

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

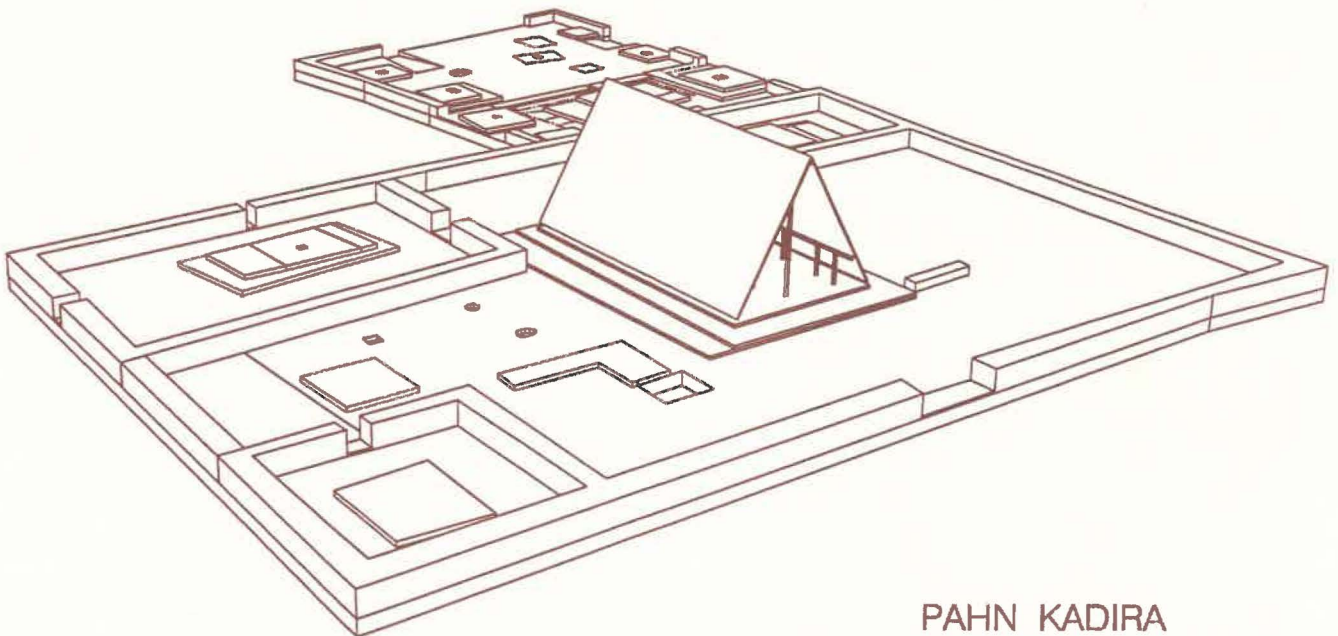
SAA

Bulletin

VOLUME 10

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1992

NO. 5



PAHN KADIRA

Computer reconstruction of Pahn Kadira Islet, one of the largest Nan Madol islets (the main section is 80 by 110 meters in size), showing a pole and thatch "temple" structure on a central stone foundation. The islet was the residence area for Nan Madol's rulers.

New Research at Nan Madol, Micronesia, pp. 4-5

In This Issue

- Cultural Property Advisory Committee
- Cultural Resource Management and Academic Responsibility: A Rejoinder to Duke
- Nan Madol, Micronesia
- Preservation Prevails as Politicians Push to Adjourn
- Public Education
- Looking Toward the St. Louis Meetings . . .
- Support for Doctoral Research in Archaeometry
- News & Notes
- Positions Open
- Meeting Calendar

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Advisory Committee Assesses Effectiveness of Import Bans

The President's Cultural Property Advisory Committee is assessing the effectiveness of import bans that have been imposed by the United States under the 1970 UNESCO Convention on Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export, and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

The Committee is seeking information from persons knowledgeable about conditions and activities in affected regions of El Salvador, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Peru. Specifically, it is interested in obtaining information on the status of looting in these areas, local efforts to protect sites and materials, and the demand for such artifacts by collectors, dealers, and museums in the United States and in other countries. Information on the condition of sites before and after the imposition of U.S. bans would be helpful. Upon request, information supplied to the Committee will be held in confidence, as provided by Section 306(i) of the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (Public Law 97-446).

The Committee particularly seeks information on:

1. The Cara Sucia archaeological region, an area of approximately 66 square miles located in the western corner of El Salvador, bordering Guatemala and the Pacific Ocean, where sites have yielded pre-Hispanic ceramic and stone artifacts. (U.S. import ban was imposed on September 11, 1987).
2. Antique ceremonial textiles belonging to the Aymara community of Coroma, Bolivia, located in the southern *altiplano* region of the Andes, Quijarro Province, Department of Potosi. (U.S. import ban was imposed on March 14, 1989).
3. The Sipan region of the Lambayeque Valley, northern Peru, where tombs of Moche nobles have yielded bone, ceramic, metal, shell, and stone artifacts. (U.S. import ban was imposed on May 7, 1990.)
4. Guatemala's Peten region, which has yielded lowland Maya artifacts made of bone, ceramic, jade, obsidian, and shell. (U.S. import ban was imposed on April 15, 1991).

Please address information to: Ann Guthrie Hingston, Executive Director, Cultural Property Advisory Committee, U.S. Information Agency, 301 Fourth Street, SW, Room 247, Washington, DC 20547 (Fax: 202-619-5177; Telephone: 202-619-6612).

The new address for the Executive Office of the Society for American Archaeology is:

**900 2nd Street, NE
Suite 12
Washington, DC 20002
Telephone: (202) 789-8200**

Cultural Resource Management and Academic Responsibility in Archaeology: A Rejoinder to Duke

Joseph Schuldenrein, *Geoarchaeology Research Associates*

Philip Duke's article (*Bulletin*, 1991:9[4]) raised several critical issues for all archaeologists. Duke urged CRM archaeologists to band together and organize for just compensation and fair working conditions. While his immediate objectives are timely, he evades broader issues of training and employment preparation. My concern is that CRM archaeologists are being deprived of a comprehensive education by university programs that view CRM as an interim goal, rather than a career path.

