling these watt-hours for all of your devices will give you an overall total of your needs. You should then add an additional 20–30 percent because of losses due to overall inefficiency throughout your system.

To calculate your required battery capacity, you will need to decide how long between charging cycles. If it is daily, then

	Quantity	Amps	Volts	Watts per Unit	Total Watts	Inverter?	Corrected Watts	Daily Use (hrs)	Total Watt Hours per day
Shower Pump	1	2.5	12.0	30.0	30.0	no	30.0	0.5	15.0
CF Lights (continuous)	2	0.8	12.0	15.0	30.0	no	30.0	5	150.0
CF Lights (intermittent)	2	0.8	12.0	15.0	30.0	no	30.0	1	30.0
Big Laptop Computer	1	6.7	19.5	130.7	130.7	yes	150.2	6	901.5
Small Laptop Computer	1	2.5	16.0	40.0	40.0	no	40.0	6	240.0
GPS charger	3	0.2	5.0	0.8	2.3	no	2.3	8	18.0
Cell Phone charger	1	1.5	4.4	6.6	6.6	no	6.6	3	19.8

1374.3	Total watt-hours per day
274.9	Add 20% for inefficiency
1649.1	Total capacity needed (watt-hours)
137.4	Total capacity needed (amps-hours)
80	Amp-hours per battery
48	60% Available for use per battery
3	Total Batteries needed

divide the total watt-hours by .6 (representing a maximum discharge of 60 percent of capacity), which gives the rated capacity of the battery in watt-hours. Dividing that by 12 (the number of volts) gives you the total amp-hour rating. If this total required capacity exceeds the individual capacities of your available batteries, then divide the total amp-hours by the amp-hour rating of one battery to calculate the total number of batteries that, when wired in parallel, will yield the total required capacity.

In Table 1 above, most of the devices can run directly off of 12V, with the exception of the "big" laptop computer, which must be supplied with AC current through an inverter (12V chargers can be purchased separately for many brands of laptops and this is definitely worth investigating in this context). Notice too that some of the devices have voltages that are different from 12V—this is because the power supplies for them convert the voltage according to the needs of the device. So, when looking at the power supply to determine the power consumption, you might see something like this: OUTPUT: 16V = 2.5A, which computes to a total of 40 watts (16 volts times 2.5 amps).

One hidden and potentially complicating issue to the calculations listed here is that some modern electrical devices, especially computers, include special power sensors designed to protect them in cases where the power goes too high or low. What this means is that you may not be able to drain your car batteries to 40 percent of usable capacity before, for instance, a laptop power supply decides the power is unusable and shuts off. Power inverters are also subject to the same problem. Lights and electrical motors, on the other hand, are typically much better at accepting variable power: though too much power may pop a light or burn out a motor, low power typically results only in a dimmer light or a slower motor. On a related point, gener-

ators do not necessarily produce power that is stable enough for some equipment (for instance, desktop computers) and small fluctuations in the output from a generator can trip the power sensors. One solution is to use a power regulator, though these can be heavy and expensive. Another approach is to use the car batteries as the regulator. Thus, if you are having this problem when using a generator, connect the sensitive equipment to the car batteries (even if a power inverter is required) rather than directly to the generator.

It is easy to see from the table how power consumption adds up quickly, and so it is a good idea to conserve as much power as possible. Obviously lights and other devices should always be turned off when not in use, but the biggest power consumer will almost always be your computer. With laptops there are a number of ways to reduce their power consumption, including dimming the brightness of the screen, turning off wireless connectivity if it is not being used, and configuring their power management options to shut down completely the display, hard drive, and CPU when they are not used for a period of time. Simply putting them into standby mode, or shutting them down completely, when not in use will also save a considerable amount of power. If possible, it is a good idea to charge your computer directly from the generator when it is running, and then run it from its own battery power when the generator is shut down. This way you will not unnecessarily drain your main batteries.

Special Projects

1. LIGHTS. Electric lights can be a much safer alternative to kerosene lanterns and can be surprisingly efficient when working with 12VDC power. We all know how much power normal



Figure 3. The shower setup as described in the text.

incandescent lights use—a 60 watt light bulb consumes 60 watts. This is normally not considered to be a lot of power, but when running off of batteries, it can add up quickly. So, if we have one 100 amp-hour battery, then it has a total capacity of 1,200 watts, but remember that only 60 percent of that should be used before recharging. That leaves 720 watts for our light, which means that it can burn for 12 hours before we need to recharge the battery. Compact fluorescent lights are a much better alternative, since the equivalent amount of light can be produced with only 15 watts—using this bulb in the place of the incandescent one would allow us to go 48 hours before the battery should be recharged. An 18-LED unit may draw less than 200 milliamps, using 2.4 watts, allowing for 300 hours of use before recharging. We have not tested LEDs in the field yet, but the technology has been in use for flashlights and headlamps for several years. While such units are still relatively expensive, LED lights are expected to become even more efficient and more widely available in the future.

Watts refer to the amount of electricity used, but when calculating your lighting needs you should compare the amount of total light output by the bulb, as measured in lumens. An average 60 watt incandescent bulb produces 900 lumens of light, or about 15 lumens per watt. A 1.2 watt LED bulb, which is much more

efficient (producing over 300 lumens per watt), may only output a total of 375 lumens, or about the same as a 25 watt incandescent. Thus, the total amount of light output per bulb can vary considerably and you will need to make sure you bring along a sufficient number (plus backups) for your needs.

Most 12V lights (including incandescent, compact fluorescent and LED lights) have "edison" screw-type mounts that can go into normal (and locally available) light fixtures. Keep in mind, however, that the bulbs themselves are different than normal AC types, even though they have identical mounts.

2. CAMP SHOWER. We've tried solar showers in the Egyptian desert where they should be ideally suited, but we came away less than enthusiastic about them. The main issue is that as soon as the sun sets the heat in the water is quickly lost. This last season we tried building our own hot showers. We heated water in large (50 liter) aluminum pots on propane burners, and then used a small electric pump to bring the hot water into the shower through a standard showerhead. All that is needed is a 12V submersible pump and a waterproof switch. Mount the switch inside the shower area, and connect one terminal of the switch to the positive wire coming from the battery and connect a wire from the other switch terminal to the positive terminal on

the pump (the negative, or ground wire, can run directly from the pump to the negative battery terminal or other suitable ground). Then place the pump in the water, flip the switch in the shower, and enjoy a hot shower in the field. By restricting showers to a maximum of 60 seconds of running water (turn on water for 10 seconds to get wet, turn off water and soap up, then turn water on again for 50 seconds to rinse), each shower uses about 4 liters of water and only one-half watt of power.

Final Comments

None of what we have presented here is terribly complicated but there are lots of small issues that if not addressed can cause serious problems. Since most modern excavations are dependent on electrical devices, it is very important to find and solve potential issues before going into the field. We stress that, to the extent possible, all systems should be fully tested prior to going into the field. While this is obvious advice, it is amazingly easy to short cut the testing process, test parts independently of each other, to assume that new parts will work out of the box, and to discover in the field that key pieces are missing or do not work quite as predicted.

Even with testing, in a complicated system, some parts will likely not work at all, will not work like you expected them to, or will fail at some point. Again, if the project is dependent on this equipment working, you need to have backup solutions. For instance, even if you think the whole project can be done on 12V, bring a few extra power inverters so that if you have to, you can use standard 110/220 power. If you use multiple examples of the same piece of equipment (e.g., GPS units, digital cameras, laptops), try to buy exactly the same model so that parts, and particularly power supplies, are interchangeable. Where possible, buy equipment that works on standard batteries and not proprietary ones. For instance, buy digital cameras that work on AA batteries, and even if you plan on using rechargeable AAs have a supply of standard AAs just in case. If you have equipment that works on special batteries, like calipers, take extras with you. Don't count on purchasing nonstandard batteries where you do your fieldwork.

You will also need a good tool box. Stock it with pliers, wire cutters, extra wire, extra plugs, alligator clips, electrical tape, and a good digital volt meter. It is also a good idea to have a soldering iron. While the latter can be purchased to work on 12V, remember that you might need it to make your initial 12V system work; in that case, you might want to have one that works on standard 110/220V.