Duke notes that his students "... see CRM as a temporary job until they can go to graduate school." Is there any impetus for employers to provide adequate wage scales, benefits, and retirement plans if employee objectives are short-term or transitional? If, as Duke states elsewhere, we need to view CRM as a legitimate "industry," we need to train its practitioners specifically for that industry, and not exploit it as a career stepping stone.

The current employment picture is such that 70-80% of archaeology students will find work in the contract sector. Yet after university training, most simply do not know what to expect in CRM. With isolated exceptions, archaeology programs train students to follow academic tracks. The blood and guts of CRM, especially at advanced levels, is equal doses of archaeology, business, accounting, contracting, administration, and public relations. The latter are topics that are not even considered in most anthropology programs. The first generation of CRM archaeologists, still at the forefront of the industry, has learned through bitter experience, however, that business and administrative skills are the key to promotion and growth. The student disillusionment of which Duke speaks may simply be a reflection of inadequate student training.

One of my most serious objections, however, is to Duke's accusation that CRM companies are partially responsible for the demise of field schools. What does he expect, when it is the CRM companies that at least offer on-the-job training, while the universities offer an amorphous opportunity to "place field work within the wider disciplinary goals of archaeology and anthropology?" If we are ultimately focusing on job possibilities, which is the crux of Duke's argument, exactly what is meant by "wider disciplinary goals?" This sounds like an appeal to keep "head counts" up at the expense of preparing students for the job market. In my own experience, I have found that the most serious archaeology students have merged what may be considered CRM apprenticeship programs—rising through the ranks from field worker, crew chief, and supervisor—with

MA/PhD training in method and theory. Such a work-study strategy, largely financed through CRM jobs, is an excellent means for students to gain the experience necessary to become field directors. It is especially practical in the present harsh economic climate, where skyrocketing costs for higher education limit student options. If Duke's own field school program has suffered from low enrollment, I suggest it is because most students cannot afford to pay for training that, for the most part, they can acquire by working for reputable CRM firms. Most such firms have PI's and field directors that are constantly on the lookout for bright students, who they will willingly train on-the-job for positions of responsibility, training in precisely those tasks that stimulate the student to integrate field efforts with the wider concerns of archaeology.

I agree emphatically with Duke's observation that remuneration is still relatively low, and that the costs be passed onto the contracting agencies themselves. More specifically, they must be targeted at federal agencies. These agencies appear to believe in operating projects on shoestring budgets, with inadequate funding compensated for by the love of science and self-sacrifice. Government departments also expect archaeologists to work at lower pay scales. This is implicit in both arcane contract language and the classifications that downgrade equivalence levels for archaeologists. Recently, however, the demand for archaeology by private business, especially the oil and gas industries, has been so compelling that a higher dollar has been offered for dependable and professional work; scales have increased deservedly.

Finally, I would reinforce Duke's closing point that "CRM should be a fully professional activity with as much right to exist as any other profession." However, to be accorded fully professional status, practitioners must be instructed appropriately, beginning in the classroom. Most academic programs still follow instructional regimens that predate the CRM period. Departments must reflect the change in archaeological employment and opportunity. This means that they must teach business skills and public relations, just as they must furnish courses in post-processual archaeology. They have resisted this track until now, but if they wish to keep "head counts" high and, more importantly, keep students in this profession, they must disabuse themselves of the notion that faculty occupy university positions only to conduct research and to train dwindling numbers of future professors and researchers. The opportunities for archaeologists in the ecology- and preservation-conscious 1990's are enormous, and it is up to our universities to adapt to the times and key in on innovative growth possibilities.

NAN MADOL, MICRONESIA

William S. Ayres, University of Oregon

Prehistoric cultural developments on the island of Pohnpei, located in the Eastern Caroline Islands of Micronesia, resulted in unusually elaborate ritual and chiefly architecture at several centers or site complexes. By far the most elaborate of these is Nan Madol, situated on the coral reef flat along Pohnpei's eastern coast. Pohnpei is a high volcanic island approximately 310 sq km in area and it has a rugged and lush mountainous interior known for its heavy rainfall. The earliest settlement of the island took place possibly 3000 years ago. Nan Madol began as a ritual center with massive stone architecture more than 1500 years ago.

Literally thousands of stone architectural ruins of varying sizes and complexity dot the Pohnpei landscape. These are expressions of clan and chiefly presence, particularly tombs and high-status residential areas, and they evidence the temporal and spatial dimensions of earlier social, ideological, and political structures. Importantly, these remains are also linked through material culture and oral history to present-day Pohnpeians.