Finally, we need to note that electricity can be dangerous (though perhaps less dangerous than many other things archaeologists do routinely in the field), and it is best to be informed and proceed cautiously. Remember too that assessing the danger can be complex. The shock you receive after walking across a carpet and touching a metal doorknob can involve over 10,000 volts but the amperage is very low and the duration quite short. Alternatively, car batteries produce only 12 volts but enough power to cause serious injury depending on the context. In the example given above, the electrical switches in the showers are quite safe (even if the water-proofing fails) because the voltage used by the electrical motors is so low.

We also need to stress that working with lead-acid car batteries is dangerous. Above all, there is the real danger of spilling sulphuric acid on someone or something—in either case, the results will be bad. Batteries produce hydrogen gas, which can explode if exposed to a spark or flame, and they can explode if they are charged too quickly and gases are not allowed to vent. You can also create a bad spark by shorting the output terminals of a battery—always attach positive to positive first, then the negative to negative (and be sure to clearly mark your cables as to which is which), and connect the cables to the battery first and the device drawing power from them last, so to minimize the chance of a spark near the batteries. Always put the batteries in a well-ventilated area, wear safety glasses and protective clothing when working with them, and, above all, exercise caution

Finally, care must be exercised before connecting power to many electrical devices—particularly computer equipment. Many of today's devices have sophisticated systems to protect them from bad power (say, for instance, the polarity of the DC source is reversed) but this is not always the case. Too much power (24V when 12V was required) can easily, irreversibly damage an electrical device. Be sure to always verify and test your work, preferably with a volt meter, prior to connecting devices, and never leave wires exposed, even temporarily, as they can easily come together and produce a short that could be both dangerous and harmful to the equipment.

Acknowledgments. Funding for the Abydos Survey for Prehistoric Sites has been provided by the National Science Foundation, the Leakey Foundation, the University of Pennsylvania Museum, and Mr. A. Bruce Mainwaring.

Reference Cited

McPherron, Shannon P. and Harold L. Dibble.

2003 "Using Computers in Adverse Field Conditions: Tales from the Egyptian Desert" The SAA Archaeological Record 3(5):28–32.



HERITAGE PLANNING

Yun Shun Susie Chung

Yun Shun Susie Chung is an Associate Professor in the Museum Studies Program at San Francisco State University

eritage planning is an important process because, before projects or programs are produced in heritage institutions, including museums, planning is conducted in order to envision the finished product, define the aims, objectives, and actions required to create that product within a specified timeframe, allocate resources, and incorporate community involvement. Therefore, the practice of heritage planning should not be overlooked. The goal of this paper is to contribute to the methodology in heritage planning for the fields of heritage management and museums by noting some relevant literature, examining steps in heritage planning, and why is it relevant to heritage management.

Multidisciplinary Literature on Heritage Planning

Heritage management is a multidisciplinary field, and heritage planning adopts the most appropriate methods from different fields. This section briefly highlights useful community heritage planning resources. Allmendinger et al. (2000) introduce the step-by-step processes of planning, a foundation of the general planning process. Although they focus on the British model, it can be applied in different nation-states. Kelly and Becker (2000) incorporate the fundamentals of community planning practices to community heritage planning. There is also a literature that focuses on conservation practices of the natural environment as a part of planning. This literature is concerned with planning practices and local ordinances that respect wildlife, open spaces, green pockets in cities, parks, trails, and the concern for assessing and monitoring natural resources. This literature is important as community heritage planning incorporates nature as heritage; thus heritage is not solely history or culture, but it is a network of different kinds of resources (Arendt 2000; Beatley 1997; Flink et al. 2001; Honachefsky 2000).

As funding from the government gradually decreased, and heritage management organizations, such as museums, began to search for external funding opportunities and began to adopt

practices from business, such as strategic planning (Rea and Kerzner 1997). Strategic planning helps the organization to have a better outlook on internal strengths and opportunities as well as external weaknesses and threats. Marketing planning has also been incorporated as a part of the heritage planning process as business strategies and practices are no longer taboo in nonprofit organizations but accepted as a handmaiden to the educational mission (e.g., McLeigh 1995). Heritage tourism planning is an important and growing phenomenon, where heritage institutions are now beginning to find partnerships within the tourism field. Heritage tourism planning goes hand in hand with marketing planning and is adopted from the wider tourism, special interest tourism, ecotourism, and heritage tourism fields (McCool and Moisey 2001). Budgeting planning is necessary for all organizations to allocate resources for different departments or divisions, projects, and programs (Dropkin and LaTouche 1998). Schaff and Schaff (1999) discuss fundraising theories and practices for not-for-profit organizations, an important source since fundraising has become a crucial function in the maintenance and survival of heritage management organizations.

The literature on heritage planning is not as extensive. Ashworth and Howard (1999) discuss the various different steps involved in heritage planning and management. Although the case studies are from Europe, the methods can be applied in similar situations worldwide. Other literature includes a volume edited by Harrison, Manual of Heritage Management (1994), which gives guidance on management issues that can be applied to planning measures. These two volumes focus on both cultural and natural heritage resources. Interpretation of Cultural and Natural Resources (Knudsen et al. 1995) presents detailed approaches and methods for interpretive planning, especially in the various park systems in the U.S., such as the National Park Service. Federal Planning and Historic Places (King 2000) takes a more cultural resources-oriented approach to heritage planning. The book, however, is a comprehensive guide to the U.S. federal planning approach to cultural resources. The

National Trust for Historic Preservation's Heritage Tourism Planning Guide also presents step-by-step approaches and methods in planning, specifically heritage tourism planning (Baker 1995). Look and Spennemann (2001), Roy (2001), and the Texas Association of Museum's Planning for Response & Emergency Preparedness: A Disaster Preparedness/Recovery Resource Manual (Candee and Casagrande 1993) are rudimentary literature on disaster management and recovery planning. Chung (2005) examines the theoretical and practical applications and concepts on culture and nature in heritage planning. Although the case study is Seoul, Korea, many of the heritage planning measures can be applied elsewhere. Chung discusses the dichotomy of relations between cultural and natural resources management in the different disciplines and fields. Chung (2007) has also written about the practice of planning, examining the community heritage planning projects conducted by the Museum of Texas Tech University's Center for Advanced Study of Museum Science and Heritage Management. The article addresses the theory and practice of how and why community heritage planning projects can connect many different cultures together as well as reinforce the significance of connecting cultures of the past, present, and future together.

Heritage Planning

The step-by-step processes that entail heritage planning are similar to the process of planning in general. To plan means to envision the future and to produce measures in order to fulfill those goals for the future.

Visioning and Vision Statement

The first step in heritage planning is to envision what you want to see accomplished. A vision statement is a result of the visioning process and an image of success. It is a guide to implement strategy of any plan.

A community visioning process involves participation from the community. Various public participation techniques are available. The Oregon Model (Ames 1997) describes a four-step process that was successfully adopted in Oregon Community Planning.

Step 1. Where are we now? Assess strengths and weaknesses. What are the current issues and concerns? What are the values of the organization now?

Step 2. Where are we going? This is the direction in which the organization is headed. You can postulate a probable scenario looking at where it will be if no changes occur. You can also look at relevant data such as demographic, economic, environmental and social trends.

Step 3. Where do we want to be? This step represents the core of the visioning process. What is the preferred scenario? What do you want the heritage project to look like? Be realistic.

Step 4. How do we get there? Look at strategies to get there; develop a micro plan.

An example of a vision statement from the Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park Action for Biodiversity in Scotland is as follows:

In the future, Loch Lomond and the Trossachs will be an area which continues to be renowned as being of the highest scenic quality, where biodiversity has been increasingly restored and heritage conservation interests are protected and better managed, which can be enjoyed by both visitors and residents, of all ages, abilities, and interests and which will support increasingly vibrant local communities and businesses as well as more sound and sympathetic land management.

Mission Statement

The next step in heritage planning is to incorporate an organization mission statement. The organization can incorporate an existing mission statement or create a new one when producing the heritage plan. The mission statement includes three elements: the purpose of the organization; the "business" that the organization is in; and the shared values of that organization. For example, the Museum of Texas Tech University's mission statement is: "The Museum of Texas Tech University, as an education resource for a diverse audience, collects, researches, and disseminates information about the natural and cultural heritage of local and related regions." The purpose here is: serve a diverse audience. The business is: educational institution. The values are: preservation of heritage of local and related regions.

Potential Cultural and Natural Resources

The next step in planning is the identification and inventorying of existing or potential cultural and natural resources. In heritage planning this involves identification of cultural and natural resources under categories often listed in local ordinances. An example would be Lubbock, Texas's ordinance, which lists the criteria for the designation of historic landmarks and historic landmark districts. The City of Lubbock's local ordinance follows the Texas Historical Commission's (THC) categories for State Historical Markers, and/or for the National Register of Historical Markers involves different categories. The Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks category can include identification of buildings and structures that are at least 50 years old, significant

ARTICLE

to be preserved for the architectural and historical associations. For the Subject Markers category, the significance should focus on educational aspects of local history. Heritage resources under this category are church congregations, schools, communities, businesses, events and individuals. The history of the organization heritage resource must date back 75 years. Historic events heritage resources must have a history of at least 30 years, and individuals must be deceased for at least 20 years (Chung 2007). For Historic Texas Cemetery designations, cemeteries should be at least 50 years old and significant to be preserved for its historical association(s). There also are State Archeological Landmarks that are designated by the THC according to the Antiquities Code of Texas, and listing on the National Register is a prerequisite for a building. For heritage resources already identified and nominated, these are often listed on websites.

As for natural resources, existing data is readily available from Texas Parks and Wildlife or the United States Geological Survey. Professional naturalists can also help identify natural resources. Threatened and endangered species list is available on the Texas Parks and Wildlife website (http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/species/?c=endangered).

For other existing conditions in the environment of the locality such as population trends, these can be obtained from census data on a local government's website.

In other parts of the world, many governments have set up legislative measures in order to classify, protect, and manage both cultural and natural resources (see Harrison 1994). Depending on the availability of data and assistance in expertise, identification, classification, and inventorying of the cultural and natural resources will vary from country to country.

Policy Making

Policy making incorporates the goals, objectives, and prescriptions, actions, or strategies in the planning process. Goals are broader issues that the heritage institution aims to accomplish. Objectives define a more detailed measure to reach goals. Prescriptions, actions, and strategies lay out the actual step-by-step approach to implementing the goals and objectives. Policy making includes the involvement of stakeholders of the heritage planning. Stakeholders can include private citizens or public agencies and calls for the balance of the voices and opinions in policy making (Chung 2005). The community should be consulted as a part of the visioning process or after identification and inventorying of heritage resources by planning specialists.

Several mechanisms can be used to solicit input. Public hearings are the most formal and traditional method of public

involvement, and it is required by law in most states. There usually is a presentation followed by public comments. A somewhat less traditional form is a charrette and they are popular in heritage management planning. Charrettes are a gathering of various groups of people in a community to resolve common problems with the assistance of outside experts. The charrette, as a public policy tool, can be conducted for different results. For example, it can be directed toward any problems or needs that might be of concern before the planning actually begins or it can be a public response to regulations or policies already in place. Overall, a charrette can be directed toward community "brainstorming" on specific questions that need to be addressed.

Stakeholder group meetings consist of directly affected parties such as neighborhood associations, environmental organizations, chambers of commerce, different ethnic groups such as Native American tribes, and it is best to plan such meetings in the beginning of the planning process to discuss different interests. Key-person interviews include leaders of stakeholder groups such as community leaders or public officials. This kind of interview is conducted to build identification of issues; however, key-person interviews are less representative. Therefore, key-person interviews should not be viewed as a consensus; they are good for establishing communication and creating constituency for the plan. Focus groups involve a group that is representative of the community in order to assess the overall community's views. It is a useful technique for issue identification and for the development of goals and policy statements. Surveys are the most representative process in involving views of the community. If a community is large, there are sampling methods to find representation. Simulations and scenario development are useful for presentations and alternative scenarios showing different futures that allow discussion and help visually show what the different futures would look like. The results of the stakeholder involvement should be incorporated in the goals, objectives, and prescriptions, actions, or strategies.

Heritage Plans

Several different types of plans are outlined below, each of which would involve timeframes and budgets for implementation. Visual representations, such as maps, charts, and graphs would also usually be included.

Strategic Plan. Strategic planning "can be defined as a formulation of long-term goals followed by assembling and allocating resources to achieve these goals." A strategic plan will incorporate responses to the organization's environment, which is anticipated to be dynamic and possibly hostile. Within such a plan, the concept of strategy means defining clear objectives and appropriately allocating the organization's resources within

those objectives. Tools such as the SWOT analysis and Boston Consulting Group's Model of the Portfolio Analysis can be used to analyze the internal and external environment of the organization (Rea and Kerzner 1997).

Comprehensive Plan. A comprehensive plan can be tailored for many different situations. The Comprehensive Community Plan is required by state law to be used as a guide to policy-making about the natural and built environments by the County's Board of Supervisors, the Planning Commission and the Board of Zoning Appeals. It includes elements such as the comprehensive subject matter: general countywide policy on land use; transportation; housing; the environment; heritage resources; economic development; and public facilities, including public parks, recreation and trails (Kelly and Becker 2000).

Regional Plan. Regional planning involves politically bounded planning and/or naturally bounded planning. In naturally bounded planning, this means that an area is not limited to political boundaries. Local governments can join together to produce a regional plan that helps with heritage management. For example, Tennessee's law set a deadline by which all local governments in the state had to enter into countywide growth plans, designating areas that would develop, areas that would be held in reserve for future growth, and areas that would remain rural.

Land Use Plan. "A land use plan is a long-term, generalized guide for preservation and future development. It is not an inflexible or rigid pattern for future land use. Designating lands for future uses requires major public policy decisions-decisions that directly affect private land" (Kelly and Becker 2000:133). Subject matter can be similar to the comprehensive community plan and may involve numerous categories.

Master Plan. Master planning is the next level of planning that provides more specific detail of the heritage network. It includes a more thorough territory or site analysis that identifies grades, barriers, land ownership, sensitive areas, and other opportunities and constraints.

Heritage Tourism Plan. A heritage tourism plan includes environmental, cultural, transportation, economic and social issues. Categories of heritage tourism include eco-tourism of nature parks, reserves, agri-tourism, wineries, ranches, performing arts centers, museums, and monuments. Heritage tourism is a tool for development, but also a tool for heritage product social and cultural preservation and dissemination of the importance of heritage. The plan includes marketing and promotional elements to the heritage resources (McCool and Moisey 2001).

Resources Management Plan. After the identification and evaluation process, the scope of the resource will be easier to define. Resources may include archaeological sites, Historic landmarks, atmosphere, climate, soils, watersheds, fisheries, rangelands, farmlands, timber, or wildlife. Whether it is a nature reserve that you are planning for, or a historic house, resource management planning shares common approaches.

Disaster Plan. A disaster plan should examine the difference between natural and human-made disasters that might affect your heritage institution for mitigative and preventive strategies. A disaster recovery plan also should be a part of the disaster plan, stating safety and recovery procedures and identifying human contact resources and recovery priorities (Candee and Casagrande 1993).

Operation Plan. An operational plan depends on whether the facilities are a historic structure, a non-purpose built interpretative center, facilities to build a purpose-built interpretive center, or staff facilities. This kind of plan incorporates the day-to-day functions of the heritage institution. These include opening and closing the institution, security, custodial, grounds maintenance, etc.

Interpretive Plan. An interpretive plan focuses on methods of communication to the visitor. This includes identifying the main theme of programs and exhibits, the heritage resources, and techniques for generating the message—whether it is person-to-person or non-human contact, such as an orientation system for the site—and conducting a visitor study to tailor interpretation for the constituents (Knudson et al 1995).

Marketing Plan. A marketing plan is produced to define the goals and objectives for pricing, promotion, and distribution of the heritage institution's products that direct reflect the needs and expectations of the institution's constituents. In the heritage management field, these products are mission-oriented in that they serve the function of education and preservation, rather than in the service of profit. These products include the institution's programs and exhibits (McLeigh 1995).

Budgeting Plan. A budgeting plan is produced to show the financial position of the institution for a proposed period of time. The plan estimates resources, expenses, profits, and incoming monies that are allocated for a particular purpose (Dropkin and LaTouche 1998).

Fundraising Plan. A fundraising plan can be designed to be the second part of the budgeting plan. This kind of plan defines the resources and activities for fundraising This includes estimating financial need, identifying sources (governmental entities, private donors, companies, and individuals), and writing grants.

Conclusion

Heritage management is a growing field that incorporates planning in all stages. Heritage management should not be a field that is learned solely when one comes into the trade. Museum studies programs are replacing the practice of apprenticeship learning, and students now learn theory and put it into practice in internships before going into a position. The heritage management field should be developed in this form. The purpose of this paper was to provide information on the types and stages of planning in an effort to help develop the literature to facilitate this process.