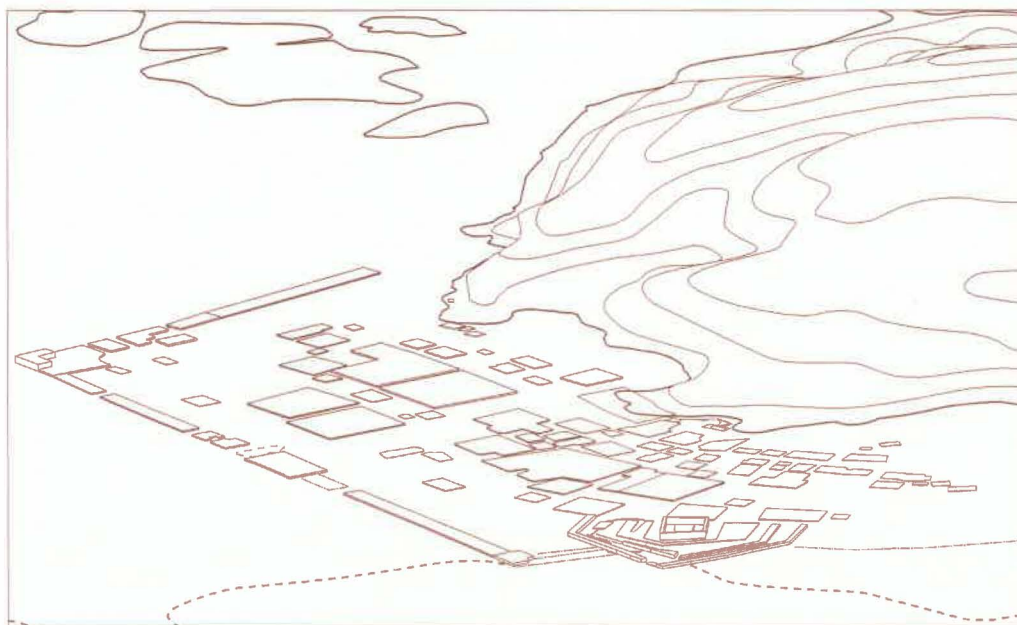
According to Pohnpeian oral traditions, Nan Madol was the seat of the Sau Deleur dynasty, which united Pohnpei's population (estimated to be 25,000) in late prehistoric times. This ruling line was overthrown in ca. AD 1500 by a small group of invaders, led by the culture hero Isohkelekel, who, having left Pohnpei as a child, returned from Katau Peidak

(popularly identified with Kosrae Island, 250 km to the east) after Nan Madol was fully built.

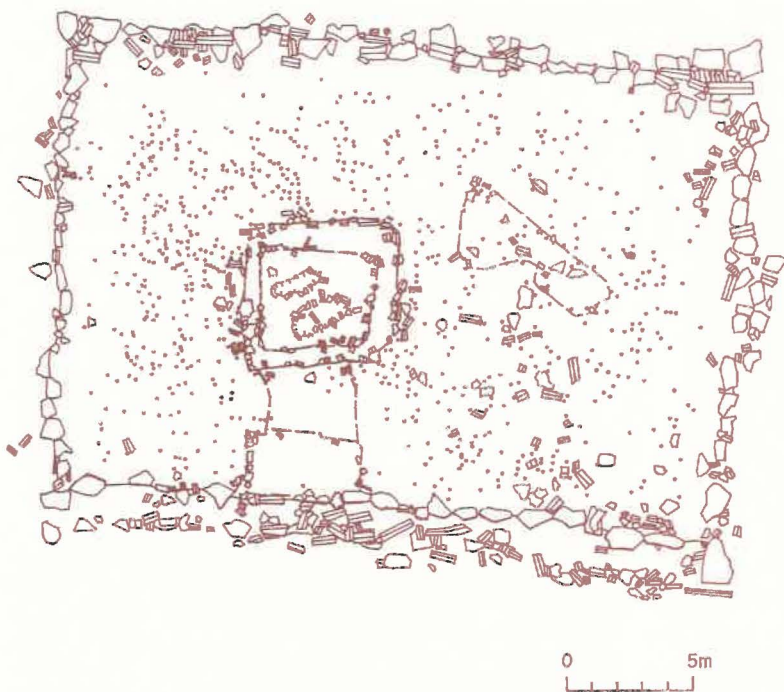
Today the Nan Madol ruins form an archaeological district covering more than 18 sq km that includes the stone architecture of Nan Madol Central, built up on a coral reef flat, numerous other artificial islets, and associated features on the adjacent Pohnpei coastline. The site core is located largely within the mangrove swamp and strand environmental zones, at the east side of Temwen, a small lagoon islet. Now covered by dense vegetation, Nan Madol's stone walls enclose an area approximately 1.5 km long by .5 km wide. Stonework rises in some places to 10 meters above the surrounding reef flat. This area contains nearly 100 rectangular islets (stone and coral fill platforms up to 115 by 110 meters in size) bordered by tidal canals.

The University of Oregon-Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office project has integrated geological and ecological perspectives into the archaeological analysis, and a major undertaking has been the development of computer-generated cartographic and architectural reconstructions. Research since 1980 has provided data from 42 islets on artifact and building sequences, architectural features and associated artifact surface distributions, and the evolution of Nan Madol's unique architectural style.

I use an Intergraph 6000 workstation to develop topographic maps, cartographic plans, and solid modeling of Nan Madol's architectural features. Each islet shows substantial modification and shifting use through time, and computer imaging of the architectural details serves to facilitate representation of the site's growth, and of various patterns of architectural development.



Isometric view of the Nan Madol ruins, as depicted in a computer image based on field survey, photogrammetry, and topographic maps. Vegetation today precludes seeing these relationships at the site. The view is to the southwest, and shows the complex of artificial islets made of volcanic rock and coral rubble.



Plan of Dauahpeidak Islet, one of the smaller Nan Madol islets (30 by 40 meters). The reconstruction illustrates the boulders and columnar stones of the retaining wall forming the artificial islet, surface foundations, and the locations of piece-plotted surface artifacts. Stones forming architectural features are positioned as three-dimensional shapes to reconstruct walls and platforms.

Artifact surface-distribution patterns have been examined through computer spatial analysis because few obvious patterns were evident on the basis of field observations. Plot distributions of surface artifacts and food refuse can be examined best in this way because of their large numbers. For example, Dauahpeidak Islet has over 600 point-plotted surface artifacts.

One of the important substantive results of the project has been to analyze artifacts from the earliest known pottery-using occupations on Pohnpei, ca. 2000 BP. Nan Madol ceramic collections show considerable variability, reflecting major stylistic changes and non-local production sources typical of chiefly exchange. Some Nan Madol sherds show punctate designs and—other than the simple notched rim decoration—this represents the first decorated pottery found in eastern Micronesia.