References Cited

Allmendinger, P., A. Prior, and J. Raemakers

2000 Introduction to Planning Practice. John Wiley, New York. Ames. S.

1997 Community Visioning: Planning for the Future in Oregon's Local Communities. Available at http://www.design.asu.edu/ apa/proceedings97/ames.html.

Arendt, R.

2000 Growing Greener: Putting Conservation into Local Plans and Ordinances. Island Press, Washington, D.C.

Ashworth, G., and P. Howard

1999 European Heritage Planning and Management. Intellect Books, Portland, Oregon.

Baker, Priscilla

1995 Touring Historic Places: A Manual for Group Tour Operators and Managers of Historic and Cultural Attractions. National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Tour Association, Washington, D.C.

Beatley, T.

1997 The Ecology of Place: Planning for Environment, Economy, and Community. Island Press, Washington, D.C.

Candee, M.E., and R. Casagrande (editors)

1993 Planning for Response & Emergency Preparedness: A Disaster Preparedness/Recovery Resource Manual. Texas Association of Museums, Austin.

Chung, Y. S. S.

2005 Seoul, Korea: Its Concept of Culture and Nature in Heritage Planning. *International Journal of Heritage Studies* 11(2):95–111.

2007 Connecting Cultures through Community Heritage Planning Projects. Manuscript submitted for review. Dropkin, M., and B. LaTouche

1998 The Budget-Building Book for Nonprofits: A Step-by-Step Guide for Managers and Boards. Jossey-Bass Publishers., San Francis-

Flink, C. A., K. Olka, and R. M. Searns

2001 Trails for the Twenty-First Century. Island Press, Washington, D.C.

Harrison, R. (editor)

1994 Manual of Heritage Management. Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford.

Honachefsky, W. B.

2000 Ecologically Based Municipal Land Use Planning. Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton.

Kelly, E. D., and B. Becker

2000 Community Planning: An Introduction to the Comprehensive Plan. Island Press, Washington, D. C.

King, T. F.

2000 Federal Planning and Historic Places. AltaMira Press, Washington, D.C.

Knudson, D. M., T. T. Cable, and L. Beck.

1995 Interpretation of Cultural and Natural Resources. Venture Publishing, State College, Pennsylvania.

Look, D. W., and D. H. R. Spennemann.

2001 Disaster Preparedness, Planning, and Mitigation. *Cultural Resource Management* 24(8):3–4.

McCool, S. F., and R. N. Moisey

2001 Tourism, Recreation and Sustainability: Linking Culture and Environment. CABI, New York.

McLeigh, B. J.

1995 Successful Marketing Strategies for Nonprofit Organizations. John Wiley, New York.

Rea, P. J., and H. Kerzner

1997 Strategic Planning: A Practical Guide. John Wiley, New York.

Roy, C.

2001 Disaster Recovery: Developing a Plan. Cultural Resource Management 24(8):13–15.

Schaff, T., and D. Schaff

1999 The Fundraising Planner: A Working Model for Raising the Dollars You Need. Jossey-Bass Publishers, San Francisco.

JAIME LITVAK KING

1933-2006

aime Litvak died on October 2, 2006 while sleeping at home in Mexico City, just two days before the Institute that he nurtured celebrated its 23rd year as an independent research center within the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM) system. He had been afflicted by his heart, cancer, and a stroke over the past 16 years, but recovered following major lifestyle changes. He was born in Mexico City on December 10, 1933. He studied economics as an undergraduate at Mexico City College, and later anthropology at the Escuela Nacional de Antropología e Historia (ENAH), where he received his MA in 1963.

His research during the sixties focused on a historical approach to archaeology in which ethnohistorical and linguistic sources were fundamental to the formulation of research problems. At the end of the sixties and during the early seventies he gravitated toward quantitative methods and computer applications for the analysis of archaeological data. His doctoral thesis (1970) explored the application

of spatial analysis to archaeology and was the first investigation of its kind presented to a Mexican institution. His principal fieldwork was carried out in central Mexico and Guerrero, especially in Xochicalco, Morelos. In recent years he participated in industrial archaeological research focused on the mining region of the state of Hidalgo.

He was coordinator of the laboratories of the Department of Prehistory, National Institute of Anthropology and History (1965-67), and was instrumental in the establishment of a section for computer technology applied to archaeology in the National Museum of Anthropology of Mexico, and he served as its first coordinator (1967-68). He also headed the Archaeology Department of the ENAH (1968-70). As director of the Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM between 1973-1985, following its separation from the Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, he actively promoted the development of innovative projects at the forefront of Latin American archaeological research—research laboratories for the analysis of archaeological materials and contexts, the formation of an outstanding library collection, computer facilities (unheard of in the humanities in Mexico in the mid-eighties), newspapers and newsletters, a cinema club, among many others. In addition, he was head of the Anthropology Department of the Universidad de Las Américas, in Cholula, Puebla from 1986 to 1989.

Jaime dedicated much of his time in recent years to the dissemination of archaeology, aimed at wider publics. He hosted a weekly radio program for several years in which he interviewed university personnel in diverse fields, interspersed with excellent musical selections from his incredible record collection. He was constantly finding ways to incorporate stu-

dents in research, conducting activities oriented toward public outreach, and other services. But, undoubtedly, his most outstanding quality was his intense concern for people and their needs, especially reflected by his participation in volunteer activities such as the development of a computerized database to coordinate University rescue brigades during the 1985 Mexico City earthquake.

He was an active member of the Soci-

ety of American Archaeology since 1963, where he served as editor of Current Research for *American Antiquity* (1971–76; 1984–85), on the Committee for Professional Relations (1987–89), and as President of the Subcommittee for Latin American Archaeology (1987–89). He was the 2002 recipient of the SAA Lifetime Achievement Award. He was also a member of other professional societies, including the Mexican Academy of Sciences, Sociedad Mexicana de Antropología, American Anthropological Association, Society for Industrial Archaeology, and the Society for Archaeological Sciences.

- Emily McClung de Tapia and Paul Schmidt

Emily McClung de Tapia and Paul Schmidt are with the Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

CALLS FOR AWARDS NOMINATIONS

The Society for American Archaeology calls for nominations for its awards to be presented at the 2008 Annual Meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia. SAA's awards are presented for important contributions in many areas of archaeology. If you wish to nominate someone for one of the awards, please send a letter of nomination to the contact person for the award. The letter of nomination should describe in detail the contributions of the nominee. In some cases, a curriculum vita of the nominee or copies of the nominee's work also are required. Please check the descriptions, requirements, and deadlines for nomination for individual awards. Award winners will receive a certificate. An award citation will be read by the SAA president during the annual business meeting, and an announcement will be published in *The SAA Archaeological Record*.

Student Research Award

A new award of up to \$1000 is offered to support innovative and original research in archaeology. The topical and geographic area of the research is unrestricted. To qualify applicants must be student members of the SAA, submit a proposal of not more than 1,000 words (excluding the bibliography), and an itemized budget. Proposals will be judged on their originality, innovativeness and future potential for success.

Special requirements:

- All proposals should clearly state how the research is innovative and original.
- · An itemized budget.
- A curriculum vita, no more than three pages in length.
- Two letters of recommendation, including one from the student's academic adviser. These should be sent directly from the recommendors, via e-mail.

Deadline for nomination: The proposal, budget, CV, and support letters should be sent as email attachments no later than January 4, 2008. **Contact:** Karen Lupo, Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 644910, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4910; email: klupo@mail.wsu.edu

Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis

This award recognizes the excellence of an archaeologist whose innovative and enduring research has made a significant impact on the discipline. Nominees are evaluated on their demonstrated ability to successfully create an interpretive bridge between good ideas, empirical evidence, research, and analysis. This award now subsumes within it three themes presented on a cyclical basis: (1) an Unrestricted or General category (first awarded in 2001); (2) Lithic Analysis; and (3) Ceramic Analysis. The 2008 award will be presented for Excellence in the Lithic Analysis category.

Special requirements:

- Letter of nomination describing in detail the nature, scope, and significance of the nominee's research and analytic contributions.
- Curriculum vita.
- Any other relevant documents, including letters of support.

Deadline for nomination: January 4, 2008. Contact: Jay K.