Data on food remains provide a basis for dietary and activity-pattern reconstructions, and their correlation with architectural evidence of high-status residential areas. Faunal remains have been collected from a variety of contexts and many of these—especially large fish, dog, and turtle—are good indicators of ritual and status feasting.

Nan Madol's relationships to other sites on the island form the focal point of efforts by geologist Gordon Goles to determine the provenance of stone building materials and pottery clays. Examining petrographic, elemental, and technological attributes of building stone and ceramics has helped to locate quarries that provided the unusual volcanic stone--

columnar lavas--the boulders used in constructing the Nan Madol site complex, and helped to differentiate ceramics and ceramic manufacturing materials. Together these material studies aid in understanding prehistoric patterns of production and distribution.

Oral History and archaeological data support the central hypothesis that Nan Madol was a ceremonial and priestly center that served an evolving chiefdom, which controlled a Pohnpei

polity from ca. A.D. 1000 to 1500. Evidence for religious ritual as a primary motivation for the elaborate construction efforts is strong.

While oral history is not entirely clear on the extent of island control exercised from Nan Madol, the center was by far the most complex of such centers known on the island, or anywhere else in Micronesia. Clearly, other areas of Pohnpei had varying relationships with the Nan Madol center and it appears that the Nan Madol chiefs were in the process of uniting the entire island when they met their downfall through revolt. In addition, similarities in megalithic architecture between Pohnpei and Kosrae islands are evident, and probably reflect Nan Madol's broader interactions.

The Nan Madol case provides an interesting counterpoint to more widely-known cases of political centralization in early civilizations. In addition to illuminating structural and processual changes in microcosm, the environmental settings and architectural forms of political centers in the geographically remote Pacific islands provide striking illustrations of human imagination and creativity in prehistory.

This research has been supported by the National Geographic Society (1984), the National Endowment for the Humanities (1987-90), the U.S. Historic Preservation Program, the Pohnpei State Government, numerous private donors (including the Wenner-Gren Foundation and the Skaggs Foundation), and the University of Oregon. The Pohnpei State Historic Preservation Office has sponsored and participated in the long-term project.

Preservation Prevails as Politicians Push to Adjourn

Loretta Neumann, *Washington Representative*
Assisted by Kinta C. Braxton

The final hours of the 102nd Congress were frantic, to say the least, but Congress closed with several decisions in favor of archaeology. These successes were the result of dedicated work by the SAA's Government Affairs Committee, chaired by Dean Snow, and the COPA network, chaired by Ann Early.

After two years of inaction on major bills—including issues of energy, taxes, and water—many were dealt with at the end of the session. As a result, dozens of bills dealing with preservation, archaeological protection, and historic resources "died" due to lack of time and action. If one of these bills is to be addressed in the 103rd Congress, it must be re-introduced next year. The following are some second-session highlights of interest to SAA members.

National Historic Preservation Act Amendments

By far the most exciting event was last-minute action on H.R. 429, the Reclamation Projects Authorization bill. While this title seems out of the realm of archaeology, the bill was amended in the Senate to include the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments that the SAA and other national groups have been working on for several years. The amendments were originally introduced as separate bills by Senator Wyche Fowler (D-GA) and Representative Charles Bennett (D-FL). During the 102nd Congress several committee hearings took place, including field hearings in Georgia and Washington, DC. The bill was later amended and incorporated into H.R. 429, the Reclamation Projects Authorization bill. It passed in both the House and Senate on October 8th, 1992. Highlights of the bill include:

- **State Preservation Programs:** Recognizes the increasing preservation authority and capability of states by simplifying the administrative relationship between the Secretary of the Interior and the states in carrying out the national preservation program;
- **Tribal Preservation Programs:** Authorizes participation of tribal governments in the national preservation program, and contains a number of statutes that allow tribes to carry out various provisions of the Act;
- **Federal Agency Preservation Programs:** Clarifies federal agency responsibilities and allows agencies flexibility in carrying out their preservation responsibilities;
- **Education and Training:** Provides a new emphasis on preservation education and training in both the public and private sectors;
- **Professional Standards:** Requires the development of much-needed professional standards for employees and contractors who carry out preservation work; and
- **National Center for Preservation Technology and Training:** Establishes a national center in cooperation with the National Park Service, a consortium of universities, federal and non-federal laboratories, and other institutions, to coordinate and promote research, distribute information, and provide training about preservation skills and technologies.

There is a possibility of a Presidential veto. The SAA and other preservationist groups have contacted the White House and urged the President to sign H.R. 429. To learn the outcome of this or any other bill, you can call (202) 225-1774.

Interior Appropriations for FY 1993 (H.R. 5503)

H.R. 5503, signed October 5th (P.L. 102-381), funds the Department of Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year 1993. While conferees agreed to an across-the-board cut in programs, cultural resources programs fared well. The Bureau of Land Management cultural resources program will receive \$10.8 million, a modest increase over the administration's request of \$10 million. The Forest Service's heritage resources program will receive \$29.5 million. This is a \$1.15 million increase over the administration's request, with \$375,000 earmarked for Columbia River Gorge cultural resources and \$166,000 for cultural resources in the Wayne National Forest in Ohio. The Historic Preservation Fund will receive \$36.9 million, which includes \$1.5 million for Indian tribes. The National Park Service will obtain \$300,000 for Chacoan Outliers and \$350,000 for Mimbres National Monument. No funds were provided, however, for grants to implement the National American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

Defense Appropriations (H.R. 5504)

H.R. 5504, which funds the Department of Defense in fiscal year 1993, was signed into law on October 6th (Public Law 102-396). One program of particular interest to archaeology, the Legacy Resource Management Program, received \$50 million. The purpose of Legacy is to provide DoD with a long-range program to identify, protect, and maintain natural and cultural resources on DoD lands.

Mound City (H.R. 2328 & S. 749)

H.R. 2328, introduced by Representative Bob McEwen (R-OH), would have renamed and expanded the boundaries of the Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio to include four important earthworks. While action on H.R. 2328 stalled in the House, S. 749, the Senate companion bill, introduced by Senator Howard Metzenbaum (D-OH), passed the Senate and House and became Public Law 102-294.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act Amendments (AIRFA) (S. 110)

This bill, introduced by Senator Daniel Inouye (D-HI), would require the President to prescribe regulations for all federal agency actions that may alter or disturb Native American religious places, and would prohibit such actions absent a compelling federal interest. It was referred to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs and one field hearing was held. Two additional hearings are scheduled for November 1992. It is fully anticipated that similar legislation will be introduced early in the 103rd Congress.

Chacoan Outliers Protection Act (S. 772 & H.R. 2577)

These bills would expand the Chaco Outliers system in New Mexico to include significant sites in the San Juan Valley. S. 772, introduced by Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM), passed the Senate on October 16th, 1991 (S. Rpt. 102-181). Unfortunately, neither S. 772 nor its House companion, H.R. 2577, introduced by Representative Bill Richardson (D-NM), ever made it out of the Agriculture and Interior Committees in the House. All indications point to the introduction of new legislation next year.

Join the **Utah Professional Archaeological Council**, an association important to all archaeologists working in Utah and surrounding states. UPAC helped draft new antiquities laws in Utah. UPAC maintains a dialogue with state agencies and the Utah legislature, and works with the Sierra Club and with Southern cultural resources protection. UPAC also publishes a quality, peer-review journal, *Utah Archaeology*, now in its fifth year, and a quarterly newsletter, the *UPAC News*, which describes issues, activities, and current research. Professional membership (newsletter, journal, and voting) \$25.00; Student membership (newsletter and journal) \$12.50; Subscribers (journal only) \$12.50. For applications or information contact: Dr. Steven R. Simms, UPAC President, Department of Anthropology, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-0730; (801) 750-1277.

Public Education

Teresa L. Hoffman, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Arizona State Parks

At a workshop sponsored by the Bureau of Reclamation on August 13-16, at the University of Northern Colorado-Greeley, the Committee on Public Education revised its March 1990 "Task Force on Public Education Action Plan." The new "Strategic Plan for the Committee on Public Education" is intended to serve as a guide for the next two-to-five years, and will be presented to the SAA Executive Committee before its November meeting.

The Committee focused on review of the action items in the 1990 plan, many of which are being addressed in some form by one or more subcommittees. Brain-storming groups worked on preliminary descriptions and actions for the 10 proposed items that are listed below. Each action will be carried out by a subcommittee.

1. Expand the *network* of provincial/state coordinators for public education.
2. Offer *public sessions* at the annual meetings.
3. Offer *workshops* for teachers and archaeologists at SAA and other professional meetings.
4. Maintain a compilation of archaeology education materials (*education resource forum*) to be available in exhibit form.
5. Develop guidelines for evaluating pre-collegiate educational materials; evaluate and/or develop materials as deemed necessary (*formal education*).
6. Encourage *professional community involvement* in public archaeology and education.
7. Work with *special interest groups* to promote education about archaeology and education.
8. Establish an *awards program* to recognize exemplary efforts that promote public education.
9. Encourage and assist the development of state/province-sponsored *Archaeology/Heritage Preservation Weeks*.
10. Establish centers of excellence for the development and implementation of archaeological education programs for educators (*archaeology resource centers*).

If you are interested in serving on one of the 10 subcommittees, or would like more information on the Committee on Public Education, contact: Ed Friedman, Chair, SAA Committee on Public Education, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver Federal Center, P.O. Box 25007, Denver, CO, 80225-0007, Attn: D-5611; (303) 326-9026.

Looking Toward the St. Louis Meetings . . .

The Society's 58th Annual Meeting will be held at the Adams Mark Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, April 14-18, 1993.

Special Meeting Requests

The SAA Executive Office is responsible for making arrangements at the Annual Meeting for meetings of related organizations, and for all other events not related to the scientific program.

Therefore, requests for such meeting space should be made in writing to the Executive Office as soon as possible—in any case no later than December 15th. Please include the title of the event; name of the sponsoring group; type of event (e.g. business meeting, board meeting, etc.); name, address, and phone number of the organizer; preferred day, date, and hour, with alternatives; and any special instructions.

Space will be assigned on the basis of availability, with first priority given to Society events.

Annual Placement Service

The Society invites employers with positions open, and applicants seeking employment, to take advantage of the Placement Service operated at the Annual Meeting.

"Position Open" listings are posted on bulletin boards in the Placement Center. If an applicant is interested in pursuing one of the open positions, the applicant requests an interview by filing a message to the prospective employer at the Placement Center's Message Desk.

Likewise, a directory of registered applicants is made available to employers. If an employer finds an applicant who interests her or him, the employer can leave a message for the applicant at the Placement Center's Message Desk. The employer may then reserve times for interviews in the room set aside for this purpose.

This match-making service is made available by the SAA to its members at no charge. For information and preregistration forms, contact: SAA, 900 2nd St., NE, Suite 12, Washington, DC 20002. Please specify whether you are an applicant or employer so that we can send the proper form.

Volunteers for St. Louis

Volunteers are needed in St. Louis for the Annual Meeting to help staff the registration desk, the message and information center, and the membership desk, and to serve as room monitors during the presentation of papers.

As an incentive, the Society offers free membership for one year, free meeting registration, credits towards the purchase of publications, and \$3.00 for each session worked. Volunteers work only a half day, each day, which leaves the other half of the day to attend sessions. Prior to the meeting, the SAA will contact all who volunteer to determine their preference for hours and type of service.

To volunteer, please contact: SAA, 900 2nd St., NE, Suite 12, Washington, DC 20002.