Johnson, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Leavell Hall, PO Box 1848, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677-1848; tel: (662) 915-7339; email: sajay@olemiss.edu

Book Award

The Society for American Archaeology annually awards two prizes to honor recently published books. The first prize is for a book that has had, or is expected to have, a major impact on the direction and character of archaeological research. The second prize is for a book that is written for the general public and presents the results of archaeological research to a broader audience. The Book Award committee solicits your nominations for these prizes, which will be awarded at the 2008 Annual Meeting of the SAA. Books published in 2005 or more recently are eligible. Nominators must arrange to have one copy of the nominated book sent to each member of the committee. Please contact the chair of the committee, Barbara Mills, for an updated list of the committee members.

Deadline for nomination: December 1, 2007. **Contact**: Dr. Barbara Mills, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Haury Building, Tucson, AZ 85721-0030; tel: (520)-621-9671; email: bmills@email.arizona.edu

Crabtree Award

Presented to an outstanding avocational archaeologist in remembrance of signal contributions of Don Crabtree. Nominees should have made significant contributions to advance understandings of local, regional, or national archaeologies through excavation, research, publication, site preservation, and/or public outreach.

Special requirements:

- · Curriculum vita.
- Letter of nomination.
- · Letters of support.

Deadline for nomination: January 4, 2008. **Contact**: Mary Lou Larson, Anthropology, Dept. 3431, 1000 E. University Ave., University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY 82071-3431; tel: (307) 766-5566; email: mlarson@uwyo.edu

Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management

Presented to an individual or group to recognize lifetime contributions and special achievements in the categories of program administration/management, site preservation, and research in cultural resource management on a rotating basis. The 2008 award will recognize important contributions in site preservation in CRM. This category may include individuals employed by federal, state, or local government agencies. This category is intended to recognize long-term, sustained contributions to the preservation of the archaeological record.

Special requirements:

- · Curriculum vita.
- · Any relevant supporting documents.

Deadline for nomination: January 4, 2008. **Contact:** Alan L. Stanfill, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 6132 S. Owens Ct., Littleton CO 80127; tel: (303) 275-5467; fax: (303) 275-5407; email: astanfill@fs.fed.us.

Dissertation Award

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

Special requirements:

- Nominations must be made by non-student SAA members and must be in the form of a nomination letter that
 makes a case for the dissertation. Self-nominations cannot be accepted.
- Nomination letters should include a description of the special contributions of the dissertation and the nominee's current address. Nominees must have defended their dissertations and received their Ph.D. degree within three years prior to September 1, 2007.
- Nominees are informed at the time of nomination by the nominator and are asked to submit a copy of the dissertation to the committee by October 15, 2007 (to be mailed to the committee chair, Adria LaViolette).
- Nominees do not have to be members of SAA.

Deadline for nomination: October 15, 2007. Contact: Adria LaViolette, SAA Dissertation Award Committee, Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 400120, Charlottesville, VA 22904-4120; tel: 434-982-2631; fax: 434-924-1350; email: laviolette@virginia.edu.

Fryxell Award for 2009

The Fryxell Award is presented in recognition for interdisciplinary excellence of a scientist who need not be an archaeologist, but whose research has contributed significantly to American archaeology. The award is made possible through the generosity of the family of the late Roald Fryxell, a geologist whose career exemplified the crucial role of multidisciplinary cooperation in archaeology. Nominees are evaluated on the breadth and depth of their research and its impact on American archaeology, the nominee's role in increasing awareness of interdisciplinary studies in archaeology, and the nominee's public and professional service to the community. The award cycles through zoological sciences, botanical sciences, earth sciences, physical sciences, and general interdisciplinary studies. The 2009 Fryxell Award will be in the area of physical sciences. The award will be given at the SAA's 74th Annual Meeting, 2009, in Atlanta, Georgia. The award consists of an engraved medal, a certificate, an award citation read by the SAA president during the annual business meeting, and a half-day symposium at the Annual Meeting held in honor of the awardee.

Special requirements:

- Describe the nature, scope, and significance of the nominee's contributions to American archaeology.
- Curriculum vita.
- Support letters from other scholars are helpful. Four to six are suggested.

Deadline for all nomination materials: February 5, 2008. Contact: Dr. Hector Neff, Department of Anthropology, 1250 Bellflower Blvd., California State University Long Beach, Long Beach, CA 90840-1003; tel: (562) 985-5171; fax (562) 985-4379; email: hneff@csulb.edu

The Dienje Kenyon Fellowship

A fellowship in honor of the late Dienje M. E. Kenyon is offered to support the research of women archaeologists in the early stages of their graduate training. An award of \$500 will be made to a student pursuing research in zooarchaeology, which was Kenyon's specialty. To qualify for the award, applicants must be enrolled in a graduate degree program focusing on archaeology with the intention of receiving either the M.A. or Ph.D. on a topic related to zooarchaeology, and must be in the first two years of graduate studies. Strong preference will be given to students working with faculty members with zooarchaeological expertise.

Special requirements:

- A statement of proposed research related to zooarchaeology, toward the conduct of which the award would be applied, of no more than 1,500 words, including a brief statement indicating how the award would be spent in support of that research.
- A curriculum vita.
- Two letters of support from individuals familiar with the applicant's work and research potential. These should be sent directly from the recommendors. One of these letters must be from the student's primary advisor, and must indicate the year in which the applicant began graduate studies.

Deadline for nomination: The proposal, budget, CV, and support letters should be sent as Microsoft Word email attachments no later than January 4, 2008. Contact: Dr. Ariane Burke, Département d'anthropologie, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, succursale Centre-Ville, Montréal, QC, Canada, H3C 3J7; email: a.burke@umontreal.ca.

Lifetime Achievement Award

The Lifetime Achievement Award is presented annually to an archaeologist for specific accomplishments that are truly extraordinary, widely recognized as such, and of positive and lasting quality. Recognition can be granted to an archaeologist of any nationality for activities within any theoretical framework, for work in any part of the world, and for a wide range of areas relating to archaeology, including but not limited to research or service. Given as the Distinguished Service Award between 1975 and 2000, it became the Lifetime Achievement Award and was awarded as such for the first time in 2001.

Special requirements:

- Curriculum vita.
- Letter of nomination, outlining nominee's lifetime accomplishments.
- Additional letters may be submitted but are not required.

Deadline for all nomination materials: January 4, 2008. Contact: Dr. Wendy Ashmore, Department of Anthropology, 1334 Watkins Hall, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418; tel: (951) 827-39395; fax: (951) 827-5409; email: wendy.ashmore@ucr.edu.

Fred Plog Fellowship

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

Special requirements:

- ABD by the time the award is made.
- Two letters of support, including one from the dissertation chair that indicates the expected date of completion of the dissertation.
- Description of the proposed research and the importance of its contributions to American archaeology.

Deadline for nomination: December 5, 2007. **Contact**: Dr. Jill Neitzel, Anthropology, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716; tel (302) 831-2802; email: neitzel@udel.edu.

Student Poster Award (newly constituted)

This award *replaces* the more general Poster Award, and acknowledges the best student presentation of archaeological research in poster sessions. Student posters will now be evaluated as electronic submissions made directly to the Student Poster Award committee. Please note that the deadline for online poster submission is January 4, 2008. *There will no longer be poster judging at the SAA meeting itself.*

Special Requirements:

- The author(s) of the poster must be a student.
- The poster must be submitted to the Poster Award Committee as an electronic entry. Please contact committee chair for details.

Deadline for Submission: January 4, 2008. Contact: Dr. John G. Jones, Dept. of Anthropology, Washington State University, PO Box 644910, Pullman, WA 99164-0001; tel: (509) 335-3348 fax: (509) 335-3999; email: jonesjg@wsu.edu

Award for Excellence in Public Education

This award acknowledges excellence in the sharing of archaeological information with the public. The award is conferred on a rotating, 3-year, cycle of categories. The category for 2008 is Media and Information Technology. Eligible products are those that assist in presenting information to the public about archaeology. Examples include, but are not limited to, Electronic, Print, Exhibit, & Multimedia formats involving products such as web pages, exhibits and interpretive signage, documentary film, television programming, printed workbooks, publication series, CD-roms, games, and videos. Nominations are reviewed by members of the SAA Excellence in Public Education Award Committee who select a recipient based on the following criteria: public impact, creativity in programming, leadership, and promotion of archaeological ethics.