Support for Doctoral Research in Archaeometry/Archaeology

The Missouri University Research Reactor (MURR) supports visiting doctoral candidates in archaeology for periods of 3-6 months. The purpose of the program is to provide exceptionally well-qualified students with the opportunity to include archaeometric analyses in their dissertation research projects. The MURR archaeometry laboratory provides access to neutrons for neutron activation analysis, gamma-ray detector systems, petrographic microscopes, ultrasonic disaggregation equipment, a programmable furnace, and computing facilities. Appropriate projects might include chemical and petrographic characterization of pottery, chemical sourcing and hydration dating of obsidian, and chert sourcing. Participants receive guidance in all phases of analysis.

The program pays a stipend of \$900 per month while participants are in residence. Additionally, participants have free access to neutrons, analytical equipment, computers, and office space. Certain expendable supplies, primarily high-purity quartz vials consumed in neutron activation analysis, must be paid for out of the stipend or by other sources, at a cost of \$12-to-\$20 per sample irradiated.

Eligible advanced graduate students will have completed necessary fieldwork and identified a specific problem to which the analyses proposed for completion at MURR will make an important contribution. Materials to be analyzed must be in-hand upon the participant's arrival at MURR. Application is by means of a 10-page research proposal outlining the project's problem orientation, background information, description of the collection(s) to be analyzed, description of analytical techniques to be employed, and specific statement of why MURR is the best place to accomplish the research. Supporting documentation must include a vita and letters of reference from the major advisor and one other individual. Applications are accepted on a continuous basis. Interested students should call, or send a letter of intent with a brief project description to: Mike Glascock or Hector Neff, Research Reactor, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211; (314) 882-5270.

News and Notes

- The **Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society** has recognized the research of a Western Americana historian and the public outreach efforts of a Southwestern archaeologist with the presentation of its two most prestigious awards. The Society's Byron S. Cummings Award, given in honor of the principal professional founder of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, was presented to Mr. Gregory Franzwa for his outstanding research and contributions to archaeology. The Society's Victor R. Stoner Award, given in honor of an avocational historian, was presented to Dr. Alexander J. Lindsay, Jr., for his outstanding contributions in leadership and participation to the Society.
- Information is requested regarding recent archaeological evidence of **Bison bison** east of the Mississippi River, from approximately AD 1200-1800, for a Master's Thesis. Please contact Lynn Webb, Dept. of Anthropology, 211 Lafferty Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506.
- The Director of the **National Park Service**, James Ridenour, recently announced the availability of a new brochure, *Participate in Archaeology*. The brochure aims to provide the public with better access to archaeological information, while supporting Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan's heritage education goal. The brochure provides an overview of the available opportunities for learning about archaeology--videos, journals, and books that offer detailed information about archaeological topics and issues. The brochure also describes opportunities to become involved in archaeological fieldwork. Copies of the brochure are available free on request to: Publications Specialist, Archaeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.
- The **University of Nevada, Reno**, Cultural Resource Management Program, administered through the Division of Continuing Education, has announced courses scheduled for Fall, 1992, through Summer, 1993. Courses and workshops are being offered in a number of cities around the country. The program is a cooperative undertaking with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service. For further information on the courses, or to receive a brochure, please contact CRM, Division of Continuing Education/048, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. Phone (702) 784-4046.
- The journal *Lithic Technology* is scheduled for republication beginning in 1993. It will be edited at the University of Tulsa and will be published semi-annually. Manuscripts are now being solicited. For further information about subscriptions and rates, and manuscript submissions, contact George H. Odell, Department of Anthropology, University of Tulsa, Tulsa OK, 74104.
- The Tenth Annual Visiting Scholar's Conference, **Geographic Information Systems and the Advancement of Archaeological Method and Theory**, sponsored by the Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, will be held March 13-14, 1993, in Carbondale, Illinois. The goal of the conference is to bring together scholars who are at the forefront of GIS applications in archaeological research. Presentations will go beyond descriptive uses of GIS and simple predictive modeling, to discussion of cost surfaces and prehistoric decision-making, cognition and spatial organization, landscapes and human evolution, advanced techniques in data management, and spatial statistics. A one-day introductory GIS workshop (participation limited) will precede the conference on March 12th. For conference information, contact: Herbert D. G. Maschner, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. Telephone: 618-453-5031, Bitnet: GE2610@SIUCVMB.

Positions Open continued from page 11

term, and complex archaeological investigations is required. Applicants should have a proven ability in archaeological data analysis, and familiarity with computer statistical and word-processing software. (2) **PROJECT DIRECTOR**. Responsibilities include the implementation and supervision of coordinated CRM projects, the coordination of field and laboratory activities related to these projects, and technical report writing. Project directors work with analytical specialists and PIs in formulating and implementing research designs, scopes of work, artifact and other sample analyses, and reporting procedures. Minimum requirements include an MA in anthropology/archaeology or related field and three years supervisory experience in a CRM position. Applicants should have substantial experience in field supervision and report writing. (3) **CREW CHIEF**. Responsibilities include the supervision of archaeologists and laborers in CRM projects. Minimum requirements include a BA in anthropology/archaeology or related field, one year of supervisory experience in a CRM position, and computer and write-up experience on survey- or data-recovery projects. Analytical specialists (MA preferred) are strongly encouraged to apply. The Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise is an equal opportunity employer offering employment preference to qualified Native Americans. Experience in Southwest archaeology is preferred, but not required for all positions. **The closing date for applications has been extended until Dec. 31, 1992.** Please address letters of inquiry to: Peter Noyes, Asst. Director, Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise, P.O. Box 339, Zuni, NM 87327.

Positions Open

The **University of Rhode Island** seeks a Research Assistant Professor/Research Associate Professor in Sociology and Anthropology. Candidates must have a PhD in anthropology with specialization in southern New England archaeology, at least one year experience in direction and implementation of CRM projects at the supervisory level, and satisfy Section 106 requirements for principal investigator. Familiarity with federal and state historic preservation/archaeology law and regulations is required. Experience in conducting shell midden, floral and faunal, lithic, and ceramic analyses is required. Applicants with well-developed theoretical interest in maritime adaptations, familiarity with Native American issues, teaching ability at the undergraduate level, and methodological expertise to complement specialization of existing faculty preferred. Salary and rank based on experience and qualifications (Range: \$45,000-\$55,000). Candidates for the Associate level must have greater than two years experience in CRM projects as defined above and commensurate evidence of accomplishments. Send cover letter, curriculum vita, two CRM work examples (one broad survey, one site investigation study), and names and addresses of three references by 11/30/92 to: John Poggie, Search Committee Chair, (Log# 021171), University of Rhode Island, P.O. Box G, Kingston, RI 02881. An AA/EOE.

The **University of Wisconsin-Madison** Department of Anthropology anticipates an opening at the Assistant Professor level beginning August 1993. We seek a New World archaeologist with an active, current program of field research. Preference given to areas and topics which complement current staff. PhD at time of appointment. Applications, including curriculum vita, list of references, teaching evaluations, a statement of research interest and goals, and other materials should be sent to Frank L. Salomon, Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1180 Observatory Drive, 5240 Social Science Building, Madison, WI 53706-1393. The application deadline is January 1, 1993. Unless confidentiality is requested in writing, information regarding the applicants must be released upon request. Finalists cannot be guaranteed confidentiality. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. AA/EOE.

The **Desert Research Institute** seeks a full-time archaeological field supervisor to conduct surveys and data recovery projects in southern Nevada. Salary commensurate with education and experience. Appointment and renewal subject to continued grant and contract funding. MS in archaeology/anthropology or related discipline, and one-to-five years experience supervising field crews and writing technical reports based on field investigation required. Extensive technical writing experience, inter-

est/ability in computer applications for archaeological analyses and data base management, and an area of specialty other than lithic analysis desired. Applications accepted until 11/30/92. Send resume, names, addresses, and phone numbers of three references, and an example of technical writing to: University and Community College System of Nevada, P.O. Box 19040, Las Vegas, NV 89132-0040. AA/EOE.

The **Smithsonian Institution** seeks a Program Manager to serve in the Repatriation Office of the National Museum of Natural History. The Program Manager has responsibility for overseeing all aspects of the operation and administration of the program in repatriation of Native American skeletal collections and associated funerary remains. The term of the position is not to exceed four years and the position may be subject to an 18-month probationary period. Salary is commensurate with experience and ranges from \$38,861 to \$54,607 per annum. Contact: Smithsonian Institution, Office of Human Resources, Branch 1, P.O. Box 23762, Washington, D.C. 20026-3762.

Boston University seeks an Assistant or Associate Professor of remote sensing and archaeology, effective September 1, 1993. PhD required, as well as research and instructional background in remote sensing, and significant field experience. Archaeological background not restricted by region or time period. Send vita and addresses of three references, by December 1, 1992, to: Professor James Wiseman, Archaeology, 675 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215. AA/EOE.

Paul H. Rosendahl, Ph.D., Inc. (PHRI), a major private firm engaged in archaeological, historical, and cultural resource management services and based in Hilo, Hawaii, has an immediate opening for an experienced individual to manage its Archaeological Lab on Guam, in the Northern Marianas Islands. Major responsibilities include: planning, implementing, and monitoring laboratory analyses involving a wide variety of artifacts and ecofactual remains; writing Data Analyses sections of final reports; editing contributions from consultants and in-house specialists; and supervising laboratory staff. The position requires a graduate degree in archaeology (or equivalent) with a minimum of two years lab experience, one year archaeological field experience, and one year supervisory experience. It also requires demonstrated ability in the following areas: archaeological method and theory, statistics, osteology, analytical lab methods, and/or Pacific island prehistory. Competency in word processing, database programming, and spreadsheet is a must. PHRI offers competitive salaries and benefits, among which are medical insurance, paid leave, paid holidays, and a qualified tax-deferred savings plan (401-k). Send a resume, professional references (with phone numbers), approximate date of availability, and writing samples (e.g. articles, contract reports, etc.) to: David

Sylvia, Director, PHRI-Human Resources Department, 688 Kinoole Street, Suite 201, Hilo, HI 96720.

If you enjoy the challenge of producing high-quality work with room to grow, make a move to the **Chambers Group** team, a dynamic multi-disciplinary environmental firm founded on a tradition of professionalism, quality, and results. We seek a senior archaeologist/project director who is a motivated team leader, with minimum four years experience, who can decisively direct a technical field staff in prehistoric survey and excavation projects. MA in Anthropology required, SOPA certification, excellent writing and organizational skills, and proposal writing skills are necessary. Database management and/or lithics skills desirable. We offer a good salary and benefits package, with a great working environment. Send your resume with professional references to: Brenda Reynolds, Chambers Group, 16700 Aston Street, Irvine CA 92714; (714)261-5414. EOE M/F/D/V

3D/Environmental Services, Inc. seeks an archaeologist at the senior level to assist in the continuing expansion of its cultural resources program. Placement in Washington, DC (Alexandria, VA) or Cincinnati, OH offices possible. Concentration (prehistoric, historic, or architectural history) and analytical specialty are open. At least two years experience in marketing, budget control, and administration of cultural resources projects required. Experience in highway and/or federal market sectors in the Mid-Atlantic or Mid-West is a plus. Salary and benefits are competitive. Send vita and letter to: Dr. David Rue, Senior Vice President, 3D/ESI, 781 Neeb Road, Suite 5, Cincinnati, OH 45233.

Northern Illinois University Department of Anthropology will have one position open for a professional contract archaeologist, contingent upon funding. This is a 12-month, benefit-eligible position. Qualified applicants will have a graduate degree in anthropology, archaeology, or allied field, and several years experience supervising contract archaeology in the Midwest. Send letter of interest, curriculum vita, and the names and phone numbers of three references to: Dr. Mark Mehrer, Anthropology Department, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115, before December 1, 1992. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. AA/EOE.