Special Requirements:

- The nomination form.
- A formal letter of nomination that summarizes the product and addresses the four award criteria. Also, the accomplishment should be contextualized by addressing the significance and impact of the undertaking: How does it fit within the practice of public education and archaeology? What is the impact on relevant publics beyond the discipline of archaeology (general public, special interest groups, precollegiate or non traditional students, others)?
- A copy (or samples) of the specific achievement.
- Supporting materials that document impact. This material should demonstrate (not merely assert) the case being made in the nomination letter.
- Endorsement from secondary nominators are welcomed (no more than 3)
- Prior nomination does not exclude consideration of a nominee in subsequent years
- Designers of programs or products may nominate their own work
- Six (6) copies of the nomination package (including supporting materials) must be submitted.

Deadline for nomination: January 4, 2008. The Chair of the committee will work with nominators to ensure a complete nomination. Nominators are encouraged to contact the Chair by November 1, 2007 to begin this process. Additional award nomination information is available on the award web page at http://www.saa.org/public/news/award_excellence.html.

Contact: Linda Derry, Old Cahawba, 719 Tremont St., Selma, AL 36701; tel: (334)875-2529; email: cahawba@bellsouth.net.

Gene S. Stuart Award

An award of \$2000 is made to honor outstanding efforts to enhance public understanding of archaeology, in memory of Gene S. Stuart, a writer and managing editor of National Geographic Society books. The award is given to the most interesting and responsible original story or series about any archaeological topic published in a newspaper or magazine.

Special requirements:

Nominators will work with the Chair to assemble a nomination file that will include:

- The nominated article should have been published within the calendar year of 2007.
- An author/newspaper may submit no more than five stories or five articles from a series.
- Nomination packets may be submitted as PDFs via email to Renata B. Wolynec at <u>wolynec@edinboro.edu</u>. If submitting hard copies, six copies of each entry must be submitted by the author or an editor of the newspaper.

Deadline for nomination: January 11, 2008. Contact: Renata B. Wolynec, Department of History and Anthropology, Hendricks Hall 143, 235 Scotland Road, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, PA 16444; tel: (814) 732-2570.

2008 Student Paper Award

This award recognizes original student research as a growing component of the annual meeting, and is a way to highlight outstanding contributions made by students! All student members of SAA are eligible to participate. The papers will be evaluated anonymously by committee members on both the quality of the arguments and data presented, and the paper's contribution to our understanding of a particular area or topic in archaeology. The papers will also be evaluated on the appropriateness of the length of the paper for a 15-minute presentation. The award winner will receive a citation from the SAA president, a piece of official SAA merchandise, and over \$1000 worth of books/journals from the following sponsors:

University of Alabama Press
Alta Mira Press
Blackwell Publishers, Inc.
The University of California Press
University Press of Colorado
University Press of Florida
The University of New Mexico Press
Oxford University Press
University of Pittsburgh Latin American Archaeology Publications

University of Texas Press Thames & Hudson University of Utah Press Elsevier

In addition, Left Coast Press has agreed to contribute a prize to the second-place paper

All of our sponsors recognize the importance of student research in archaeology and have contributed generously to this award!!

Special requirements:

- A student must be the primary author of the paper and be the presenter at the 2006 Annual Meeting.
- Six copies of the conference paper and relevant figures and tables must be submitted (please submit these copies without a name so that they may be reviewed anonymously)
- The paper should be double-spaced, with standard margins, and 12-pt font. The submitted paper should include any relevant figures, tables, and references cited. An average 15-minute paper is approximately 10 pages in length (double-spaced, not including references cited, figures, and tables).

Deadline for submission: January 7, 2008. Contact: Gordon F.M. Rakita, University of North Florida, Department of Sociology & Anthropology, 1 UNF Drive, Jacksonville, FL 32224-2659; email: grakita@unf.edu

Douglas C. Kellogg Fund for Geoarchaeological Research

The Douglas C. Kellogg Award provides support for thesis or dissertation research, with emphasis on the field and/or laboratory aspects of this research, for graduate students in the earth sciences and archaeology. Recipients of the Kellogg Award will be students who have (1) an interest in achieving the M.S., M.A. or Ph.D. degree in earth sciences or archaeology, (2) an interest in applying earth science methods to archaeological research and (3) an interest in a career in geoarchaeology. Under the auspices of the SAA's Geoarchaeology Interest Group, family, friends, and close associates of Douglas C. Kellog formed a memorial in his honor. The interest from money donated to the Douglas C. Kellog fund is used for the annual award. Initially the amount to be awarded on an annual basis was \$500. The amount of the award given to the recipient will increase as the fund grows and the amount of the annual interest increases.

Special requirements:

- A one-page letter that briefly explains the individual's interest and how she or he qualifies for the award.
- · Curriculum vita.
- Five (5) copies of a 3-4 page, double spaced description of the thesis or dissertation research that clearly documents the geoarchaeological orientation and significance of the research. One illustration may be included with the proposal.
- A letter of recommendation from the thesis or dissertation supervisor that emphasizes the student's ability and potential as a geoarchaeologist.
- PDF versions of the application will also be accepted via email.

Deadline for submission: December 1, 2007. **Contact**: Dr. Christopher L. Hill, Department of Anthropology, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho, 83725-1950; email: chill2@boisestate.edu



POSITIONS OPEN

Position: Senior-Level Archaeologist Location: Cincinnati, Ohio

BHE Environmental, Inc., an environmental consulting and engineering company providing services nationwide, has an opening in our Cincinnati office for a full-time permanent Senior Archaeologist, Principal Investigator. In this position you would provide leadership on cultural resource management projects for the wind power, pipeline, and transportation industries, as well as for large and small landowners. Your ability to communicate effectively with a lively interdisciplinary group will help advance your career. Candidates should have a masters or Ph.D. in Archaeology or Anthropology with at least five years experience as a Principal Investigator in Cultural Resource Management. This position requires good organizational skills, a solid technical background, familiarity with the Section 106 process, and the ability to develop NRHP assessments of archaeological resources. Demonstrated consulting, project management, report-writing, and business development experience are a must. Area of expertise is open, though a lithic analyst would complement current staff skills. For immediate consideration, submit resume, salary history, and references to: BHE Environmental, Inc., Resources, Email: Human cloyd@bheenvironmental.com, Web: www.bheenvironmental.com

Position: Tenure-track Assistant Professor

LOCATION: GENESEO, NEW YORK

SUNY Geneseo invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor in Mesoamerica and/or South America for September 2008. The ideal candidate will be able to make contributions to our curricula in archaeology, ethnoarchaeology, ethnohistory, and ethnography. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to Geneseo's core mission of excellent undergraduate teaching while also sustaining an active research and publication agenda and providing university, professional, and community service. Qualifications must include evidence of teaching effectiveness and a Ph.D. in Anthropology by December 31, 2007. For full ad details and to apply visit Geneseo's website at http://jobs.geneseo.edu

POSITIONS: TWO TENURE-TRACK POSITIONS LOCATION: UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNSYLVANIA

The Department of Anthropology of The Pennsylvania State University invites applications for up to two tenure-track positions (rank flexible, effective August 2008) for individuals with expertise in the analysis and visualization of complex spatial data, especially in archaeological, paleoanthropological (including morphological), paleodemographic, and/or modern demographic contexts. Individuals from any scholarly field or subdiscipline are encouraged to apply, but the successful candidate(s) must

have a record of anthropologically relevant research and teaching, publications commensurate with rank, and a demonstrated ability to attract external funding. GIS expertise is required. Specialization in spatial statistics, modeling (including traditional spatial analysis, agent-based or microsimulation techniques, and spatiotemporal approaches), remote sensing, or image analysis is highly desirable. The successful candidate(s) will develop and teach GIS courses and others that complement and augment the existing departmental curriculum, which emphasizes archaeology and bioanthropology on both graduate and undergraduate levels. They will be expected to provide leadership and vision in expanding the scope and sophistication of GIS and spatial analysis within the department and across the College, to acquire funding for innovative GIS applications, to attract graduate students, to collaborate with other department faculty, and to establish links with scholars elsewhere in the University and at other institutions. Candidates' skills and interests should be consistent with the Anthropology Department's mission, which is strongly integrative, scientific, and quantitative, and which has a long tradition of demographic, genetic, evolutionary, and ecological research both in the field and in the laboratory. Detailed information about the department is available on http//:www.anthro.psu.edu. Review of applications will begin October 15th, 2007, and will continue until the position is filled. Interviews will commence in November 2007. Send letter of applications, c.v., and the names of three references to: Wendy Fultz, Department Staff Assistant, (wad3@psu.edu), Anthropology Faculty Search Committee, Box SAA, 414 Carpenter Building, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. Penn State is committed to affirmative action, equal opportunity and the diversity of its work force.

Position: Senior Prehistorian Location: Stone Mountain, Georgia

New South Associates is a womenowned small business specializing in archaeology, history, architectural history, and preservation planning. We have an opening for a Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator specializing in southeastern prehistory. The position will be based in the Stone Mountain, Georgia office. Applicants should possess an M.A. or Ph.D. in Anthropology or Archaeology and have at least five years experience as a Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator. Applicants should have strong writing and communication skills, a commitment to scholarly research in a CRM setting. This position also requires good organizational skills, demonstrated project management ability, experience with proposal writing, solid familiarity with the Section 106 process, and the applicant must be a team player. To apply, please submit a letter of interest and qualifications, professional vitae, writing sample, and three references to Mary Beth Reed, President, New South Associates, 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083. New South Assoequal-opportunity is an employer-women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Position: Outreach Coordinator Location: Cocoa, Florida

Brevard Community College is seeking an Outreach Coordinator for the Florida Public Archaeological Network; see detailed job announcement at: http://www.brevardcc.edu/index.php?m ainframe=/hr/content/&subnavframe=/hr/content/sub_nav.html

POSITION: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY

LOCATION: PORTALES, NEW MEXICO

Eastern New Mexico University seeks applications for a full-time, tenure-track assistant professor of Anthropology position beginning August 2008. We seek a geoarchaeologist who also can teach lithic analysis. We prefer someone who specializes in the archaeology of the U.S. Southwest or Plains with an active research agenda. The successful candidate must be willing to run a summer field school in alternate summers. Candidates must have Ph.D. completed by August 2008. Our program has a strong graduate component, and candidates must be willing to help supervise Master's theses. Applicants should submit a letter of interest outlining qualifications, current curriculum vitae, faculty application, and names of three references to: Office of Human Resources, Eastern New Mexico University, 1500 S. Ave. K, Station #21, Portales, NM, 88130. Review of applicants to begin October 29, 2007. ENMU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Condition of employment: Must pass a pre-employment background check. Additional information at: http://www.enmu.edu/services/hr/.

POSITION: ASSOCIATE OR FULL PROFESSOR

LOCATION: CARROLLTON, GEORGIA

The University of West Georgia seeks applications for a tenure-track position in archaeology at the rank of Associate or Full Professor. Qualifications must include a Ph.D. in Anthropology with a specialization in Archaeology, substantial undergraduate teaching experience, demonstrated administrative skills, a strong record of research and publication, and an understanding of the issues involved in the curation and manage-

ment of archaeological collections. Expertise in the prehistoric or historic archaeology of the Southeastern United States is required. Primary responsibilities of this position include teaching a 3/2 academic-year load, including foursubfield Introduction to Anthropology, other introductory classes, and upperlevel Archaeology classes; serving as Director of the Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Archaeological Laboratory; directing undergraduate student research; offering an Archaeological Field School; pursuing grants and contracts in support of research and laboratory operations; and active participation in departmental/college/university service activities. Full Professor rank will include designation as endowed Waring Professor. Applicants should submit a letter which details qualifications and interests, a current vita, and the names and addresses of three references to Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of West Georgia, Carrollton, GA 30118. Applications postmarked by 1 December 2007 will receive full consideration. Position begins August 2008. The University of West Georgia is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Institution.

POSITION: ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD TECHS/FIELD DIRECTORS LOCATIONS: MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND, WITH POTENTIAL FUTURE PROJECTS IN MD, DE, PA, VA AND NJ.

RK&K an ENR Top 200 Design Firm has an immediate opening for a Field Tech. It is anticipated that the archaeological survey may encounter Late Archaic through Woodland period resources attributed to hunting and resource procurement activities, in addition to eighteenth-century through early twentieth-century sites associated with agricultural and domestic occupations. For immediate consideration please send resume to Troy Gwin, RK&K Engineers, tgwin@rkk.com or fax 410-728-0832.



NEWS & NOTES



hristopher Fisher Wins the 2007 Willey Prize. The Archaeology Division of the American Anthropological Association (AAA) is pleased to announce the recipient of the 2007 Gordon R. Willey award: Dr. Christopher Fisher, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Colorado State University, for his article "Demographic and landscape Change in the Lake Pátzcuaro Basin, Mexico: Abandoning the Garden" (American Anthropologist 107[1], March 2005). Dr. Fisher was affiliated with Kent State University at the time the article was published. The award, established in 1997, recognizes an outstanding contribution to archaeology published in American Anthropologist. The award is named for the late Gordon R. Willey, president of the AAA in 1961; the award recognizes excellent archaeological writing that contributes to anthropological research in general. It is especially appropriate to honor this article award because the research is based on an interdisciplinary survey project that recalls Professor Willey's groundbreaking work on the Viru Valley survey project in the late 1940s and early 1950s. In this article, Dr. Fisher integrates archaeological, environmental, and geoarchaeological data collected in a regional survey around the southwestern border of Lake Pátzcuaro in central Mexico. The multidisciplinary, multiyear research was codirected by Dr. Fisher and Professor Helen Pollard of Michigan State University. Fisher analyzes these data in the context of investigating the breakdown of past civilizations. He explicitly responds to widespread popular assumptions that suggest that the collapse of complex societies is due to human overexploitation of the landscape caused by overpopulation. Through detailed data collection, careful analysis, and very clear writing, Dr. Fisher demonstrates the counterintuitive conclusion that environmental degradation in the region was not caused by overpopulation and overuse. In fact, environmental collapse occurred after social collapse caused by Spanish invasion; environmental degradation was probably caused by loss of population and resulting lack of maintenance of a humanly created productive landscape. The engineered terraced landscape supported high population densities during late Prehispanic, but was subject to degradation due to loss of population and introduction of European crops and animals following Conquest. This issue of the interconnections among social complexity, population size, land use, and ecological degradation has many implications for modern policy decisions. Dr. Fisher's article is a contribution to a sophisticated analysis that recognizes the complexity of the issues and encourages us to avoid a simplistic understanding of cause and effect. There are important implications for modern environmental policy that tends

to privilege minimal human interference as the solution for soil erosion and other environmental problems. As Dr. Fisher points out, only a long-term historical perspective, provided by archaeology, can provide an understanding of the complexity of human-land interactions. The Willey award carries a \$1000 prize and will be presented at the annual business meeting of the Archaeology Division of the AAA on the evening of November 30, 2007.



hilip L. Kohl to present 2007 AAA Archaeology Division Distinguished Lecture. The Archaeology Division of the American Anthropological Association (AAA) is pleased to announce that the 18th annual Archaeology Division Distinguished Lecture will be presented by Philip L. Kohl, on November 30, 2007, at the 106th AAA Meeting, Washington, D.C. The lecture, entitled "Shared Social Fields: evolutionary convergence in prehistory and contemporary practice," reviews the hallowed anthropological dichotomy between evolutionary and historical perspectives on the past and adopts the concept of "social fields" first articulated by A. Lesser and then utilized by E. Wolf in Europe and the People without History to argue in favor of a macro-historical interpretation of the archaeological record. The relevant unit of analysis is not an archaeological culture or early civilization but social groups inextricably involved with other social groups in expanding web-like interconnections in which technologies are broadly diffused, adopted and modified by other social groups caught up in the same large-scale historical processes. Such interconnections can best be traced archaeologically by examining the spread of basic material technologies and subsistence practices, such as the emergence of wheeled vehicles, spread of metallurgy and metal working activities, and adoption of specialized herding economies across western Eurasia during the Bronze Age. The lecture emphasizes the need for a perspective on the past that emphasizes its shared nature in which all peoples have contributed and benefited from their continuous interactions with other neighboring social groups. Philip L. Kohl is Professor of Anthropology and the Kathryn W. Davis Professor of Slavic Studies at Wellesley College where he has taught since 1974. He received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from Harvard University in 1974. He is the author of L'Asie Centrale; des origines a l'age du Fer (Central Asia: Palaeolithic Beginnings to the Iron Age) (Paris, 1984) and The Making of Bronze Age Eurasia (Cambridge 2007). His latest book is Selective Remembrances: Archaeology in the Construction, Commemoration, and Consecration of National Pasts (Chicago, in press) with M. Kozelsky and N. Ben-Yehuda. He is the author of more than 140 articles and reviews on the archaeology of the Ancient Near East and has conducted fieldwork in Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Daghestan, Russia. The 106th Annual AAA Meeting will be held November 28-December 2, 2007 in Washington DC at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel.