University of Colorado at Boulder Department of Anthropology invites applications for the position of Chair, starting Fall 1993. This recruitment is the first stage of a program of growth and restructuring around three foci of research and teaching: Ethnography and Cultural Theory, Human Ecology, and Applied Anthropology. The position is open to applicants from any field of anthropology. Candidates should have a record of outstanding scholarly achievement, demonstrated teaching excellence, and proven administrative accomplishment, and they should be tenurable at the rank of Full Professor. Applications from women and minorities are strongly

ly encouraged. Application deadline is January 11, 1993. Send a cover letter summarizing research and teaching interests, and administrative qualifications, together with a vita, samples of publications, documentation of teaching skills, and the names, addresses, and phone numbers of five referees to: Dr. Michael Breed, Acting Chair of the Anthropology Department, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309-0223. To arrange an opportunity to discuss this opening with representatives of the department at the AAA meetings in San Francisco, December 2-6, please call Dr. Breed at: (303) 492-7947. The University of Colorado at Boulder has a strong institutional commitment to the principle of diversity in all areas. In that spirit, we are particularly interested in receiving applications from a broad spectrum of people, including women, members of ethnic minorities, and disabled individuals.

Southwest Missouri State University, Center for Archaeological Research, invites applications for the position of Director, and for research archaeologists to start on or about June 1, 1993. Preference is given to candidates with a strong record of research in prehistoric archaeology of the North American Plains and/or Eastern Woodlands, as well as success in obtaining archaeological contracts and grants. A background in historic sites archaeology and administrative experience are desirable. A PhD is preferred, but candidates with otherwise strong credentials will be considered. Duties include directing a small research and contract archaeological center, soliciting and managing archaeological contract projects, public relations, and teaching undergraduate courses. Position is partially contingent upon outside funding, with the possibility of an adjunct appointment in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology. Competitive salary and full benefits. Applicants should submit letter of introduction, vita, and names of three references by December 15, 1992 to: Bernice S. Warren, Dean of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Southwest Missouri State University, 901 National, Springfield, MO 65804. AA/EOE.

The Pueblo of Zuni, Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise, a tribally owned cultural resource management (CRM) organization in west-central New Mexico, invites applications for the following positions: (1) CO-PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR. Responsibilities include design and implementation of research priorities for multiple projects. The Co-PI will oversee research activities on several large, coordinated survey-, testing-, and data-recovery projects, and will contribute directly to an organization-wide research orientation. Minimum requirements include a PhD (MA with considerable experience will be considered) in anthropology/archaeology and five years of progressively more responsible supervisory experience in a CRM or research environment. Successful experience in the management of major, long-

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Nov 15, 1992-Oct 3, 1993 ANCIENT NUBIA EXHIBIT, The University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. More than 300 artifacts selected from the Museum's outstanding Nubian collection (including statuary, ceramics, jewelry, and funerary inscriptions) are on display. A great deal of the information on Nubia has been provided through salvage archaeology during rebuilding of the Aswan dam and the expansion of Lake Nasser. Contact: The University Museum, U of Pennsylvania, 33rd and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19104; (215) 898-4000.

Nov 20-21 THE OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL CONFERENCE, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, OH. Theme: "First Discovery of America: A Conference on Ohio's Early Inhabitants." Contact: Bill Dancy, Anthropology Dept., Ohio State U, 245 Lord Hall, 124 W. 17th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1364; (614) 292-9770.

Dec 6-12 ENVIRONMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE, San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Fourth Conference on Rescue Archaeology in the New World is Sponsored by the Organization of American States, USDA Forest Service, and the World Archaeological Congress. Theme: "Inventory Strategies and Technologies in Tropical Forests Worldwide." Contact: Dr. Kent Schneider, Regional Archaeologist, USDA Forest Service,

<i>Meetings</i>						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1720 Peachtree St. NW, Atlanta, GA 30367; (404) 347-7250 or FAX (404) 347-4448.

1993

Feb 6 PAUL L. AND PHYLIS WATTIS FOUNDATION ENDOWMENT SYMPOSIUM, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA. Theme: "Issues in Hominid Evolution." Contact: Deborah Stratmann, Anthropology Dept., California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, CA 94118.

Mar 12-14 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD AND THEORY, 10th Annual Visiting Scholar Conference sponsored by the Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. Contact: Herbert D. G. Maschner, CAI, SIUC, Carbondale, IL 62901; (618) 453-5031; Bitnet: GE2610@SIUCVMB.

April 7-11 27TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY, Asilomar, Pacific Grove, CA. Contact: Tom Jackson, 303 Potrero St., #203, Santa Cruz, CA 95060; or William Hildebrandt, 58 2nd St., Woodland, CA 95695.

April 14-18 SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS MEMBER APPLICATION WORKSHOP, SAA Annual Meeting, St. Louis, MO. Those wishing to complete an application at the workshop should bring a vita and the \$15 filing fee. For information concerning SOPA activities, or the application workshop, contact: Vergil E. Noble, SOPA Membership Chair, National Park Service, Federal Bldg., Rm. 474, Lincoln, NE 68508-3873; (402) 437-5392.

May 12-15 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON CONSERVATION OF URBAN SQUARES AND PARKS, Montreal Convention Center, Montreal, Canada. The conference is co-sponsored by the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, ICOMOS, and the Quebec Association of Landscape Architects. Contact: Pierre M. Valiquette, Coplanor Congres, Inc., 511 Place d'Armes, Bureau 600, Montreal, Que. H2Y 2W7, CANADA.

Apr 14-18 58th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, Adams Mark Hotel, St. Louis, MO. Program Chair is Jay Custer, Dept. of Anthropology, U of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.