ational Register Listings. The following archeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the second quarter of 2007. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Weekly List" at http://www.cr.nps.gov/ nr/

- Arkansas, Newton County. Archeological Site 3NW79. (Rock Art Sites in Arkansas TR). Listed 5/23/07.
- Arkansas, Pope County. Archeological Site 3PP614. (Rock Art Sites in Arkansas TR). Listed 5/23/07.
- California, Monterey County. Whalers Cabin. Listed 5/09/07.
- Connecticut, Windham County. Hemlock Glen Industrial Archeological District. Listed 6/05/07.
- Florida, Monroe County. Chavez Shipwreck Site. (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS). Additional Documentation Approved, 5/15/07.
- Hawaii, Hawaii County. Puako Petroglyph Archeological District (Boundary Increase and Decrease, Additional Documentation). Listed 6/06/07.
- Kansas, Shawnee County. Hard Chief's Village. Listed 6/22/07.
- Puerto Rico, Utuado Municipality. Bateyes de Vivi. Listed 6/21/07.
- Massachusetts, Barnstable County.
 Paul Palmer (Shipwreck and Remains). Listed 4/12/07.
- Missouri, Cape Girardeau County. *Green's Ferry*. Listed 6/21/07.
- Missouri, Ripley County. Indian Ford. (Cherokee Trail of Tears MPS). Listed 6/21/07.
- Montana, Lewis and Clark County. Alice Creek Historic District. Listed 6/06/07.
- Nebraska, Sarpy County. Patterson Site. (Archeological Resources of the Metro Omaha Management Unit MPS). Listed 3/22/07.
- Virginia, Frederick County. Fort Colvin. Listed 5/08/07.
- Virginia, Stafford County. Public Quarry at Government Island. Listed 5/31/07.

- Wisconsin, Forest County. Butternut—Franklin Lakes Archeological District. Listed 5/09/07.
- Wyoming, Sublette County. *Trappers Point Site*. Listed 5/14/07.

Scholarships for Native Peoples from the U.S. and Canada

SAA Arthur C. Parker Scholarship & NSF Scholarships for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians

The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is pleased to announce the SAA Arthur C. Parker Scholarship and National Science Foundation (NSF) Scholarships for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians for the year 2008. Together, these scholarship programs will provide four awards of \$4,000 each to support training in archaeological methods, including fieldwork, analytical techniques, and curation.

Deadline

The Application/Nomination Form and all supporting materials should be submitted together in one envelope and must be postmarked no later than December 15, 2007.

The applicant/nominee need not be formally accepted into the archaeological methods training program at the time the application/nomination materials are submitted. However, a scholarship will not be awarded until the designated recipient has been accepted into the training program.

Submission and Contact Information

Send all application/nomination materials to: Scholarship Applications, Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second Street NE #12, Washington, DC 20002-3560.

If you need an Application/Nomination Form or you have questions about these scholarships or you need help with locating a field school or other training program, please contact the Society for American Archaeology at the address given above, telephone +1 (202) 789-8200, Fax +1 (202) 789-0284, e-mail info@saa.org. Your questions will be relayed to someone who can assist you.



CALENDAR

2007

OCTOBER 5-6

Gender and Archaeology Conference will be held at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. For more information, email lisa.frink@unlv.edu or barbara.roth@unlv.edu, or see http://www.unlv.edu/colleges/Liberal_Arts/Anthropology.

OCTOBER 8-11

The 2008 Great Basin Anthropological Conference will be held in Portland, Oregon, October 8-11 at Portland State University. For information contact Virginia Butler, program chair: butlerv@pdx.edu; 503.725.3303; http://gbac.whsites.net/meeting.html.

OCTOBER 13

2007 Three Corners Archaeological Conference will be held at the campus of the University of Nevada Las Vegas. For additional information, visit the website at http://nvarch.org, or contact Mark C. Slaughter or Laurie Perry at the Bureau of Reclamation, LC2600, P.O. Box 61470, Boulder City, NV 89006; tel: (702) 293-8143; email: threecornersconference@yahoo.com.

OCTOBER 28–31

2007 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Geology Division of the Geological Society of America will include a

series of technical programs and field-trips in Denver. Technical program topics include alluvial cycles and human prehistory, sourcing techniques in archaeology, sedimentary geology and geochemistry studies in paleoanthropology, and geoarchaeological investigations in the Mediterranean-Black Sea corridor. Two single-day field trips will focus on Paleoindian geoarchaeology in western Nebraska and Middle Park, Colorado. For more information, please visit http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2007/.

NOVEMBER 28 – DECEMBER 2

The 106th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association will be held November 28 - December 2, 2007, in Washington DC at the Marriott Wardman Park Hotel. This year's theme is "Difference, (In)Equality & Justice." Philip L. Kohl will present the 18th annual Archaeology Division Distinguished Lecture on Friday evening, Nov. 30, 2007. His talk is entitled "Shared Social Fields: evolutionary convergence in prehistory and contemporary practice." For more information, please visit http://www.aaanet.org/ mtgs/mtgs.htm and http://www.aaanet. org/ad/index.html.

2008

MARCH 26-30

The 73rd Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. For more information, please visit SAAweb at http://www.saa.org/meetings/index. html.

VOLUNTEERS: SAA NEEDS YOU NEXT MARCH!

Would you like the opportunity to meet people interested in archaeology, have fun, and save money? Then apply to be an SAA volunteer!

Volunteers are crucial to all onsite meeting services, and we are currently looking for people to assist the SAA staff at the 73rd Annual Meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, March 26–30, 2008

In return for just 12 hours of your time, you will receive:

- complimentary meeting registration.
- a free copy of the Abstracts of the 73rd Annual Meeting,
- a \$5 stipend per shift.

For details and a volunteer application, please go to SAAweb (www.saa.org) or contact Darren Bishop at SAA (900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC, 20002-3560, phone [202] 789-8200, fax (202) 789-0284, e-mail darren_bishop@saa.org). Applications are accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis through February 1, 2008, so contact us soon to take advantage of this great opportunity. See you in Vancouver!



Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th Endowment Campaign Pledge Form

I want to invest in the mission of the Society for American Archaeology and the Society's future by making a gift as indicated below.

☐ My check☐ Please cha	a lump-sum gift of \$ is enclosed. rge my credit card: Mastercard	Please credit my donation to the following SAA Endowment fund(s):
Card Number	Expiration Date	(Please indicate a specific dollar amount to each fund.)
	or a gift in five annual payments al pledge amount circled below:	SAA General Endowment Native American Scholarships Public Education
Annual Payment	Five-Year Pledge Amount	Total
\$75	\$375	
\$100	\$500	
\$150	\$750	
\$200	\$1,000	\bigcirc \land \land
\$500	\$2,500	
\$750	\$3,750	
\$1,000	\$5,000	@:@ 9 =@6
\$1,500	\$7,500	Coordination
\$2,000	\$10,000	SOCIETY FOR
\$5,000	\$25,000	American Archaeology
other:	other:	
Signature:		Date:
Print Name (as you	would like to be formally recogn	ized):
(For example: Jane S	mith, Anywhere University and Joh	n Doe, Big CRM Firm)
☐ I wish to remain a	anonymous. Attn. Tobi Brimsek	

Society for American Archaeology 900 Second St. NE, #12 Washington, DC 20002-3560 (fax) 202-789-0284

U.S. CITIZENS TRAVELING TO CANADA

U.S. citizens traveling between the U.S. and Canada must have a valid passport. This is a result of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative. For specifics on this initiative, see the website from the Department of Homeland Security: http://www.dhs.gov.xtrvlsec/crossingborders.

If you do not have a passport and need to apply for one, you may wish to note that passport processing times have dramatically increased due to the volume of requests. If you need a passport, you may wish to consult the website from the Department of State: http://travel.state.gov/passport for instructions.

Printed on recycled paper. The paper used in this publication meets the requirements of ANSI/NISO 239.48-1992 (Permanence of Paper). Washington DC 20002 USA 900 Second Street NE #12 SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY