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SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY



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The SAA endowments are not just about the distant future. Earnings from the three funds are being put to work right now, providing new opportunities for students and improving the SAA's overall effectiveness.

For example, in 2006, the SAA Board approved use of some of the general endowment fund earnings to support interns such as Kristin Baker of Howard University, who served in the SAA's Washington, D.C. office. Kristin interned with David Lindsay in the Government Affairs program. She first became interested in archaeology after attending a field school during the summer of her Junior year. In Austin, she was lead author on a poster, and volunteered in the SAA meeting office.

Kristin's internship began with background discussion and reading about federal laws and the various federal agencies. After two weeks of preparation she began work in earnest. And she didn't get stuck with filing and photocopying. She accompanied David to committee meetings on the Hill. At other times when David had a conflict, she attended meetings, took notes, and reported back to David. Kristin commented, "It's difficult to find an internship in Washington, D.C. that provides monetary support, and in this internship I not only got paid, I got to do exciting and interesting things."

Kristin's internship illustrates how the SAA endowments are already making a difference. As the endowments grow through this campaign, the opportunities to benefit more students and all of our membership will also grow. Please help us achieve these goals.



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.

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### **How to Give?**

Make your donation on-line at [www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org), or use the form on the back inside cover. If you have any questions, please contact Tobi Brimsek at 202-789-8200.



# the SAA Archaeological record

The Magazine of the Society for American Archaeology

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MAY 2007

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Archaeological survey at Natural Bridges, a collapsed lava tube caves complex in southeastern Idaho. Recesses of the cave yielded historic signatures as well as shield pictographs.  
Photo: Carolynne Merrell.



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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 format at

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Past issues of the *SAA Bulletin* can be found at

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## EDITOR'S CORNER

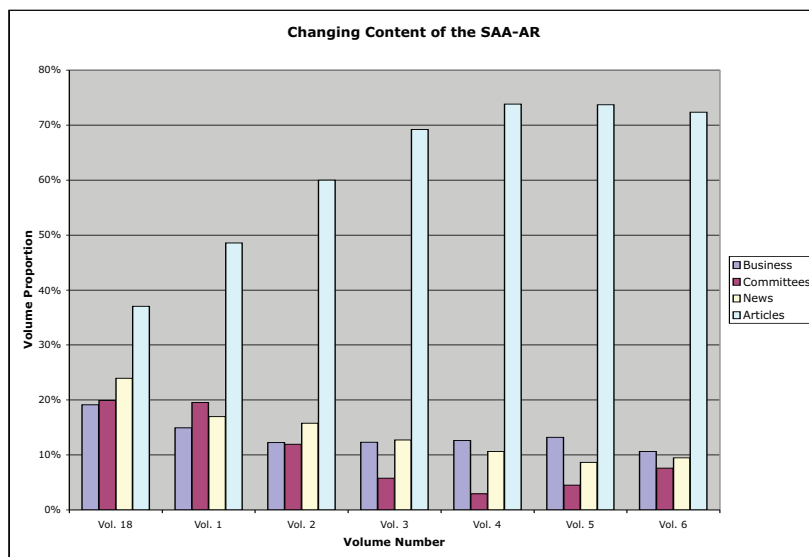
John Kantner

*John Kantner is Vice President for Academic & Institutional Advancement at the School for Advanced Research.*

### Thanks!

Over six years ago, I became the editor of the then brand-new *The SAA Archaeological Record*, which had been created under the guidance of former editor Mark Aldenderfer. Since, as a graduate student, I assisted Mark with the then-named *SAA Bulletin*, I have spent well over a decade working on the Society's primary publication on the practice of archaeology, one of the only such publications in our discipline. Although not always an easy job, the editorship has been an invaluable experience, one through which I have learned much I would not have otherwise learned, and met many colleagues whom I otherwise might never have had the pleasure of knowing.

When I assumed responsibility of the *The SAA Archaeological Record*, my goal was to make it more of a trade magazine and less of a society newsletter, recognizing both the need for the former and the emerging role of the Internet for replacing many of the latter's functions. My intention was not to purge the publication of all material related to SAA business and committee activities, but instead I wanted more of the pages to be dedicated to articles that consider timely issues related to archaeological practice, a trend developed by Mark Aldenderfer. As Figure 1 (below) illustrates, the Associate Editors and I have been successful in this regard; content on SAA business and committee activities made up 39% of Volume 18 of the *SAA Bulletin* but a better-balanced 19% of Volume 6 of *The SAA Archaeological Record*, while the proportion of content dedicated to articles grew from 37% to 72%.



EDITOR'S CORNER, continued on page 37

## Geoarchaeology

Being long-term practitioners in the fields of geoarchaeology and archaeological geology, we read with interest the thoughtful two-part piece by Joseph Schuldenrein on their current definitions (*The SAA Archaeological Record* 6[5]:11–14, 7[1]:16–24). We here forward other considerations on this topic based on experience starting well before either field was identified in any formal way. One of us is a geologist with a wide range of interest across the earth sciences, and the other is an archaeologist, but again with wide culture historical interests across both anthropology and geology.

Although we agree with Schuldenrein that geoarchaeology addresses the interface between earth sciences and archaeology, saying that archaeological problems form the basis of the inquiry does not go quite far enough. For us, there must be geological investigation to qualify for geoarchaeology, and we have used the term sparingly only in the title of papers coauthored by ourselves or with others in the opposite field to our major focus. Thus, we would not use “geoarchaeology” without archaeological or geological colleagues as coauthors to be confident either of us was staying on the disciplinary rails of the field where we did not command the wider knowledge of our coauthor. There should always be solid geology and sound archaeology in the overall mix of geoarchaeology. Where there is no solid archaeology in the mix (i.e., just geology of interest to archaeology), we would not use the term “geoarchaeology” in a title.

When Schuldenrein defines archaeological geology as referring to a thematic bias in which geology is the focus and archaeology the investigative technique, we think he has things essentially backwards. Certainly his definition would surprise nearly all the members of the Archaeological Geology Division of the Geological Society of America (none of

whom are archaeologists and would probably decline to conduct research in that field as a solo effort). The term “geological archaeology” would therefore seem a useful addition. In short, to us, the noun is the definer and the modifier is the qualifier. Geoarchaeology 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 (archaeologists can do their field investigations quite well enough for themselves).

An interesting question is whether any younger researchers will arise who are interdisciplinary geoarchaeologists themselves, with little need in many instances to call on team efforts. We suspect probably not. When one of us (Dickinson) was department head of Geology at the University of Arizona, Vance Haynes and he worked out a means for graduate students to major in either geology or archaeology and minor in the other. There have been few if any takers. The other of us (Green) worked his way up the academic ladder during which a dual basis was laid by means of a double degree, a B.A. in Anthropology and B.Sc. in Geology at the University of New Mexico. This allowed courses in geology to continue to be part of his skill mix at the Ph.D. level at Harvard. The problem is that both fields are large and complex enough in themselves. To be a sound modern geologist is a challenge without worrying about archaeology, which has a social science dimension in an anthropological direction that simply cannot be finessed. An archaeologist with no insights into anthropology would be like a geologist with no insights into chemistry. Incomplete and intellectually crippled, it becomes ever harder for all but a very few practitioners in either discipline to plow both furrows simultaneously.

We both have experienced this in our research efforts. As a geologist working

with Pacific archaeological colleagues, Dickinson knows a lot by osmosis about Pacific sites and Lapita decorations. However, it is the geological identification of the temper in sherds, changes in sea levels, and tracking former shorelines that are his forte. He would never trust himself to evaluate the multiple uses people made any given archaeological site or try to codify Lapita motifs. Moreover, there is a huge corpus of social science savvy that has to go into such interpretations. Nor would he trust archaeologists, even if carefully coached, to read the paleoshoreline record of an island with full fidelity. Thus, in joint publications over the years, and even in single-authored ones, a surer result always derives if there has been significant input through joint efforts or commentary from the opposite perspective.

We are reminded of the old Zen proverb: “There are many paths through the world and you can follow any one you choose. But you cannot walk two paths at the same time.”

In Part II of Schuldenrein's article, he canvases the issues posed by cultural resource management that often require investigations using geoarchaeology and geological archaeology. He begins that section of his article with the observation that “there is no codified structure for geoarchaeological certification.” And he ends it with a statement that future opportunities for geoarchaeologists will surface in nontraditional venues. As a result, he thinks that while academic geoarchaeology may open up incrementally, it will certainly not be in line with current and future demands of the commercial section that solicits input from the earth sciences. Although in large part agreeing with these views, we would again stress the need at times for substantial joint archaeological and geological involvement in many such investigations. Moreover, we retain the doubts expressed above as to whether specially formulated academic programs combining the two will in fact eventuate,

even incrementally, as realistic mainstream options.

Schuldenrein certainly has his heart in the right place in respect to the potential within a mix of geology and archaeology. However, a stronger input from the geological portion of the mix seems a *sine qua non*, given that few archaeologists or geologists are ever going to have the expertise to combine these fields on their own.

William R. Dickinson  
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University of Arizona

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Emeritus Professor of Prehistory  
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### Natural History

We, the undersigned, are all affiliated with the scientific staff of the American Museum of Natural History. We join together to express our concern about publication of "On the Trail of the Anasazi" by Craig Childs, the cover article in the March 2007 issue of *Natural History* magazine.

We question the judgment of the editorial staff of *Natural History* magazine in publishing an article that denigrates American Indian peoples; seriously misrepresents the work, ideas, and practices of professional anthropologists actively working in the American Southwest; and encourages unethical, disrespectful, and possibly illegal behavior.

Employing the tired literary conceit of a mysterious lost civilization, Childs

knowingly elects to perpetuate the name "Anasazi," a term he explains is offensive to Pueblo Indians when applied to their forebears because it is a Navajo word meaning "ancestors of the enemy." We have to ask why *Natural History* would publish a story that intentionally insults the descendants of the ancient people who are the subject of the narrative.

By contrast, the contemporary community of professional archaeologists acknowledges the cultural and historical linkage of present-day Pueblo people with their ancestors by using the term "Ancestral Pueblo," a name that explicitly avoids the misleading and pejorative connotations of "Anasazi."

We further object to the article's endorsement of visiting ancestral sites, sacred places to living Pueblo Indians, while drunk in the dark of night, disrespecting both the living and the dead. Further, the subterfuge of his party in Mexico, first presenting themselves as archaeologists, then denying this and recasting their role as professors and students engaged in a semester of field studies, is reprehensible and dishonest. A professional archaeologist engaged in field studies in Mexico would only do so with the permission of the national government, and the article makes no suggestion that Childs had such permission. This dishonesty with the people of Mexico damages the reputation of legitimate archaeologists who currently work and will work in Mexico in the future.

This article is not even good journalism because it fails to answer the question posed in the subtitle: "What became of their inhabitants?" These people did not

mysteriously vanish. As acknowledged by all, their descendants live at Hopi and other Pueblo Indian villages throughout the U.S. Southwest. By seeming to pander to public fascination with false stories of lost civilizations, Childs misses the opportunity to truly educate readers about the rich history that connects Ancestral Pueblo peoples with their living descendants in Arizona and New Mexico. This type of reporting demeans *Natural History* magazine.

We think it necessary to emphasize that the members of the scientific community at the American Museum of Natural History have no relationship to the production of *Natural History* magazine. In 2002, the American Museum of Natural History sold the magazine to a private company, and since that date, museum scientists have had no voice in the content of the magazine.

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## FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dean Snow

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



Dear Colleagues:

By now, over 10,000 archaeologists, including all SAA members, should have received the **completely revised** 2008 Call for Submissions for the Society for American Archaeology's 73rd Annual Meeting in Vancouver, BC, Canada, March 26–30, 2008. I want to take a moment to highlight some of the new and important information you will need to know if you are planning on participating in the Vancouver meeting.

The SAA Board of Directors has determined that beginning with the 2008 annual meeting, the standard submission format for participation in an SAA annual meeting will be electronic via the web. This change is an acknowledgment that the majority of meeting participants are now submitting electronically. Therefore, we are excited about the June 1st launch of a new web-based submission system for the 2008 meeting. Please note that traditional hardcopy submissions will still be accepted at an additional cost of \$25.00. The Executive Director may exempt this additional service fee for legitimate reasons where contributors can not access/use the web.

One of the most important features to note about the new system is the increased control for session organizers. Organizers create their session by inviting participants to submit via auto-

mated email. This means organizers must obtain the full name and valid email address for each participant. Users of the web-based system can also make changes to their submissions at any time before the grace period ends. With any *web-based submission*, there are no change fees, nor are there any late fees. Should you choose to submit via hardcopy forms, these fees are still applicable. The submissions deadline is **Wednesday, September 5, 2007**, which is followed by a grace period ending on **September 12, 2007**. Please remember that submissions cannot be accepted once the grace period ends.

We are excited to put this new technology to work for the Society, and anticipate that the new system will facilitate the submissions process and streamline the administration for the SAA Program Committee. I hope to see you in Vancouver next March.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dean Snow".

Dean Snow  
President

# LEARNING FROM LAS VEGAS

## ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE EXPERIENCE ECONOMY

Cornelius Holtorf

*Cornelius Holtorf is Assistant Professor in Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Lund, Sweden.*

Archaeology has become a potent element in themed environments that abound in contemporary popular culture. This short article reviews the archaeological motifs that can be found in environments such as Disneyland and on the Las Vegas Strip. They provide a set of imagery to which people can easily relate and that immerses them in a world different from the normal routines and restrictions of everyday life. Archaeology provides experiences that relate very closely to people's fantasies, dreams, and desires. I argue that in the emerging "Experience Economy," archaeologists need to ask what kind of experiences they can offer to society. My conclusion is that professional archaeologists have more to learn from Las Vegas than they have to fear it.

### Las Vegas Archaeology

The first Las Vegas resort to embody consistently an archaeological or historical theme was Caesars Palace, opened in 1966 (Malamud 1998). It signifies the popular myth of a decadent and opulent Rome associated with excess and indulgence as it is depicted in movies like *Ben Hur* (1959), *Cleopatra* (1963), or *Gladiator* (2000). Arguably, Caesars Palace creates a museum for the mass audience, a museum free of admission fees, velvet ropes, tedious labels, and Plexiglas panels, and (falsely) appearing to be free of security guards. The hotel-casino is thus a carrier of culture without many of the explicit behavioral constraints and class implications found in many ordinary museums.

Completed in 1993 in the shape of the world's largest pyramid, and with a gigantic sphinx in front of it, the Luxor is another Las Vegas resort (Figure 1). It embraces the clichés of ancient Egypt, incorporating pyramids, pharaohs, mummies, occult mysteries, fabulous wealth, and archaeological excavations. An "authentic" reproduction of Tutankhamen's tomb as it looked when Howard Carter opened it in 1922 lets the common tourist slip into the role of the privileged archaeologist discovering wonderful things (Malamud 2001:35). The main lobbies of the building are filled with full-scale Egyptian architecture, and walls, wardrobes, and bed linen in each room are adorned with Egyptian murals and hieroglyphics. The local *What's On* magazine accordingly proclaims that the Luxor is "as much a museum as it is a hotel and casino."

The success of both resorts—like all the others along the Vegas Strip—are indicative of some economic trends in late 20th- and early 21st-century Western societies. Arguably, people are increasingly consuming products by consuming experiences. As the American economists Joseph Pine and James Gilmore argued in their book, *The Experience Economy* (1999:25), "businesses that relegate themselves to the diminishing world of goods and services will be rendered irrelevant." Instead, businesses now need to offer experiences to people. These experiences are first and foremost about *engaging* people sensually, cognitively, socially, culturally, and emotionally. As part of this process, consumption is increasingly linked to signification, lifestyle, and identity. We all are buying products as potent signifiers of who (we think) we are and who we would like to be. People thus consume what brings them in touch with their own collective imaginations and fantasies (Gottdiener 1997:126–128, 153–154; Jensen 1999). This is precisely the benefit of "theming." Themed environments are sets of imagery to which people can easily



relate and that immerses them in a world different from the normal routines and restrictions of everyday life (Gottdiener 1997). The Romans in Caesars Palace and the Egyptians in the Luxor create an atmosphere of exotic luxury metaphorically transporting guests into some other world. That world is removed from daily life, its conventional responsibilities, and its controlling mechanisms, instead encouraging fantasy—and of course spending, which is what Las Vegas and many other themed environments are all about.

Theming draws, in part, on the “virtual capital” that consumers have acquired from mass media such as cinema and especially television (Hall and Bombardella 2005:9; Hennig 1999:94–101). In that way, much popular culture does not represent, or misrepresent, an existing reality, but rather it interprets other popular culture. In Las Vegas, it is possible to observe from a single vantage point representations that we can all relate to from media such as *Discovery Channel* and *National Geographic* magazine: a giant Easter Island sculpted head, an immense lion, a huge medieval castle, and a giant Sphinx in front of a pyramid (Gottdiener 1997:106). As this short list indicates, many ideas in popular culture draw on historical or archaeological themes.



Figure 1: Learning from Egypt—the Luxor resort at Las Vegas.  
Photo credit: Cornelius Holtorf 2001.

### Archaeology in Demand

There can be no doubt that archaeology as a discipline embodies and evokes motifs that are in particular demand in Western popular culture. These recurring motifs include but are not restricted to the following (see also Holtorf 2005):

- new discoveries of treasure,
- the solution of great mysteries,
- technological wizardry and scientific advancement,
- a nostalgia for ancient worlds, and
- drama in exotic locations.

These motifs are closely related to some major themes, out of which the fantasies of Hollywood, Las Vegas, and many theme parks are made (Gottdiener 1997:151–152). Archaeology has therefore much to offer to popular culture. Wonderful treasures, mysteries of ancient civilizations, appealing reconstructions of past ways of life, and dramatic stories about fieldwork in remote places have always been the most important dimensions of archaeology in popular culture. They are arguably at their current best in Disneyland’s exhilarating *Indiana Jones Adventure* ride through the Temple of the Forbidden Eye, based on elements of the quintessential movie archaeologist.

Archaeologists tend to lament the reduction of their discipline to just very few dimensions among which the archaeological adventure is most prominent. But there is another way of looking at this. Archaeology has become a very widely recognized and attractive brand that many people value—and happily spend money on (Holtorf 2007). Archaeologists are thus in the enviable position that they can easily connect with some of our time’s most widespread fantasies, dreams, and desires. That capital is what themed environments, like Disneyland, are tapping into when they feature archaeological motifs. For example, the *Forbidden Kingdom* featuring the *Tomb Blaster* ride at *Chessington World of Adventures* near London evokes many aspects of the classic assemblage usually associated with Indiana Jones (Figure 2). Evidently, the popular fascination with archaeology lies on a different level than professional archaeologists would hope for. Many of the engaging experiences that archaeology supplies draw more on the exciting process of doing archaeology than on any particularly desirable insights about a past that really once existed. It is the tomb *raiding*, the treasure *hunting*, the *solving* of mysteries, and the *revealing*

of truths that move millions (Holtorf 2007: Chapter 5), not the latest addition to ceramic typology or settlement distribution patterns. By the same token, it is not the historical accuracy and genuineness of reconstructed ancient sites and monuments that is meaningful to the majority of tourists, but the value they have as appealing stage sets evoking cultural capital (Gruffudd et al. 1999; Hennig 1999).

Asking what archaeology can contribute to the contemporary world means exploring what kind of experiences it can offer. Archaeology is increasingly evoking clichés and metaphors about itself rather than actual truths about the past. This is no coincidence. We have been witnessing the transition to the “Experience Society” (Schulze 1993). In that society, archaeology requires a new profile (Moore 2006). In the light of a number of particular significant themes that have come to define the subject of archaeology in the popular domain, the entire field may need to be rethought—as will the way that archaeologists themselves have been relating to their popular representations (Holtorf 2007: Chapters 6–7). The main issue is no longer how archaeologists can make those people who love Indiana Jones, treasure hunting, and revelations about ancient mysteries more interested in their own version of archaeology; the issue is rather what these popular concepts can tell the professionals about popular themes and interests that they had better address themselves.

### What Archaeologists Can Learn from Theme Parks

The American public historian Mike Wallace (1985:33) speculated in a now-classic essay that Walt Disney may have taught people more history through his theme parks, in a more memorable way, than they ever learned in school. A similar statement could be made about visitors to Las Vegas. The German anthropologist Gottfried Korff (1994:223–226) suggested that Disneyland could serve as a model for successful museum didactics—precisely because it informs visitors only discreetly, casually, and in an entertaining way. However, scrutinizing the kind of “history” people learn in themed environments may not always lead to results that at first seem very commendable. They may indeed be able to convey to visitors a kind of historical consciousness, but they do this by referring to a past that never happened. Disneyfied history, for example, improves the past and represents what history should have been like. It celebrates America, technological progress, and nostalgic memory. It hides wars, political and social conflicts, and human misery (Fjellman 1992:Chapter 4; Wallace 1985). Such history is false inasmuch as it is highly selective and simplistic rather than balanced and suitably complex, celebratory rather than critical, playful rather than serious, and profit-oriented rather than educational (Figure 3).

It is easy to list the flaws and inaccuracies of historical representations in themed environments, and honorable to try and correct them. But it is often conveniently forgotten that, arguably, traditionally taught history is false too. False in that all accounts of the past are constructed in the present and to some extent invented (Holtorf 2005:Chapter 1). False in that historical curricula are necessarily selective and often carry politically motivat-



Figure 2: Archaeology in demand at Chessington World of Adventures. Photo credit: Cornelius Holtorf 2002.



Figure 3: Encountering the real Caesar outside Caesars Palace, Las Vegas. Photo credit: Cornelius Holtorf 2001.

ed agendas. False in that many national histories are celebratory and not at all suitably critical about certain questions. False in that the content of both academic publications and textbooks are heavily influenced by commercial interests of large publishers. False in that a range of social factors influences what gets researched and published, and what does not.

What the creators of Caesars Palace and the Luxor resort in Las Vegas realized is that accounts of both archaeology and the past can appeal to people in a wide range of ways, among which the possible gain of knowledge about science and past realities is only one. The realism provided by themed environments focuses not on the archaeologists' own perception of the field or on the past as-it-really-was, but on the visitors' present engagement with archaeology and the past. That engagement, typically facilitated by rides or other strong experiences, involves sensual impressions that engender feelings and emotions that people treasure (Figure 4). Gaynor Bagnall (1996) argued that this kind of emotional realism is underpinned by a desire for the experience to be genuine and based in fact. But many people neither seek historical veracity in themed environments nor mind its absence. Whether adults or children, they simply enjoy the sensual stimuli and playful experiences of imaginary spaces (Hennig 1999). Contrary to Bagnall's conclusions, I have thus argued elsewhere that a superficial appearance of factuality that is not actually believed can be sufficient to ensure emotional satisfaction (Holtorf 2005:Chapter 7).

There are, of course, dangers in how themed experiences affect people's choices, effectively fooling them about realities that are less than real (Fjellman 1992; Hall and Bombardella 2005; Malamud 1998). More often than not, themed environments are commercially driven and seek to maximize profits by providing potential customers with pleasurable experiences for as long as possible. What is worse, themed environments can suggest to people an outlook on society that is adverse to reform by compensating for existing deficiencies and injustices. For some, themed environments are therefore purely about escapism rather than engagement with the world around us.

But even such escapes can be seen as a way of engaging with real deficiencies and reforming society. Those visiting themed environments do not follow imaginary but real desires and needs to escape (Maltby 1989:15–16). Most professional archaeology today is not in the education but in the storytelling business. Storytelling and the foregrounding of experiences have become central to the society in which we live today. Appropriate stories and experiences contribute to peoples' social identities and can give inspiration, meaning, and happiness to their lives (Gruffudd et al. 1999; Jensen 1999; Pine and Gilmore 1999; Schulze 1993). We are all individuals, but we share collective fantasies. Society at large benefits from citizens who occasionally fulfill their dreams by taking part in imaginary adventures. Making such dreams temporarily come true can later let the familiar routines appear desirable again (Hennig 1999:89–93; Maltby 1989:14). In contributing to some of the themes and stories that are enjoyed by many, popular archaeology is thus directly improving peoples' quality of life.

Intriguingly, the American geographer Yi-Fu Tuan argued that essentially all culture is, "in a fundamental sense, a mechanism of escape." Culture, as he defined it, is the result of an unwillingness "to accept 'what is the case' (reality)" when it seems either "unjust or too severely constraining" (Tuan 1998: 27). Can Disneyland accordingly be described as the realization of an ideal culture that removes some unnecessary constraints of our society?

### Concluding Thoughts

My argument is not that archaeologists should cease to be educational and critical. Instead, their critique should be based on evaluations of the total impact of archaeological experiences on society. For

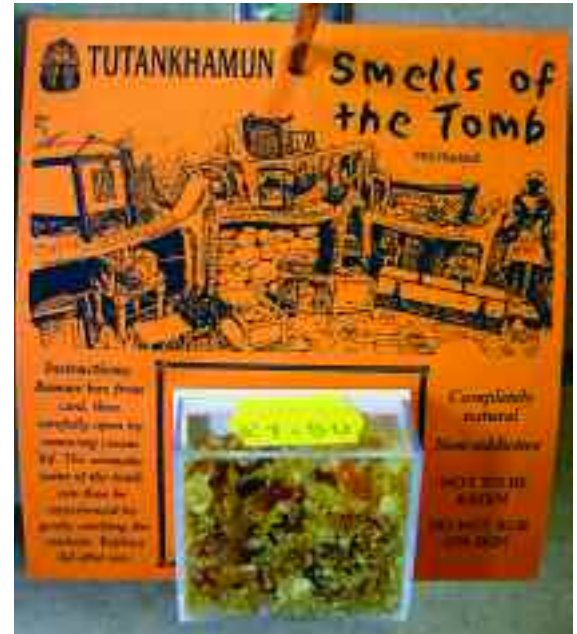


Figure 4: Emotional satisfaction in the Experience Economy: Smells of the tomb of Tutankhamen recreated. Seen at The Tutankhamen Exhibition, Dorchester. Photo credit: Cornelius Holtorf 2002. (The same product is also available online at <http://www.whshop.com/acatalog/Souvenirs.html>)



archaeologists to take on producers of popular culture such as Hollywood and Disneyland with a view to correcting their historical or scientific “mistakes” is not only a hopeless undertaking but ultimately also counterproductive. We would put at risk one of the most significant assets of archaeology in the Experience Economy: its brand value. We would also put at risk the wide appeal and high degree of “customer satisfaction” that archaeology has been enjoying for so long in popular culture (Holtorf 2007). Learning from Las Vegas means learning to embrace and build upon the amazing fact that archaeologists can connect so well with some of the most widespread fantasies, dreams, and desires that people have today.

Addressing the skeptic’s question about the benefits of archaeology (Minnis 2006), I am suggesting that the greatest value of archaeology in society lies in providing people with what they most desire from archaeology: great stories both about the past and about archaeological research.

### Acknowledgments

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☞ HOLTORF, continued on page 25



# BRITISH NATIONAL PRESS COVERAGE OF THE 1998 STERKFORTEIN HOMININ FOSSIL DISCOVERY

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The debate about the relationship between archaeology and the media has for too long been based on anecdote rather than evidence and couched in adversarial language. To understand archaeological communication and the role that archaeologists, the media, and the public play in it, we need to approach the subject more rigorously, develop a more sophisticated vocabulary, and support a long-term research agenda that produces a substantial body of theoretical work, surveys, and case studies. This summary of how the British national press covered the 1998 announcement of hominin fossil finds at Sterkfontein in South Africa suggests some ways in which media “artifacts” can be studied and is offered as a contribution toward this research agenda.

## Understanding Paleoanthropology and the Media

It is important to reflect first on why paleoanthropology is a newsworthy but complex subject for journalists to cover. Although not directly relevant to people’s daily lives, paleoanthropological news is nonetheless deemed newsworthy largely because the search for human origins is an intrinsically human scientific endeavor whose narrative can be framed as a quest and whose central character is the illusive “missing link,” one of science’s more enduring metaphors. That the quest often seems like a race between competitive anthropologists only adds to its appeal. As Meave Leakey remarked in one of the Sterkfontein articles (Kiley 1998), “the arguments are often as much about testosterone as science.”

This race accelerated between 1994 and 2004, when Sterkfontein was one of a dozen important “missing link” finds announced in the British press. The speed at which new information was having to be assimilated presented challenges to those inside and outside the profession. For science editors and journalists on British dailies—with no regular science feature sections in which to report this news—most of these stories had to be treated as “hard news,” if they were to be covered at all. This meant they had to vie with other breaking news for space

and be described in the more unambiguous or “closed” discourse associated with hard news reporting. Journalists, with or without specialist expertise, would have to digest and verify the claims being made, judge their relative importance, understand their context, and work out how to get all this across to their specific readerships. Would readers, for example, require a recapitulation of current thinking about hominin evolution to position the new find within some kind of framework, and if so, how best could this be achieved?

Set against these difficulties in communicating paleoanthropological news is the way that much of it is released to the news media. This is usually through self-authored articles in peer-reviewed journals like *Science* and *Nature*, via press releases and news conferences, or sometimes both. This channeling of news release means that most major announcements are prepackaged, often professionally vetted in advance, and tend to appear in the news media on the same day. Given this stage-managed release, it is not surprising that the resulting coverage tends to be homogenized and largely uncritical—even across the broad spectrum of daily papers that constitute the British national press.

In the late 1990s, only 49 percent of the British public claimed to get their daily news from newspapers, down from 85–90 percent in the 1960s (Tunstall 1996:223; Walker 2000). Nevertheless, some 28 million people were reading one or more of the 10 national dailies at the time of the Sterkfontein announcement (Audit Bureau of Circulation figures, *The Guardian*, 23 September 1999, p. 9). Over half of them were reading one of the three “downmarket tabloids” (*The Sun*, *Daily Mirror*, and *Daily Star*). Over a quarter chose one of the two “midmarket tabloids” (*Daily Mail* and *Daily Express*), and less than a quarter read one of the five “upmarket broadsheets” or “qualities” (*Times*, *Financial Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Guardian*, and *Independent*). Although traditional brand loyalties have somewhat broken down (Tunstall 1996:221), who reads which paper is still seen to depend on age, socioeconomic and educational levels, and political persuasion. In broad terms, the downmarket tabloids attract a younger (44

percent), male (58 percent), and working class (71 percent) readership; the midmarkets, an older (39 percent), gender-equal, and professional (62.5 percent) readership; and readers of the broadsheets tend to be middle-aged (39 percent), professional (57 percent) men (61 percent) (Seymour-Ure 1996:144–147).

Most relevantly, in a survey in 1993–1994, only 7 percent of all adults named “science and technology” as items they “specially chose” to read in their newspapers, although the readers of *The Times* (at 17 percent) chose it almost twice as often as *Daily Mail* readers (at 9 percent) and three times more than *Sun* readers (at 6 percent) (Tunstall 1996: 217). On the face of it, such statistics seem to justify newspaper editors investing differently in the amount and nature of their scientific news coverage. Certainly, the traditional view of the scientific community has been that the public understanding of science was being ill-served by the British press and that only the broadsheets provided serious scientific news (Fenton et al. 1998: 40; Hargreaves and Ferguson 2000; Stone 1989:201). The Sterkfontein coverage offers an opportunity to test these views.

### The Sterkfontein Media Coverage

Although South Africa had spawned the search for human origins with the discovery of the first Australopithecine fossil in 1924, it had not produced a find of world significance since the late 1940s, the search’s focus having instead shifted to East Africa. In 1997, the media spotlight returned to South Africa when Ron Clarke of the University of Witwatersrand announced to the press his discovery at Sterkfontein of 12 foot and leg bones of a hominin that showed signs of both bipedal and tree-climbing ability. Having pieced together these remains from boxes of previously collected cave fossils, Clarke was convinced that the rest of the specimen (nicknamed “Little Foot” and presumed to be an Australopithecine) was “still encased in the cave” (Clarke 1998:461–462). In September 1998, his team indeed found matching lower body bones, a mandible and cranium. Their stratigraphic location permitted a dating of around 3.5 million years old—in other words, a skeleton perhaps more complete and older than “Lucy,” the *A. afarensis* found in Kenya in 1974. Clarke reported these finds in an article for the *South African Journal of Science* in October 1998. Two months later, on December 9th, Little Foot made its second media appearance at a packed international news conference.

The news should have broken that night on television, but that morning, *The Times* pre-empted all the British media with a front-page story leaked to their local correspondent. The article offered only rudimentary details about the find and was padded out with recycled or irrelevant information. That its publication was seen to break “the rules of scientific disclosure” was even referred to in the next day’s *Financial Times*’s editorial (p. 19). On December 10th, eight dailies (including *The Times* again, but only one downmarket paper, the *Daily Mirror*) covered the story.

However, the same day had also seen the announcement of another South African fossil find: that of a 250-million-year-old giant reptile, a Gorgonopsid. Which papers would cover which story and how?

Four of the broadsheets did not report on the Gorgonopsid. Recognizing both stories as news, the other four papers used different means to signal their relative importance. The *Express* and *Telegraph* placed it as a subsidiary story to Little Foot, while the *Daily Mirror* chose to lead with the Gorgon, illustrated with a lurid green cartoon, and marginalized the hominin news at the bottom of the text. Uniquely, the *Daily Mail* found a way of combining both stories under one headline (“The Skeleton Keys”), and although it reproduced the Gorgon cartoon without color, its more detailed hominin graphic reconstruction (as well as the text) suggested that it was the more serious news. More telling is the way the *Daily Mail* telegraphed the basic facts about the find in its illustration by appending several information boxes. This habit of providing readers with both textual and visual ways of consuming news is normally associated with the tabloid press (Tunstall 1996: 11), but it appears in many of the broadsheets’ Sterkfontein coverage. In fact, three-quarters of the papers devoted from a third to over half of their Little Foot coverage to illustration.

### Media Strategies

Illustration is clearly seen by the British press as an appropriate way to summarize a scientific story, provide context, attract readers, and cater to their different levels of interest. Moser (1998) and Gould (1997), amongst others, have focused attention on the iconography of human origins and on, as Gould (1997:249) says, “the central role of pictures, graphs, and other forms of visual representation in channeling and constraining our thought.” In “missing link” stories, illustration is a potent tool for giving “meaning” to skeletal evidence and for describing complex ideas or frameworks likely to be indigestible if explained in words alone. For instance, maps would be used in the Sterkfontein coverage not merely to locate the site, but to relay economically, through pointers to other sites, a message about the pan-African nature of hominin evolution.

Photographs of the bones, the finders, and of earlier hominin discoveries were conventionally employed to authenticate and personalize the news or to provide an historical context. Many papers used pictures of the foot bones, rather than the still encased skull and new bones, and one questions how meaningful these pictures were to the majority of readers. In particular, *The Independent*’s large reproduction of the foot bones in extreme close-up and turned sideways to fit a landscape layout confirms a trend in that paper’s (and the *Guardian*’s) archaeological coverage—that of illustrating for aesthetic effect or reader attention rather than for information. Another trend is that the broadsheets tend to reproduce the photographic material

made available by sources, whereas the midmarket papers prefer to adapt this material through graphic reconstructions, as they did with Sterkfontein. These reconstructions make these papers' coverage more distinctive and the find more immediately comprehensible to readers, as they derive from a long tradition of popular illustrations of prehistoric "ape-men."

The *Express*, *Telegraph*, and *Guardian* also attempted to explain Little Foot's place in the current schema of hominin evolution through illustrated time lines. The *Express* prioritized accessibility and presented a horizontal "march of progress" from ape to man in which the cartoonish figures are misaligned to the dates and two are in the wrong order. The *Telegraph* took the vertical route by employing a bar graph with up-to-date information. Its chart is full of details, but not necessarily full of meaning. The *Guardian* found a third way by using photographs of only four finds (in which "Lucy" is given the skull of "Mrs. Ples"), each accompanied by lengthy captions summarizing their discovery, location, age, and significance. Thus, like the *Mail*, the *Guardian* offered readers the opportunity to scan this information rather than read the article. The flaws in these time lines underscore the difficulty of making complex information digestible even in visual terms, but these attempts do demonstrate the investment that British papers are willing to make to provide some context for their readers.

In terms of content, the coverage's most noticeable feature was its homogeneity, both in the communication of basic facts and in its narrative framing as a detective story. All of the broadsheets, but *The Independent*, covered the story more extensively than the tabloids, using 3–4 times the number of words, elaborating in greater detail the detective story, and offering more scientific information. The coverage's homogeneity does, however, raise questions. By prepackaging the news—by providing photographs and experts on hand to confirm the find's significance—the finders clearly made it easier for journalists to report on and illustrate the story. This may have ensured that the coverage would not be wildly unpredictable, but it also effectively guaranteed that the news would not be questioned or scrutinized. Only a few outside experts were called on to comment on the find, and thus the claims being made for Little Foot were not in any real sense investigated or challenged by the British press.

### Concluding Thoughts

In summary, that eight out of 10 national dailies covered the Little Foot announcement does indicate, first and foremost, that the British press does consider such stories to be newsworthy despite the complexity of the subject. This should not, however, blind us to the fact that half of the country's newspaper-reading public never received the news. Second, while this study suggests that the public understanding of science is not ill-served by the British press, it largely supports the contention that broadsheets provide more in-depth science coverage than tabloids. Yet,

the fact that both tabloids and broadsheets illustrated this story so heavily could be seen as a more general sign of a growing "tabloidization" of British newspapers. This trend may be accelerated by the recent change from broadsheet to tabloid formats of the *Independent*, *Times*, and *Guardian*. It is important to note, however, that when *The Times* was published in both broadsheet and tabloid editions, its tabloid version of the discovery of *Homo floresiensis* in October 2004 carried 78 percent more coverage than its broadsheet version. Thus, it is not yet clear what effect the demise of broadsheets will have on the reporting of paleoanthropological or archaeological news. Finally, in analyzing press coverage, this study suggests that all sectors of the British press deserve equal scrutiny and that, given their reliance on illustration, an article's form must be accorded as much attention as its content. Above all, we need to pay more attention to how news is released, as this has a significant impact on the outcome. If we think it is unhealthy—for our profession, for science journalism, and for the public—that our news stories are not properly scrutinized, then perhaps we have to rely less on stage-managed news conferences and more on establishing regular links with journalists to engage them in the process and progress of our work, not just in its results.

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# ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE “EDUCATED PUBLIC”

## A PERSPECTIVE FROM THE UNIVERSITY

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Surveys of public perceptions of archaeology in Canada and the U.S. have identified differences with respect to age and education in adult populations (i.e., over 18 years of age) and have discussed challenges the profession must address to enlighten and educate an even wider public (Pokotylo 2002; Pokotylo and Guppy 1999; Pokotylo and Mason 1991; Ramos and Duganne 2000). A pressing question is the perspective of youth, a group that many public archaeologists consider critical to fostering positive public opinion about archaeology (Herscher and McManamon 1995; Little 2001; Smardz and Smith 2000). This article presents some initial results of a continuing study of a particular age-education target group—university undergraduate students age 25 and under—to address the following questions:

- How do the archaeological perspectives of university students compare to general public patterns?
- Are people with an academic background sufficient to enter university more “archaeology friendly” than the general public?
- What opportunities and challenges do these perceptions present to the design, content, and teaching of undergraduate courses in archaeology?

### Methods and Data

This study focuses on a cohort of undergraduate university students, specifically University of British Columbia (UBC) students enrolled in “Introduction to Anthropological Archaeology,” a first-year, one-semester course with no prerequisite, designed to introduce students to archaeological practice and world prehistory. A questionnaire similar to that used by Pokotylo and Guppy (1999) was distributed to students on the first day of class to sample opinion prior to any exposure to the course material. This survey was administered to 10 classes between 1999 and 2004, yielding a sample of 789 respondents. The age of respondents ranged 16–75, but 93.7 percent ( $n = 718$ ) were 25 years old or younger. The following analysis focuses on this 25-and-under group, which has a mean age of 20 years and 58.0 percent female respondents.

The survey investigated how knowledgeable the public is about the archaeological record, their level of interest in archaeology, the relevance and value the public gives to archaeological activity, levels of public awareness and support of archaeological conservation, and opinions on claims by Aboriginal groups (“First Nations” in Canada) to exercise more control over their own cultural heritage. Select variables from each of these areas are discussed here and compared to data from a survey of the general public in British Columbia (Pokotylo and Guppy 1999).

### Analysis

#### *Knowledge of Archaeology*

When asked to state what they think of when they hear the word “archaeology,” relatively few students (5.8 vs. 5.6 percent of the public) had no opinion, while 0.6 percent (vs. 2.3 percent of the public) were vague, cynical, or stated they didn’t care. Twelve opinion categories were identified in the remaining responses and grouped into five major perspectives on the nature and scope of contemporary archaeology (Table 1).

Group I includes references to Indiana Jones, or a romantic perspective of archaeology. The proportion of students with a romantic perspective of archaeology is small, but three times greater (8.1 vs. 2.5 percent) than the level found among the general public. The majority (63.2 percent) of responses are in Group II—accurate perspectives about archaeological research (e.g., excavation, study of the past, artifacts, sites). Another 5.4 percent of students present a reasonable perspective of archaeology (Group III), referring to past cultures, antiquity, history, heritage, or science and research. While the proportion of “accurate” and “reasonable” student responses is 68.6 percent—showing a strong level of general understanding of archaeology—this is lower than the general public level (81.7 percent). This trend is also evident in the “earth science” perspective (Group IV), where 23.2 percent of students (vs. 15.4 percent of the public) associate or link archaeology with palaeontology. Finally, a small number of responses in both



Table 1. Responses to “What do you think of when you hear the word “archaeology”?”

Group	Image category	UBC students		BC General public	
		n	% of respondents	n	% of respondents
I	Romantic perspective	53	8.1	23	2.5
	Romantic, treasure	13	1.9	11	1.3
	Indiana Jones	41	6.5	12	1.4
II	Accurate perspective	423	63.2	589	66.3
	Excavation	191	28.6	149	16.8
	Study the past, ancient society, civilizations	154	23.0	176	19.8
	Study the past through arch record, methods	44	6.6	184	20.7
	Artifacts, ruins, sites	34	5.1	80	9.0
III	Reasonable perspective	36	5.4	136	15.4
	Past cultures	13	1.9	31	3.5
	Antiquity, heritage, history	23	3.4	93	10.5
	Science, research	0	0.0	12	1.4
IV	Earth science perspective	155	23.2	137	15.4
	Paleontology	59	8.8	48	5.4
	Paleontology & archaeology	96	14.3	89	10.0
V	Aboriginal perspective	1	0.2	2	0.2
	First Nations	1	0.2	2	0.2
	Total	627	100.0	887	100.0

samples associate archaeology specifically with Aboriginal people (Group V). Relative to the general public, university students are significantly different ( $\chi^2 = 71.3$ ,  $df = 3$ ,  $n = 1553$ ,  $p < .001$ ) in their knowledge about archaeology, with a lower incidence of accurate and reasonable perspectives, and a higher occurrence of a romantic or earth science perspectives.

This pattern is slightly ameliorated by student responses to the question, “When do you think human beings first arrived in British Columbia?” While fewer students (8.2 percent) than the general public (16.0 percent) indicated no knowledge of human antiquity, the level of (mis)understanding of the archaeological antiquity of the province is similar in both groups. Students’ antiquity estimates ranged from 10 (hopefully, a misinterpretation of the question) to six billion years ago, with a median of 8,000 years (vs. 3,500 for the general public). Nearly two of every 10 student responses (19.3 percent) are within an “acceptable” 10,000–12,000 B.P. range. However, one of 10 students (10.8 percent) indicated that people have been in the province 500 years or less. Although the question asked for a quantitative estimate, 3.2 percent of the responses were qualitative. Of these, only 21.6 percent are considered accurate statements (vs. 64.0 percent among the general public). When quantitative and qualitative responses are considered together, one in five (19.8 percent) students provided reasonably accurate estimates of human antiquity in British Columbia, approximately the same proportion as among the general public (20.2 percent).

*Interest in Archaeology*

When asked, “How interested are you in archaeology?,” a significantly higher (Mann-Whitney  $U = 225745.5$ ,  $p < .001$ ) proportion of students (64.1 percent) relative to the general public (39.9 percent) chose one of the top two categories on a 1 (not interested) to 5 (very interested) scale (Figure 1). While the mean rank of both students and the public is above the scale midpoint, indicating that opinion clusters toward the “interested” side, it is higher among students (3.7) than the general public (3.2).

*Archaeology in the Contemporary World*

When asked to rank relevance of archaeology on a five-point Likert scale, where 5 is “very relevant,” a higher proportion of students (66.2 percent) chose one of the top two ranks, relative to the general public (61.3 percent) (Figure 2) The mean score of student responses (3.8) is identical to that for the general public, with both samples showing a strong trend to relevance.

If archaeology is considered relevant in contemporary society, what kinds of values do archaeological objects have? Students were asked to select any number of seven value categories. The overall rank order among students is similar to the general public, but with notable differences in the level of selection within value categories, particularly monetary and political values. Less than 2 percent of either student (1.8 percent) or general public

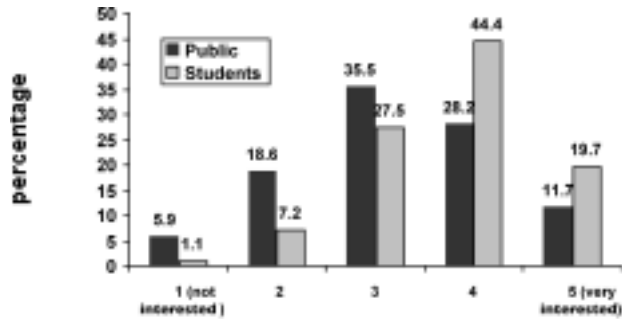


Figure 1. How interested are you in archaeology?

(1.1 percent) respondents indicated that archaeological objects have no value. Slightly higher proportions of students indicated that archaeological objects have educational (96.9 vs. 95.0 percent for public) and scientific values (90.4 vs. 87.6 percent for public). Lesser but still substantial numbers of students identified spiritual (74.9 vs. 75.2 percent for public) and aesthetic values (54.2 vs. 52.4 percent public). The view of monetary value of archaeological objects is significantly more prevalent ( $\chi^2 = 7.15$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $n = 1666$ ,  $p = .008$ ) among students (61.2 percent) than the general public (54.6 percent.) Almost half (45.0 percent) of the students thought archaeological objects have political value, a level significantly different ( $\chi^2 = 11.88$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $n = 1664$ ,  $p = .001$ ) from the general public (36.5 percent). Evidently, perception of the values of archaeological material is multidimensional, and academic values cannot be considered in isolation from either humanistic or material ones in either group.

### Conservation and Management of Archaeological Heritage

A significantly higher proportion ( $\chi^2 = 8.56$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $n = 1414$ ,  $p =$

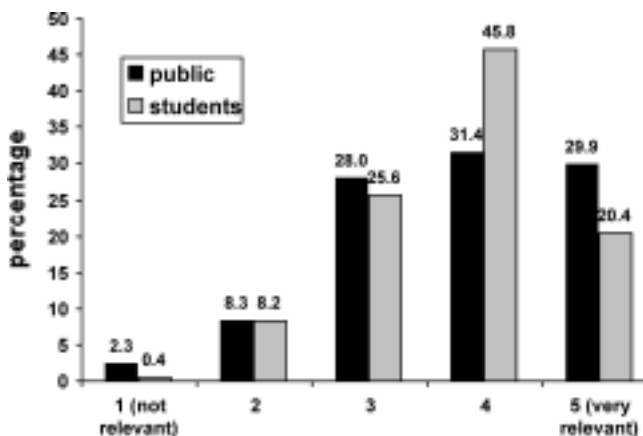


Figure 2. Do you think archaeology is relevant in contemporary society?

.003) of students (93.4 percent) vs. the general public (85.9 percent) indicated that archaeological sites are resources that should be protected. On a seven-point scale rating the importance of site protection, the students' average score (5.42) is nearly identical to the general public (5.45), with nearly equal numbers in both samples (48.9 percent of students vs. 52.0 percent of public) choosing the top two values. A slightly higher majority of students (80.7 vs. 78.5 percent for general public) also felt there should be laws to protect archaeological sites, but almost equal proportions of students (17.3 percent) and the general public (17.6 percent) expressed uncertainty about the need for legislation.

The level of awareness of legislation to protect archaeological resources is low in both groups. When asked if governments currently have laws to protect archaeological sites and artifacts, student responses were similar to those of the general public—64.9 percent (vs. 68.2 percent of the public) were uncertain, and 31.0 percent (vs. 26.6 percent public) stated “yes.”

This pro-conservation concern, however, does not extend to activities such as pot hunting and the purchase of archaeological artifacts. When asked, “If you found an object for sale that was collected from an archaeological site, and you really liked the item, would you buy it?,” seven out of every 10 students (72.7 percent) stated “yes”—a significantly different ( $\chi^2 = 96.96$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $n = 1527$ ,  $p < .001$ ) response than the 47.9 percent of the general public who indicated that they would buy an artifact. This difference is more pronounced considering that 3.1 percent of the general public who stated they would buy an artifact also indicated that they would then donate it to a heritage institution.

The student sample also displays a troubling trend in attitude toward the collection of archaeological material—only a slight majority (51.9 percent) either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that “people who are interested in archaeology as a hobby should be allowed to collect material from archaeological sites” (Table 2). This is significantly less (Mann-Whitney  $U = 254592.0$ ,  $p < .001$ ) than the general public, where 66.7 percent were against collecting. The mean score of 2.5 (vs. 2.3 for the public) on the five-point scale shows student opinion is neutral towards amateur collecting.

### Aboriginal Peoples and Archaeology

Student reaction to statements on Aboriginal peoples' stewardship of their archaeological heritage tends to the negative, where only one of the mean scores is above the neutral midpoint of 3.0. The best-received statements concern Aboriginal control and preservation of archaeological sites and objects (Table 3). A mean score of 3.1 (vs. 2.9 for public) indicates near-neutral student opinion to the statement, “Aboriginal people should have

Table 2. Responses to statements on conservation and management of archaeological heritage; and Aboriginal peoples and archaeology.

Statement	Response (%)									
	strongly disagree		disagree		neutral		agree		strongly agree	
	Student	Public	Student	Public	Student	Public	Student	Public	Student	Public
<i>Conservation - management</i>										
People interested in archaeology as a hobby should be allowed to collect material from archaeological sites.	10.7	20.4	43.3	46.3	30.1	19.1	15.1	15.9	0.9	2.4
<i>Aboriginal peoples and archaeology</i>										
Aboriginal people should have majority control over archaeological sites and artifacts their ancestors created.	4.3	10.0	22.3	29.4	39.4	25.2	31.8	30.4	2.2	5.0
Aboriginal people should be responsible for preservation and care of all objects made by their ancestors.	7.3	10	37.2	29.4	33.2	25.2	18.3	30.4	4.0	5.0
Only Aboriginal people should be allowed to visit sacred archaeological sites.	21.3	23.9	56.2	54.4	17.3	14.5	4.1	5.6	1.1	1.7
British Columbia's ancient past belongs only to Aboriginal people.	14.7	28.9	42.0	41.6	26.3	13.8	14.7	10.5	2.4	5.1
Only Aboriginal people should control the excavation of archaeological sites their ancestors created.	12.4	21.3	50.6	45.4	27.4	19.9	8.5	10.3	1.2	3.1

majority control over the archaeological sites and artifacts their ancestors created,” although a significantly smaller proportion (34.0 percent of students vs. 39.4 percent for public) disagree or strongly disagree (Mann-Whitney  $U = 275483.5, p < .009$ ). Nearly half of the students (44.5 vs. 49.6 percent for public) disagreed or strongly disagreed that “Aboriginal people should be responsible for the preservation and care of all objects made by their ancestors,” and the mean response score of 2.8 (vs. 2.7 for public) indicates a slightly negative attitude.

The strongest negative opinions are in response to statements concerning access to specific Aboriginal sites and rights over archaeological heritage. The statement, “Only Aboriginal people should be allowed to visit sacred archaeological sites since their ancestors created these sites,” received the lowest average score (2.1, identical to the public) of all five statements, and near-identical proportions (77.5 vs. 78.3 percent) of students and the general public disagreed or strongly disagreed with it (Table 3).

A significantly lower (Mann-Whitney  $U = 275381.5, p < .001$ ) number of students (58.7 vs. 70.5 percent for public) disagreed or strongly disagreed that “British Columbia’s ancient past belongs only to Aboriginal people,” with a mean response score of 2.5 (vs. 2.2 for public). Student reaction to the statement, “Only Aboriginal people should control the excavation of archaeological sites that their ancestors created,” is significantly more positive (Mann-Whitney  $U = 278982.5, p < .012$ ) than the general public, with a mean score of 2.4 (vs. 2.3) and a 63.0 percent (vs. 66.7 percent) disagree/strongly disagree response rate.

Although students tend to be negative to neutral with respect to First Nations stewardship of British Columbia’s archaeological record, they are less likely than the general public to disagree about First Nations’ majority control, ownership, and care/preservation of the past, and control of site excavations, but are the same level as the public with respect to proprietary access to sacred sites.

## Discussion

These initial results show that this sample of UBC students generally mirror the opinions expressed by the British Columbia public at large, but with some very notable differences. One might assume that young and intelligent (enough to be admitted to a major university) people, well-immersed in today's popular culture and well-connected via the Internet in the global community, would be more "archaeology friendly"—that is, possessing a higher level of interest in the past and more concern about archaeological conservation as part of larger environment issues.

Comparisons between the university students and the general public confound at least two factors, age and education, but given the sample sizes involved, it is not possible to partition out the influence of each separately. Relative to the general public, these students are much more interested in archaeology and slightly more likely to consider it relevant in contemporary society. However, the students have a less accurate idea of what archaeology is and are three times more likely than the general public to hold a romantic perspective of the discipline—Indiana Jones (and/or Laura Croft) is alive and well in the minds of nearly one of every 10 students surveyed! Although students are more supportive of the general need to protect archaeological sites through laws, they are more likely to assign monetary value to archaeological objects. A more disturbing fact to archaeologists is the higher incidence of students (relative to the general public) who would knowingly purchase an archaeological antiquity, or who consider that amateur collecting of artifacts from sites is okay, despite their general concern about site preservation.

Obviously, these student perceptions present challenges to the design, content, and teaching of undergraduate courses in archaeology. While introductory courses can increase understanding of human antiquity and what the archaeological record is, these data show that ethical issues such as the antiquities market and the relationship between archaeologists and indigenous peoples also need to be directly addressed at the introductory level. Can we directly and successfully address these challenges in a single course? In the future, we plan to conduct both entrance and exit surveys to determine how much impact an introductory university course has on these opinions, given the outside influences that have formed the opinions presented here.

Finally, one must ask the hard question: from what kinds of information, and where, did these students initially develop these perspectives? If archaeology does abound in popular culture as well as on the Internet, the very group that we hope will support future heritage preservation are getting entertained, but not necessarily enlightened and educated, by its content and message.

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# WHEN FANCY GETS THE UPPER HAND OF FACT

## HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND POPULAR CULTURE IN THE AMERICAN WEST

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Archaeologists are systematic seekers and finders of knowledge that maintains mass public appeal, which means they have an ethical responsibility to be conscientious purveyors of that information to ensure that lay audiences keep up with and remain critical of archaeological advances, especially given the accessibility of pseudo-archaeology. Given popular culture's penchant for archaeological themes, it is essential that archaeologists share sound and clearly presented research with the lay public to provide the latter with "well-founded information from ... empirical data as a brake against their own and the archaeologist's political zeal" (South 1997:55).

Popular culture includes the plentiful forms of cultural communication that have burgeoned since the beginning of the early twentieth century, such as newspapers, dime novels, comics, radio, movies, and television. While archaeology has surfaced in many segments of late twentieth- and early twenty-first-century popular culture (e.g., Holtorf 2005), Sabloff (1998:869–870) reminds fellow archaeologists of the ways in which empirical archaeological investigations have "excited public interest" since the nineteenth century and calls attention to a communications gap that grew between the public and professionals when academic archaeology developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While making an argument to rebridge that gap, Sabloff emphasizes how popular writing should be part of an archaeologist's academic obligation, especially given the attractiveness of pseudoscientific approaches (Sabloff 1998:872–873). By doing so, archaeologists exercise their professional responsibility to present the relevance of their work and challenge widespread fictionalizations of the topics associated with their assorted areas of expertise.

In this case, the American West's historic period is the sample area of expertise. Archaeology in this area navigates popular culture's dual fascinations with the "Wild West" and archaeology. Newspaper articles, advertisements, and dime novels represent major forms of popular culture that conveyed news and stories about events in the American West to audiences within and far removed from that region (e.g., Brown 1997; *California Star* 1847a; James 1998a:143–166 *New York Herald* 1848). If one were to read numerous dime novels, as did many people during the late nineteenth century, then the "the overriding impression would be of a West where major and minor disputes were resolved violently, and the moral order was momentarily stabilized only by the superior strength and intelligence of a handsome, well-built hero" (Brown 1997, as cited in Vanasco 1997).

As a result, these media outlets transmitted this region's notorious tales to global audiences. Exaggerations emerged almost immediately. For example, when the Donner Party story became known, the media spread graphic and embellished descriptions about survival cannibalism associated with this wagon train that became snowbound in the Sierra Nevada Range of northern California (e.g., *California Star* 1847b). In another example, this one from a mining boomtown in Nevada, Mark Twain admitted that while he worked there in the early 1860s, he "let fancy get the upper hand of fact too often when

there was a dearth of news" (Twain 1985:112); Twain worked as an editor for the *Territorial Enterprise*, a Virginia City, Nevada newspaper. In the same confession, Twain expressed how his glee soared on a slow news day when a desperado killed a man in a Virginia City saloon. These are just a few examples of the ways newspapers and fiction writers sensationalized a wilder West than the one of reality, which they then disseminated to nineteenth-century media audiences. Their tales carried over into the twentieth century and were perpetuated not only by dime novels, but also by Hollywood and the Western film genre, providing mass audiences with a "powerfully imagined American West" (White 1993; see also West 1979: xi, xii, 143).

Because the human brain has the ability to intuitively create an entire reality from a few images, popular culture's visual presentations of saloons, cowboys, Indians, gunfighters, and other icons of the American West easily conjure images of fiction rather than fact. While Western history is much more complex than the artistic portrayals noted above, it is worth noting that Hollywood completed the work of entertaining, amplifying public interest in historic sites in the region. Tourists from around the world visit refurbished ghost towns and historic sites associated with Western lore to experience the authentic places where famous and notorious events occurred. The fact that those settings contain artifacts and other archaeological traces allows tangible contact with and physical evidence of the infamous events that captured the public's attention in the first place. This makes for a powerful gateway to present archaeological findings to a public eager to learn about the facts behind the entertaining fiction. Historical archaeology in this region is inevitably connected with the lure of fanciful accounts associated with the "wild" West, an observation made by historical archaeologists who investigated sites associated with subjects commonly appreciated by popular culture, including Pony Express stations, the Donner Party, mining camps, Chinatowns, saloons, and brothels (e.g., Costello 2000; Dixon 2005; Hardesty 1997, 1998; Meyer et al. 2005; Praetzelis and Praetzelis 2001; Spude 2005; Wegars 2001).

### The Boston Saloon Project

The medium and precedent of public archaeology among the ruins of saloons in Virginia City, Nevada conveys research beyond scholarly bounds (Dixon 2005; Hardesty et al. 1996). Archaeological investigations at one of these saloon sites, the Boston Saloon, will be briefly discussed as this paper's case study of the blending of two topics that captivate a broad spectrum of lay audiences: the legendary drinking house of the American West and the exciting field of archaeology. The Boston Saloon was an African-American drinking house that operated between 1866 and 1875 (Dixon 2002:16, 2005:36; see also Dixon 2006b). Research at the Boston Saloon site exposed one of several accounts of the American West, encouraging respect for the diverse cultures that created the recent cultural heritage of that region, paralleling the mission of the new Western historians (e.g., Chan et al. 1994; James 1998a; James and Raymond 1998; Murphy 1997). Given the persistence of racism in the modern world, such research helps combat this issue by highlighting the American West's complex, united history.

The Boston Saloon's owner, William A. G. Brown, was a person of color who was born in Massachusetts. He arrived in Virginia City during the early 1860s and was noted as a "bootblack," a street shoe polisher, in a directory of the Nevada Territory (Kelly 1863). Within a few years, Brown opened a saloon that operated from the 1860s to early 1870s. His saloon's existence and affiliation with people of African ancestry are among the chronicles of African-American heritage in the mining West, a story that is not commonly recognized in that region in general, with the exception of the Buffalo Soldiers and black cowboys (Taylor 1998:19). Historical sources described the Boston Saloon as "the popular resort of many of the colored population," and African-American writers lamented the loss of "a place of recreation of our own" in Virginia City after the Boston Saloon closed (*Pacific Appeal* 1875; Rusco 1975:56).

Excavations at the Boston Saloon turned up materials such as bottles, glassware, tobacco pipes, and faunal remains (Figure 1). Generally speaking, such objects were not at all unlike artifacts recovered during archaeological research at three other contemporaneous Virginia City saloons, including a German-owned opera house saloon and two Irish-owned establishments. At a basic, interpretive level, these items signify the types of food and beverages served, as well as the interior atmosphere of this establish-

ment. Upon closer inspection, however, it became clear that each saloon maintained both subtle and overt material distinctions. For example, when the Boston Saloon collection was compared with the collections from these other establishments, it became clear that it sported a rather upscale atmosphere, with elegant glassware (Figure 2), high-quality faunal remains, fancy women's clothing accoutrements, and innovative gas lights (Figure 3) (Dixon 2005:59–62; 87–95; 124–132; see also Dixon 2006a, 2006b). While some visitors to Western saloons indicate a stale, fume-filled, dimly-lit atmosphere (West 1979:42), the remains from the Boston Saloon suggest that someone developed a fashionable and well-illuminated setting. Ironically, a description of Brown's saloon uses rather negative terms, depicting it as “a dead-fall” (Hoff 1938:52). This was in reference to the first version of Brown's saloon; by 1866, Brown moved his establishment to a new location, the bustling intersection of D Street and Union Street, where the archaeological excavations indicate it was anything but a dead-fall (Dixon 2005:158–164).



Figure 1: Artifacts recovered from the Boston Saloon included objects such as those shown here, with ceramic serving and storage vessels, glass beverage bottles, crystal stemware, tobacco pipes, and faunal remains. Courtesy, Ronald M. James, photographer.

The Boston Saloon's rich archaeological record demonstrates how the recent past can be linked with social issues, such as the ways in which the elegant archaeological remains combat racist assumptions about the material components of African-American saloons elsewhere from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Duis 1983:160). Even visitors to the Boston Saloon site indicated that the sophisticated atmosphere being excavated challenged their pop-culture-inspired, stereotypical assumptions about saloons in general. Those individuals frequently expressed their surprise about the existence of archaeological remains of an African-American saloon and about the fact that the artifacts signaled a finely furnished establishment, especially given its historical context of America's post-Civil War Reconstruction era.

The notion of a relatively refined saloon also contradicts general stereotypes associated with popular saloon imagery, namely seedy atmospheres, outlaws, loose women, and brawls. Violence and vice did, on occasion, occur in saloons (James 1998a:154; West 1979). Nevertheless, they were, for the most part, public places where people went to relax and socialize as opposed to places where people sought certain death. Yet the latter has worked its way into a common association between saloons and violence. Hollywood portrayals and popular forms of Western historical literature tend to present saloons and mining boomtowns as sordid places populated primarily by European Americans, with Chinese and Native Americans on the margins. African Americans rarely enter this story. But they were there, and the Boston Saloon is one instance that provides an opportunity to learn more about their experiences in the American West.

New immigrants to the West sought to soften the anxiety and hostility associated with the transition to a new life in this region and actively expressed their identity through various leisure venues. Leisure studies call attention to the fact that people express their cultural, class-based, gender-based identity during their free time, especially when living in a prejudicial social and economic context (Duis 1983; Murphy 1997; West 1979). As leisure institutions, saloons represented physical places where people of similar backgrounds could socialize and relax. Saloons were places where people found refuge as an array of groups came into contact with each other in cosmopolitan



Figure 2: Glass serving ware from the Boston Saloon included elegant crystal stemware, such as the goblet base and stem fragment shown here. Courtesy, Ronald M. James, photographer.

Western boomtown settings, encouraging segregation and pluralism instead of a society of “indiscriminate social mixing” (West 1979:91). The individual saloon niches, then, reflected the diverse social, cultural, economic, and ethnic milieu of the West’s boomtowns. Saloons provide an example of how a shared heritage of many groups played itself out in the West and fueled cultural diversity. The archaeology of Virginia City saloons recovered thousands of artifacts and ecofacts that comprise the material vestiges of that diversity.

### Changing Public Attitudes

The iconic appeal of saloons, together with the tangible remains of those places, provides a gateway for presenting historical and archaeological interpretations to the lay public, that is, people who are neither participating in nor influenced by the work of the new Western historians and historical archaeologists in the American West. It is assumed that such members of the public would not, generally, be inspired to consider the multicultural dimensions of West if they continued to get their history from the popular, fictitious accounts of that region.

While the public was informed about and invited to the Boston Saloon excavation, outreach continues even though the field and laboratory work are complete. A traveling exhibit, *Havens in a Heartless World*, featuring materials recovered during historical archaeological investigations of boomtown saloons, recently premiered at the Nevada State Museum in Carson City (Figure 4). Also, a historical marker dedicated to the Boston Saloon currently hangs on C Street, Virginia City’s main thoroughfare, where it can be seen by anyone sauntering along the boardwalk (Nevada State Historic Preservation Office 2005). Finally, the book *Boomtown Saloons: Archaeology and History in Virginia City* (Dixon 2005), intends to appeal to scholars and the lay public.

Non-archaeologists ended up making their own significant contributions to the Boston Saloon project. For example, in addition to visiting and filming the excavation, the Reno-Sparks Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) incorporated the Boston Saloon project in Black History Month and Juneteenth celebrations and featured the project on a calendar commemorating Black history in Nevada (Miller 2006). In another example, one member of the public who spent time volunteering on the Boston Saloon came across someone peddling a one-of-a-kind historic photo of William Brown (Dornan 2006). This individual, realizing the significance of the photo after spending time volunteering on the Boston Saloon investigation, acquired it and immediately shared it with those involved with that project. In each of these examples, members of the public were inspired to continue collaboration with professionals long after the excavation pits had been backfilled.

Once archaeologists learn something about the human past, they are responsible for presenting their research. In this case, the Boston Saloon story underscored a shared heritage and had the potential to highlight a sense of mutual respect for the diverse cultures comprising the history and current character of the western United States (Asante 1998:xi). Given this, the project archaeologists and historians realized that it was essential to disseminate the findings from this project to various audiences, and this occurred at both national and international levels (e.g., Donaldson 2000; James and Escobar 2004; McIlhenny Company 2002). They were able to share knowledge of the Boston Saloon with lay audiences by tapping into the existing, dual fascinations with archaeology and popular culture’s iconic “Wild West.”

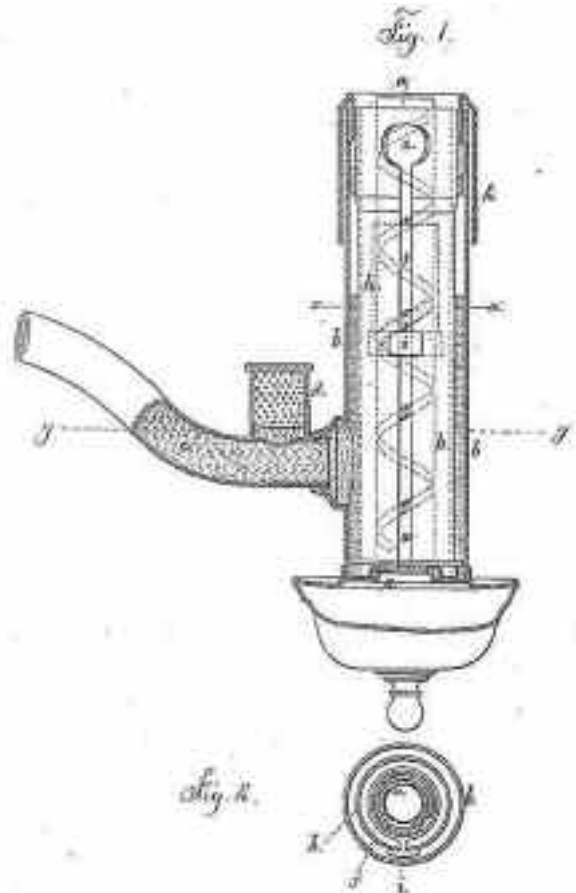


Figure 3: Patent information recovered from a copper-alloy fragment indicated that this gas light fixture was the style used in the Boston Saloon. The illustration is from the U.S. Patent Records, Patent No. 134,281, December 24, 1872. Courtesy, Getchell Library, University of Nevada, Reno.





Figure 4: One of several displays in the Havens in a Heartless World exhibit, dedicated to presenting the archaeological discoveries from Virginia City, Nevada saloons during the Spring of 2006. Courtesy, Nevada State Museum, Jeanette McGregor, photographer.

The repercussion of this two-fold appeal provided lessons in the complexities of American western history and that history's influence on our modern world—with figurative spoonfuls of sugar. Even the non-*Archaeology* magazine readers walked away with a revised view of the West.

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# SO YOU'RE IN...NOW WHAT?

## STEPS TO TAKE AFTER BEING ADMITTED TO A GRADUATE PROGRAM

**Elizabeth Bollwerk**

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**C**ongratulations, you have been accepted to graduate school! One of the most difficult parts of the process is over. You now have the opportunity to continue your studies at the graduate level. Nonetheless, some of your most important decisions still remain. If you have been accepted to more than one program, which one do you choose? If you have not been accepted by your top choice, is it beneficial to reapply the following year, or proceed with another program? Once you have made your choice, what steps should you take to ensure you have a successful graduate career?

### Choosing Between Multiple Programs

Clearly, there are a number of factors to consider when deciding among multiple graduate programs: faculty, the overall content and nature of the program, funding, and how the above relate to your career goals. There are several avenues you can pursue that will provide you with information to make this decision.

#### *School Visits*

Although costly, there is no better way to get a sense of the faculty, students, and departments you are interested in than by visiting. Many programs have weekends specifically set aside for incoming graduate students to visit and meet faculty and current graduate students. If this is an option, take advantage of it.

Even if schools do not have specific weekends set aside for prospective students, programs generally will subsidize your visit in one way or another. If nothing else, they will find you a place to stay, often with a current graduate student. The visit provides important opportunities for gauging how well the department fits your needs and gives you a sense of how satisfied graduate students are with the departmental atmosphere and the program. Some possible questions to direct toward current students are:

- What are the department's dynamics? Is there tension between different professors?

- Aside from the posted curriculum, are there additional, little-publicized requirements, such as completing foreign language exams?
- What is the housing situation: graduate dorms or off-campus housing? Is there a mandatory meal plan if you live in the dorms?
- Should I bring my car or is there adequate public transportation? Is parking available on campus?
- Are there additional fees charged by the university, such as activity fees?
- What is the social life in the department and the local community like?

#### *Faculty*

Whether you have been accepted into a M.A. or Ph.D. program, you will be drawing on the knowledge and expertise of the students and faculty in your graduate program for the rest of your career. Consequently, it is of paramount importance to choose the program and department that will work best for you. Generally, students select a program of study to work with a particular faculty member; however, students ultimately work with several people throughout their graduate training. Unforeseen obstacles may make it difficult or impossible to have a particular person as an advisor or chair. In any case, a thesis or dissertation requires three readers, at least two being from the student's department. Therefore, it is critical to make your decision based on broader criteria. By the same token, choosing a program that has multiple faculty members with whom you envision yourself working may be important, especially if you enter a graduate program with only a general idea of your research goals.

#### *Department Size*

Departments initially may admit a large group of graduate students, recognizing that some will not complete the program. Other programs allow few incoming students, hoping that they all will complete their degree. As a result, departments can vary in size from 20 graduate students to a couple hundred. It is



important to remember that you must find the department size you think will work best for you. If you are a self-motivated worker who does not necessarily need hands-on mentoring, a larger department may be an appropriate choice. Additionally, it is worthwhile to consider whether having a broader range of people to interact with will benefit you both academically and socially. If, however, you prefer steady guidance and frequent personal interaction with advisors, you may prefer a smaller department. By talking with current graduate students, when you visit or via email, you can gauge whether a department has the appropriate student-to-faculty ratio. Current students are a vital resource enabling you to get a sense of how the department works. If you don't know any graduate students in a particular program, write to your faculty contact or the director of graduate studies, asking for students' names and emails.

### *Funding Packages*

While funding is an obvious consideration, it also is one whose impact is not always easy to measure. There are a number of factors to consider regarding funding packages, which vary widely among schools. For instance, what is the duration of the funding? Are there other opportunities for assistance from outside funding sources? (For more information about ways to procure outside funding see Lippiello's article in *The SAA Archaeological Record*, 2006, 6[5]:21–23, 40.) When inquiring about funding, ask about the possibility of summer travel, foreign language or other specialized training, and dissertation write-up support, which are often not included in initial packages but may be customary in many departments.

If funding proves to be an insurmountable issue, it may be prudent to wait a year and work for an employer like a cultural resource management firm or a lab. Conversely, money should never be the deciding factor. The difference of a few thousand dollars per year may not be as important as attending the school whose department is the best fit for you in other ways.

### *Location, Location, Location*

Your overall quality of life can play a significant role in your graduate career, especially given the possibility that you may stay in one place for four years or more. If you are choosing between two similar programs, evaluating the pros and cons of the location and the funding package can be helpful. When funding packages are roughly the same from two different programs in which you have substantial interest, it can be useful to compare the average cost of living in their respective locations. For example, a \$15,000/year fellowship or assistantship will go much further in a town such as Charlottesville, Virginia than it will in Boston, Massachusetts. If you are fortunate enough to get a funding package you can live on without having to work an

additional part-time job or take out loans, you have the opportunity to finish your degree more quickly. Moreover, it is important to consider the opportunities available for your partner or children.

In addition to advice garnered from current graduate students, online resources provided by colleges and universities assist in this process, serving as a guide to the city and surrounding area. One example is Yale University's graduate website, which includes a database that allows students to search for apartments or houses ([http://www.iisp1.its.yale.edu/offcampus/offcampus\\_housing\\_search.asp](http://www.iisp1.its.yale.edu/offcampus/offcampus_housing_search.asp)). Many programs also have online graduate guides that list resources and opportunities for getting involved in other aspects of student life and the larger community. The University of Virginia guide (<http://www.virginia.edu/virginia/gradguide/>) and the University of Michigan guide (<http://www.rackham.umich.edu/newcurr.html>) are particularly good examples.

### **Once You Have Chosen a Program**

Once you have chosen your program, it is never too early to become acquainted with the community that will become an integral part of your life. Since most students choose programs on the basis of faculty members with whom they wish to study, it is advantageous to connect with these people as soon as possible. Many faculty members use the summer to conduct their research by running field schools or lab programs. Often money is written into grants for research or teaching assistants. Although these positions are often filled by current graduate students, some programs leave spots open for incoming students. More likely, incoming graduates may be able to participate as volunteers. This opportunity is beneficial especially for students planning to work on international projects as it allows the student to gather more experience in their region of interest and form relationships with faculty members and other students working in similar fields.

Obviously, not everyone entering graduate school has a concrete idea of the area or people with which they want to work. This may be particularly true for incoming students who have received degrees in other disciplines and do not necessarily have a firm background in archaeology or anthropology. If this is the case, it may be more pertinent to become immersed in the theoretical literature as early as possible. To this end, if you are in contact with a member of the faculty in your program, request recommendations of books that may be used in your initial coursework. Another alternative is to determine which faculty members will teach your classes in the fall and contact them directly to ask for this information. You also can search campus bookstore websites for information regarding booklists for classes. Once again, current graduate students are a good

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source for reading lists. An early immersion strategy is a useful exercise for those who have a B.A. degree in anthropology/archaeology and are returning to school after being in the field or the workforce.

Most importantly, as a graduate student it is important to learn how to budget time effectively. One of my professors at the University of Virginia, Peter Metcalf, advises using three lists, labeled "A," "B," and "C." The "A" list is for daily tasks, reading for classes, T.A. duties, etc. The "B" list is for tasks that must be completed in upcoming weeks or months, such as a paper for a class or conference, a recommendation for a student, or a grant proposal or article. Finally, the "C" list is for long-term projects, such as a dissertation, thesis, or book. One great challenge of graduate school is learning to balance the lists. With classes, teaching, and other projects vying for your attention, it is easy to lose sight of the items on the "C" list, even though they often are vital to your professional development and attaining your career aspirations. Keeping lists is only one method of remaining cognizant of all the tasks you must accomplish. Find an arrangement that allows you to accomplish your ultimate goal—dissertation or thesis completion.

Finally, as a graduate student, it is easy to become disconnected from the community. While graduate school is a full-time endeavor and should be the first priority, it is important to retain a sense of balance. Not all lessons are learned in the classroom. Interacting with individuals outside the academic community improves networking skills, ultimately making more well-rounded scholars.

Selecting the correct graduate program is only the first step in a long process that involves many challenging decisions. Remember the central focus of your efforts—graduation. The success or failure of a graduate career primarily rests with you. Utilize all possible resources available to make your decision, especially current graduate students and faculty. Take initiative but ask for help when you need it. Again, congratulations and best of luck with your graduate career!



# UPDATE ON ACTIVITIES OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION'S ARCHAEOLOGY TASK FORCE

Daniel G. Roberts

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Since last reported (*The SAA Archaeological Record* 6[2]:12–13), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) Archaeology Task Force (ATF) has been moving forward on its three primary initiatives: revisiting the ACHP's existing (1988) Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Human Remains and Grave Goods, crafting archaeological guidance documents for Section 106 practitioners and participants, and identifying strategies for maximizing the potential for archaeological resources under the Section 106 process to enhance heritage tourism and public education. During this period, the ATF, expertly chaired by Julia King, has been focusing its efforts on crafting a new policy statement on human remains to replace the existing 1988 policy. My role with the ATF, along with Kay Simpson, is to serve as a nonvoting resource and participant representing the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA), and the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA), and to report on the ATF's activities to those organizations.

## Human Remains Initiative

In developing a new policy statement on human remains, the ATF was guided by several overarching tenets: (1) the policy would pertain to burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects of all peoples while being mindful of the unique legal standing held by American Indian tribal governments and Native Hawaiian organizations due to provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and tribal sovereignty; (2) it would apply only to federal undertakings subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; and (3) it would emphasize the consultation process codified by Section 106.

During the ATF's deliberations on this topic, informational exchange sessions were held at the SAA, SHA, and ACRA annual meetings, and regional consultation meetings on a

government-to-government basis were held in various venues around the country with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations. An initial "notice of intent" was published in the Federal Register in September 2005, and a draft statement was published for public comment in the Federal Register in March 2006. In all, over 250 letters of comment has been received to this point, including responses from professional archaeological organizations, tribal governments, Native Hawaiian groups, federal and other agencies, and individual citizens. All comments were considered by ATF, and a revised policy draft was sent in December 2006 to all parties who commented previously. Fifteen letters of comment were received on this draft, including comments from SAA, RPA, and ACRA. The ATF then took into account all new comments and crafted a group consensus document for consideration by the full ACHP in January 2007.

On February 23, 2007, the ACHP unanimously adopted a new Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects. The text of the policy consists of eight principles, together with explanatory subtext and definitions. Following are the preamble and the eight principles. The complete text of the policy statement can be found at <http://www.achp.gov/archaeology>.

## ACHP Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains, and Funerary Objects

**Preamble:** This policy offers leadership in resolving how to treat burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects in a respectful and sensitive manner while acknowledging public interest in the past. As such, this policy is designed to guide federal agencies in making decisions about the identification and treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects encountered in the Section 106 process, in those instances where federal or state law does not prescribe a course of action.

This policy applies to all federal agencies with undertakings that

are subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; 16 U.S.C. § 470f), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800). To be considered under Section 106, the burial site must be, or be a part of, a historic property, meaning that it is listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places.

The ACHP encourages federal agencies to apply this policy throughout the Section 106 process, including during the identification of those historic properties. In order to identify historic properties, federal agencies must assess the historic significance of burial sites and apply the National Register criteria to determine whether a property is eligible. Burial sites may have several possible areas of significance, such as those that relate to religious and cultural significance, as well as those that relate to scientific significance that can provide important information about the past. This policy does not proscribe any area of significance for burial sites and recognizes that the assessment must be completed on a case-by-case basis through consultation.

The policy is not bound by geography, ethnicity, nationality, or religious belief, but applies to the treatment of all burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects encountered in the Section 106 process, as the treatment and disposition of these sites, remains, and objects are a human rights concern shared by all.

This policy also recognizes the unique legal relationship between the federal government and tribal governments as set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, and court decisions, and acknowledges that, frequently, the remains encountered in Section 106 review are of significance to Indian tribes.

Section 106 requires agencies to seek agreement with consulting parties on measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties. Accordingly, and consistent with Section 106, this policy does not recommend a specific outcome from the consultation process. Rather, it focuses on issues and perspectives that Federal agencies ought to consider when making their Section 106 decisions. In many cases, federal agencies will be bound by other applicable federal, tribal, state, or local laws that do prescribe a specific outcome, such as NAGPRA. The Federal agency must identify and follow applicable laws and implement any prescribed outcomes.

For undertakings on federal and tribal land that encounter Native American or Native Hawaiian human remains and funerary objects, NAGPRA applies. NHPA and NAGPRA are separate and distinct laws, with separate and distinct implementing regulations and categories of parties that must be consulted. The ACHP's publication, *Consulting with Indian Tribes in the Section 106 Process*, and the National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers' publication, *Tribal Consultation: Best Practices in Historic Preservation*, provide additional guid-

ance on this matter. Compliance with one of these laws does not mean equal compliance with the other. Implementation of this policy and its principles does not, in any way, change, modify, detract, or add to NAGPRA or other applicable laws.

**Principles:** When burial sites, human remains, or funerary objects will be or are likely to be encountered in the course of Section 106 review, a federal agency should adhere to the following principles:

**Principle 1:** Participants in the Section 106 process should treat all burial sites, human remains and funerary objects with dignity and respect.

**Principle 2:** Only through consultation, which is the early and meaningful exchange of information, can a federal agency make an informed and defensible decision about the treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects.

**Principle 3:** Native Americans are descendants of original occupants of this country. Accordingly, in making decisions, federal agencies should be informed by and utilize the special expertise of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in the documentation and treatment of their ancestors.

**Principle 4:** Burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects should not be knowingly disturbed unless absolutely necessary, and only after the federal agency has consulted and fully considered avoidance of impact and whether it is feasible to preserve them in place.

**Principle 5:** When human remains or funerary objects must be disinterred, they should be removed carefully, respectfully, and in a manner developed in consultation.

**Principle 6:** The federal agency is ultimately responsible for making decisions regarding avoidance of impact to or treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects. In reaching its decisions, the federal agency must comply with applicable federal, tribal, state, or local laws.

**Principle 7:** Through consultation, federal agencies should develop and implement plans for the treatment of burial sites, human remains, and funerary objects that may be inadvertently discovered.

**Principle 8:** In cases where the disposition of human remains and funerary objects is not legally prescribed, federal agencies should proceed following a hierarchy that begins with the rights of lineal descendants, and if none, then the descendant community, which may include Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.

## Discussion

The new policy statement differs from the 1988 version in several ways. While both versions encourage disinterment of



human remains only when absolutely necessary, and then in a respectful and dignified manner, the new policy places greater emphasis on early and meaningful consultation and further emphasizes that it is the lead federal agency's responsibility to make the decisions. Whereas the 1988 policy specified that scientific study followed by reburial was the preferred approach or outcome, if avoidance was not possible, the new policy statement is silent on preferred outcomes. The new policy also gives weight to the wishes of lineal descendants and descendant communities in the treatment and disposition of human remains, and in particular calls out the importance of consultation with Indian and Native Hawaiian tribes and organizations. Importantly, the new policy allows for the disinterment of human remains with or without field recordation in a manner developed through consultation.

The ATF worked diligently on this difficult issue through many long hours of sometimes spirited debate, and all members are to be heartily congratulated for their efforts. There is much to like about the new policy statement. It does a better job of stressing early and meaningful consultation whenever human remains and associated funerary objects are an issue. It better emphasizes that there is no "cookbook recipe" for addressing the disturbance and disposition of human remains and that all such instances are unique and should be treated on a case-by-case basis. And it correctly recognizes that human remains elicit strong emotional and spiritual responses in many people and, as such, their disturbance and disposition should be viewed more broadly as a human rights issue.

Like most consensus documents, however, not all provisions of the new policy statement will necessarily be embraced by everyone. Some Indian and Native Hawaiian groups may feel that the policy does not go far enough in taking into account their spiritual concerns or unique legal standing. Other stakeholder groups may feel that the new policy fails to define what constitutes a "descendant community" and emphasizes Indian and Native Hawaiian spiritual concerns over their own. Consultants, regulators, and other practitioners may feel the document focuses too much on process and not enough on providing practical guidance with examples of a range of acceptable outcomes. And some in the professional community may feel that knowledge to be gained from the scientific study of human remains will now be more difficult to achieve as an outcome of the consultation process. In short, the new policy statement is not a perfect document for all stakeholders, nor can it ever be.

By adopting this new policy, the ACHP clearly is making a break with the past. By avoiding declarative language regarding preferred or suggested outcomes, the ACHP is putting considerable faith in the effectiveness of the consultation process to achieve viable results. By including specific reference to the

wishes of lineal descendants and descendant community groups during that process, however, the ACHP also seems to be saying that knowledge from the scientific study of human remains is a privilege to be gained by consultation with those individuals and groups most directly affiliated with and affected by the treatment of ancestral remains. This is a shift in emphasis that many but not all archaeologists will embrace. In any event, it will not escape most archaeologists that the new policy is silent in recognizing that scientific study is sometimes an appropriate way to identify ancestral affiliation and, in turn, descendant communities. It will likewise not escape most archaeologists that the new policy is also silent in providing guidance in cases where lineal descendants or a descendant community cannot be identified.

### **Section 106 Guidance Initiative**

With regard to the Section 106 guidance initiative, several ATF subcommittees have been busy circulating internal working drafts on a number of topics, including what constitutes a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties, what is appropriate consultation, what is appropriate application of the National Register criteria, and what are appropriate alternative mitigation strategies. The intent will be to produce a web-based document organized in question-and-answer format that will provide guidance to Section 106 practitioners and participants on the topics noted above, as well as others still in development. The development of a draft document is currently scheduled for completion in late Summer 2007.

### **Heritage Tourism Initiative**

With regard to the ATF's heritage tourism initiative, an interactive workshop was held at the SHA annual meeting on January 12, 2007 in Williamsburg, and a similar workshop is scheduled for April 27, 2007 at the SAA annual meeting in Austin. The Williamsburg workshop was well attended, audience participation was high, and excellent ideas were voiced. Especially beneficial in providing a context for the discussion were the comments of Joan Poor, a cultural economist from St. Mary's College. Comprehensive minutes were taken at the workshop, and these and similar minutes from the Austin meeting will form the bases of the ATF's work on this initiative in the coming months.

All SAA, SHA, RPA, and ACRA members are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the issues and topics of the ATF's charge. Questions and comments can be addressed to Dan Roberts at droberts@johnmilnerassociates.com or Kay Simpson at ksimpson@louisberger.com.



# THE IMPACT OF MECHANICAL VEGETATION TREATMENTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Daniel Odess and Aaron Robertson

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The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) holds that activities conducted on federal lands, or those that require federal permits or use federal funds, must undergo a review process to safeguard cultural resources that are or may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Act includes a review process, commonly called the "Section 106 process," but this process is only initiated if planned activities are deemed by land managers to have potential to harm cultural resources. Activities that are not thought to hold potential to damage those resources are not generally subjected to review.

One activity that has typically not been seen by land managers as having any impact on cultural and historical resources is what are termed "mechanical vegetation treatments." These are designed to "reduce fire hazards, improve the proper distribution of plant communities, increase plant diversity, control noxious weeds, and improve the quality and quantity of vegetation for wildlife and livestock" (Zachman 2003). Such treatments go by a variety of names including "brushing," "shear-blading," "hydro-mowing," "hydro-axing," "roll-chopping," and "roller-chopping." These treatments are used in both linear transects—such as road or powerline rights-of-way, firebreaks, and pipeline corridors—and to control vegetation on larger parcels that may encompass hundreds, or even thousands, of square kilometers. Because the potential of mechanical treatments to adversely affect cultural and historical resources has not been investigated, many land managers appear to believe them to be exempt from review under Section 106 of NHPA. This article reports the results of an experiment that indicates that mechanical vegetation treatments do adversely affect archaeological sites in ways that should trigger initiation of the 106 Process.

## The Experimental Design

The research design for this project is relatively simple, and the experiment we describe could be replicated in other environmental settings or with other types of mechanical treatment. In brief, our approach was to create an "archaeological site" using

replicated stone tools and see how mechanical treatment of vegetation impacted the site's integrity. In this case, the experiment took place in interior Alaska on a plot of ground already scheduled for mechanical treatment. The equipment used was a device that can be mounted on various types of heavy earth-moving equipment—a rubber-tired front-end loader or tracked back-hoe, for example—and used to chop or mow standing or felled trees and brush up to 25 cm in diameter, converting them into wood chips. It is, in essence, an enlarged and strengthened version of a push-operated, self-mulching lawn mower that has been mounted on a hydraulically controlled mechanical arm capable of manipulating it in three dimensions of space. The device used in this experiment, a hydraulic flail, was mounted on a steel-tracked Caterpillar 315 excavator weighing approximately 16,400 kg.

A series of stone tools was replicated by Bruce Bradley for use in the experiment. To prevent the possibility that failure to recover experimental material would result in the inadvertent creation of a new archaeological site, the material used was Goldstone, a synthetic lithic material readily distinguishable from naturally occurring stone. Goldstone has the flint-knapping characteristics of good quality crypto-crystalline material. Since part of the goal of this exercise was to educate land managers about the effects of mechanical treatments on archaeological sites, we felt we could make a more convincing case if the objects used were readily identifiable as tools by non-archaeologists. To this end, spear points, knives, scrapers, unmodified flakes, and other tools were produced.

We painted artifacts with highly contrastive paint so that physical damage to the tool would be readily visible to both the trained and untrained eye. Each artifact was then labeled with a catalog number to facilitate pre- and post-treatment mapping. We then created an archaeological "site" by placing 51 flakes and formal tools on the ground surface within an area scheduled for mechanical treatment. Such surface sites are common in many parts of the world where sediment deposition is slow to non-existent. The three-dimensional position of each artifact was

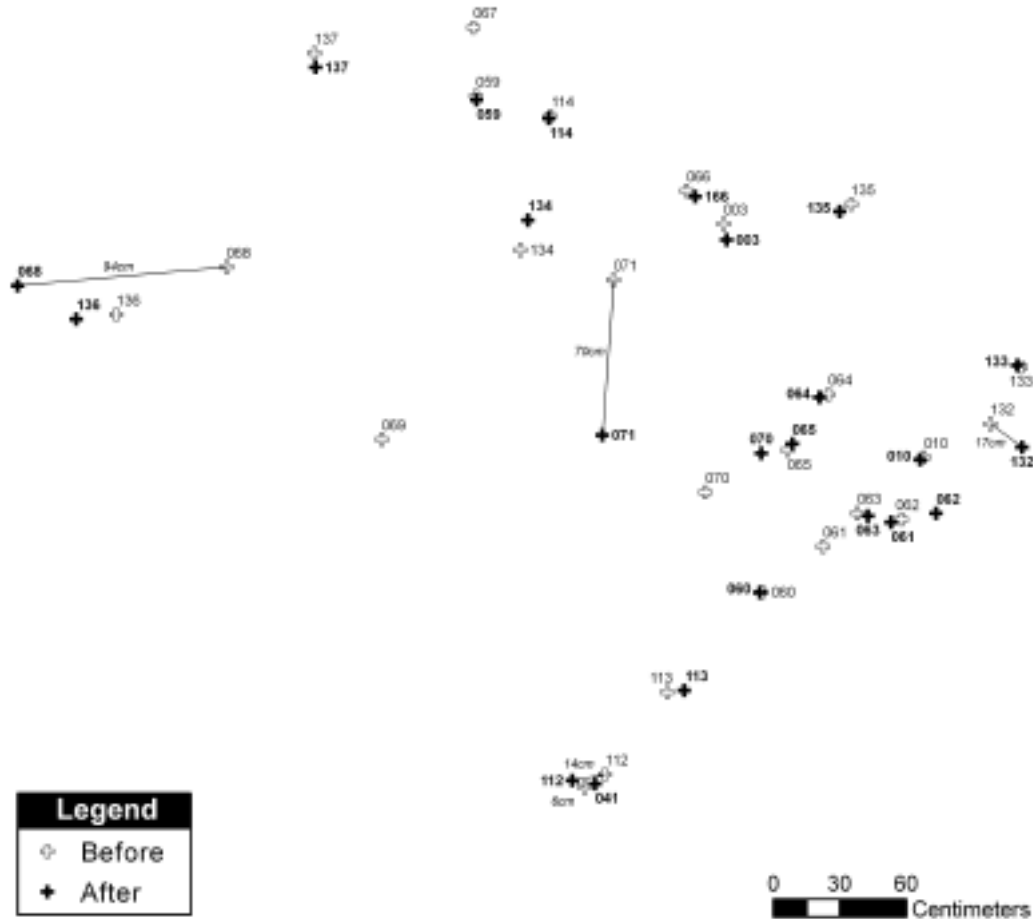


Figure 1: The distribution of artifacts before and after mechanical treatment.

recorded in relation to a fixed datum before mechanical treatment commenced. Mapping was accomplished with the aid of a total station.

The experiment was conducted in August, after the snow cover had melted and the ground had thawed. The soil in the study area consists of fine aeolian silt overlain by a layer of organic duff. Vegetation included birch, poplar, and spruce trees typical of well-drained soils in interior Alaska. The area for the experiment was chosen because the vegetation and soil types found there are widespread within the region, because an ongoing archaeological survey program had demonstrated relatively high potential to find sites in such terrain, and because the area had been scheduled for mechanical treatment prior to cultural resource inventory activities. Once mechanical treatment was completed, the tools were relocated and the “site” remapped.

## The Results

Figure 1 shows the distribution of tools before and after mechanical treatment. Mapping the distribution of material following mechanical treatment demonstrated that all flakes and artifacts moved to some degree. The horizontal distances involved varied from 1 to 255 cm, with an average of 18.7 cm. Plotting the relationship between mass and movement indicates no correlation. The two most massive specimens both moved more than twice the average distance, but three of the least-massive specimens moved much farther. These figures do not include the single specimen that was shattered and destroyed. The 10 fragments recovered of that specimen moved an average of 105 cm from the point of origin.

Five of the 51 objects deployed in this experiment were not recovered. Three of the five were originally placed in the area where

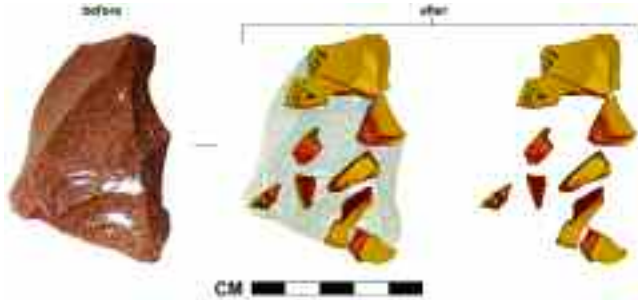


Figure 2: The artifact on the left was produced in Goldstone and painted with high-contrast paint prior to the experiment. High-contrast paint provided easy visual identification of physical damage. As seen in the image, some objects suffered massive damage as a result of mechanical vegetation treatment.

the Caterpillar's steel track later traveled. They may have been driven below the ground surface or caught up in the track, or the action of the mechanical treatment equipment may have ejected them beyond the area examined during our recovery efforts.

In addition to disturbing the spatial integrity of the site, mechanical vegetation treatment also damaged individual artifacts (Figure 2). Of the 46 stone tools recovered in the experiment, 10 (21.7 percent) showed physical damage. Damage took the form of one or more flakes being removed or the specimen being snapped into two or more pieces. One specimen was completely destroyed, with 10 fragments recovered equaling only about 60 percent of the specimen's original mass. Observed damage on specimens is consistent with multiple causes, including trampling and utilization for expedient cutting. There does not appear to be a strong correlation between artifact movement and damage. Of the 10 specimens that exhibited damage, four moved 3 cm or less; only one moved more than 20 cm. Again, the shattered specimen is excluded from this discussion.

## Discussion

The experiment reported here was not designed to assess the potential impact of mechanical treatments on sub-surface archaeological sites. It is worth noting, however, that several trees were partially pulled from the ground by treatment, with large sections of roots exposed. Such action causes root movement that displaces buried archaeological material both horizontally and vertically, and potentially mixes objects from different occupational features or time periods. This observation suggests that, contrary to published statements from land managers asserting that "the Hydro-axe leaves behind a fine, protective mulch and causes little surface disturbance" (Zachman 2003), such equipment does adversely affect both surface and sub-surface archaeological sites.

The second common form of mechanical treatment, roller-chopping, was not part of this experiment, so we have no direct basis for assessing its impacts on cultural resources. However, it is apparent from examining areas that have been roller-chopped that it impacts surface and near-surface material at least as heavily as other forms of mechanical treatment. In extolling the virtues of the technology, land managers concede that there are impacts to the ground surface. Zachman (2003) writes: "The increase of litter and the blade indentations in the soil surface usually decrease the erosion rate after roller chopping. The roller chopper should be towed up and down slopes so that the blade indentations will retard surface runoff and soil erosion." Since the roller chopper weighs 12,000–19,500 kg (depending on the model) and uses this weight to drive its 38-cm-deep by 4-m-wide blades through the slash and into the underlying ground as it rolls along, we conclude that roller chopping also causes damage to both surface and subsurface archaeological sites.

Mechanical treatment compromised the integrity of the site we created both by damaging individual artifacts and by altering the spatial relationships between them. The experiment reported here demonstrates that such treatments are likely to adversely affect cultural resources, including both surface and sub-surface archaeological sites. Because such adverse impacts are demonstrably likely, land managers who oversee mechanical vegetation treatment under conditions covered by the NHPA should initiate the Section 106 process to ensure that their activities remain in compliance. For archaeologists concerned with the integrity of the sites they study, this experiment also has implications. Surface and near-surface sites found within areas that have previously been subjected to mechanical treatments cannot be assumed to be wholly intact.

## Acknowledgments

The University of Alaska Museum and the United States Army Garrison Alaska (USAG-AK) provided funding for this project. Stone tools used in the experiment were produced by Bruce Bradley. The artifact distribution map was produced by Mike Davis of the Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands (CEMML) at Colorado State University. David Cory, Erin Rice, and Scott Shirar assisted with the field portion of the experiment. The conclusions reported here are those of the authors alone, and do not necessarily represent the views of the United States Army on whose lands this work was conducted.

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## PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Hester A. Davis and Marcel Kornfeld

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The Council of Affiliated Societies (CoAS) joins avocational and amateur archaeology groups to the SAA for the common goal of enhancing the study of archaeology. In existence since 1991, the Council holds annual meetings, edits a newsletter, cosponsors the poster competition, provides visibility for its members at the annual SAA meetings, and sponsors meeting sessions. The purpose of this exposé is to enhance awareness of CoAS throughout the archaeological community. In that vein, we present the history, current programs, and future visions for the Council.

### History

Earl Lubensky is the father of CoAS. His background itself is important to an understanding of his efforts, because he has been both an amateur and a professional archaeologist. He has recently received his Ph.D. in anthropology at the University of Missouri after a long career in the Foreign Service.

At the 1985 SAA meeting, Earl asked to meet with the Executive Board and raised questions about participation of amateurs and about the SAA objective to foster the formation and welfare of the state and local archaeological societies. The Board expressed an interest in the issues and asked Earl to pursue them. Earl was also appointed to the SAA Membership Committee. In 1986, he had accumulated the names and addresses of about 160 local/regional archaeological societies and sent a letter to them asking for a reaction to the idea of an association of some kind of state, provincial, and local archaeological societies in the US and Canada. Response over the next two years was essentially favorable, with the main problem being the statement in the SAA Bylaws Section 2 that declared (at the time) that the SAA was opposed to the practice of collecting archaeological materials for the sole purpose of personal satisfaction.

In 1987, the SAA Board approved a motion to send the *SAA Bulletin* (as *The SAA Archaeological Record* was called at the time) to one person in state and local societies in North America for a year on a trial basis. A successful gathering was held at the 1988 SAA meeting in Phoenix for a discussion between all interested

parties. In 1989, the SAA revised its Bylaws to provide for affiliation of local, state, and regional organizations with similar goals (See Article XIV—Affiliated Units of the SAA Bylaws) and to establish a new affiliate membership in the SAA (Individual Affiliate members currently pay \$40 and receive *The SAA Archaeological Record*). Earl continued his memos to the 160 organizations on his list and received official documents from 21 societies interested in affiliation. He was appointed by the SAA to chair a Task Force to draw up bylaws for CoAS; the first meeting of this Task Force was in 1990 at the SAA Las Vegas meeting. The first formal meeting of CoAS was at the 1991 SAA annual meeting in New Orleans. As of 2006, we are 15 years old.

At the 1991 SAA meeting, Jerry Sabloff, then the President of the SAA, presented Earl a Presidential Recognition Award for the persistence and success of his efforts. This recognition was certainly appropriate, and it was, indeed, Earl who persisted in this goal to bring amateurs and professionals into a closer working relationship.

### Current Status, Programs, and Membership

Currently 24 societies are members of CoAS. Most have been steady members for some time, but there have been some losses. The representation is from across the US and Canada, but it is clear that too many state and local societies are not members.

The SAA currently supports CoAS by keeping the membership list, billing the societies for annual fees, providing booths at the SAA annual meetings, and printing and distributing the newsletter. The most successful and visible programs of the Council are the booth, the newsletter, cosponsorship of archaeology month/week poster contests, and most recently the CoAS-sponsored symposium. The SAA-provided booth offers a prominent place to member societies to display materials contributed by them, including brochures with membership information, posters, newsletters, or other promotional material for free distribution. Member societies can also send copies of their journal and other promotional material, such as mugs or t-shirts, as well as ordering information for such material.

The CoAS Newsletter is a biannual publication that reports on member society activities and volunteer efforts. The purpose of the newsletter is to enhance communication, interaction, and cooperation between member societies as well as between the society and the SAA. It is distributed to one officer of each member society, and because these usually change yearly, we often get little to no response from member societies. Since state society activity is often at the chapter level, most chapters do not see the CoAS newsletter itself. However, the newsletter has recently been posted on the SAA website and should be available to all members in affiliated societies. Additionally, each individual member of an affiliated society can have access to the SAA Member's Only website section. Difficulties with the new SAA computer system as well as with password distribution currently are being worked out by CoAS officers.

Perhaps the most successful CoAS program has been the cosponsorship of the archaeology month/week poster competition. Each year, SAA holds the competition adjacent to the CoAS booth. The SAA Public Education Committee cosponsors the competition with the Council. The submitted posters are voted on by the membership, and three prizes are awarded annually; last year's prizes went to Wyoming (1st), Georgia (2nd), and California (3rd).

In 2005, CoAS sponsored its own symposium at the 70th Annual Meeting of the SAA on avocational-professional relations, titled "The Contributions of Amateurs/Avocationalists to Archaeology and the Purpose of the Council for Affiliated Societies." The session, organized and chaired by Hester A. Davis of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, was a resounding success. Eight papers were presented at the session and included both avocational and professional authors. The papers generally focused on successes of specific programs or evaluation of past programs (see *CoAS Newsletter* v. 11 Spring 2005, or the SAA 70th Annual Meeting Program and Abstracts). Passport in Time, museum building, education, stewardship, and training were among the topics discussed by the individual papers. A number of issues were addressed in the ensuing discussion, but several stand out: (1) although there are a lot of interest groups in the SAA, avocationalists form a national base of 10,000s if not 100,000s of potential supporters; (2) most members of the SAA, including the board, do not have any idea what CoAS is or does; and (3) avocationalists are not regularly nominated to the SAA Executive Board, and perhaps there should be an avocational line on the Board, as now appears to be the case for some interest groups. Another result of the session was a decision to continue sponsoring paper or poster symposia concerned with avocational/professional relations and cooperation at future SAA annual meetings.

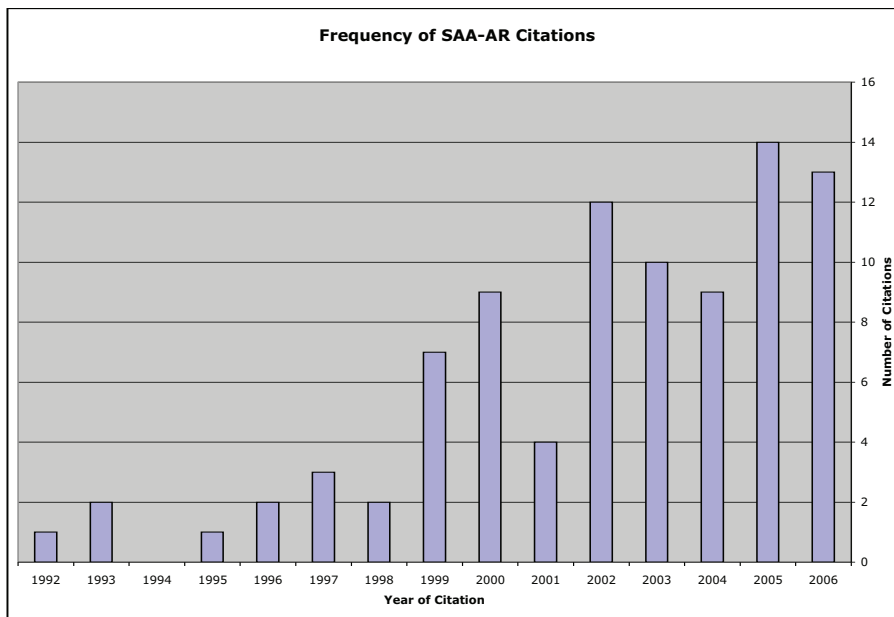
Representatives of member societies meet annually to conduct CoAS business and elect officers. Topics of discussion include problems faced by member societies (for example, membership loss and lack of professionals for guidance of specific projects), increasing membership, improvement in or sponsorship of new programs, and enhancing the visibility of the Council. Minutes of past meetings can be read in CoAS newsletters.

### The Future

Representatives of member societies who have been active in keeping CoAS viable want to see it continue as a communication mechanism but also would like to see more participation in CoAS by the SAA in some fashion. Currently, a member of the SAA Board of Directors meets with the CoAS officers and member representatives each year at the SAA meeting. This person usually changes every two years as the SAA Board of Directors members come and go. Presumably, this person also reports to the Board on the discussions at the CoAS meeting, and as a Standing Committee of the SAA, the CoAS president makes a written report to the Board each the spring. So we know that the Board, at least, knows that CoAS exists, but we have doubts that the rest of the SAA membership knows, much less knows why.

So, what can CoAS do for member societies? One very ambitious idea is to work with the SAA Board to create a Lectureship Program, similar in some ways to that of the Archaeological Institute of America. This would be a major undertaking and would have to be funded largely by member societies. For example, a Society would pay the visiting lecturers travel and per diem, but the SAA would have a fund (perhaps from donations) to pay a standard honorarium to each lecturer.

We feel that if the SAA is to fulfill its mission to foster the formation and welfare of state and local archaeological societies, it needs to have more involvement with the care and feeding of state and local societies, many of whom are losing members. A shot in the arm would be interesting programs by visiting lecturers, perhaps a half-day workshop/seminar at the SAA annual meeting on pros and cons of training programs and how they work, or about certification and stewardship programs. What about an SAA publication aimed at one or more of these topics that would be useful to both professionals and amateurs in cooperating on development of these (or other) kinds of state programs? And finally, as was discussed at the 2005 CoAS-sponsored session in Salt Lake City, what about changing the SAA By-Laws so that amateurs, through the CoAS, could have equal representation on the SAA Board of Directors? Now, *there's* a challenge!



EDITOR'S CORNER, from page 2 ↩

A reflection of the growing status of the *The SAA Archaeological Record* is reflected by the citation rates of its content. Although the magazine is not indexed in the ISI Web of Knowledge's Journal Citation Reports, citation rates can be tracked through their Web of Science's cited reference search. The results mirror what I discovered during a similarly simple analysis discussed in my Editor's Corner over two years ago (5[1]:2)—*The SAA Archaeological Record* articles are increasingly cited in professional journals. Figure 2 (above) shows my recent assessment of citation rates, illustrating the continuing respect earned by the valuable articles published in *The SAA Archaeological Record*.

Innumerable people deserve credit for the growing importance of this publication. The Associate Editors who solicited content and reviewed submissions provide an invaluable yet largely invisible service to the Society, and my thanks go to each of them: Mark Aldenderfer, Cory Breternitz, Hester Davis, Kurt Dongoske, John Hoopes, José Luis Lanata, Gabriela Uruñuela, and Anne Vawser. Georgia State University graduate assistants who have helped include Lynn Hale, Ron Hobgood, and Erin Hudson. John Neikirk, manager of publications at SAA, has been extraordinarily patient and helpful. Georgia State University and the School for Advanced Research deserve gratitude for hosting the editorship. But the greatest thanks go to all of the contributors to *The SAA Archaeological Record* whose hard work makes this a success! Thanks!

**New Editor Contact Information**

Andrew Duff, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Washington State University, officially took over the magazine at the SAA Annual Meeting in Austin, Texas. His first issue will be in September 2007. Potential contributors can contact Andrew at the following addresses:

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In email correspondence to Andrew, please add "SAA Archaeological Record" to the subject line to ensure that the email is not flagged as junk mail.



# WETHERILL STEW

David A. Phillips Jr.

*David A. Phillips Jr. is Curator of Archaeology at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico.*

This dish was created by John Wetherill, who at the end of a trip would combine his chuckbox leftovers into a final night's stew. Emil Haury learned the dish from Wetherill, standardized it, and made it a regular feature of his own outings. In 1974, I was fortunate enough to be part of Haury's graduate seminar, and during the field trip, on April 13th of that year, he allowed me to serve as a "participant observer" of that night's stew-making.

## Ingredients

1½ lbs. sliced bacon  
 2 cans (17 oz.) sweet corn  
 2 cans (15 oz.) butter beans  
 2 cans Campbell's Beef Broth  
 3 cans (17 oz.) tomatoes  
 ½ lb. "good" meat per person  
 (on this occasion, 6 lbs. round steak)  
 2 bunches carrots  
 7 or 8 potatoes  
 4 or 5 onions  
 4 cloves of garlic, finely chopped  
 1 bunch of celery  
 2 bell peppers  
 1 fifth of cooking sherry  
 salt  
 pepper  
 Dumplings: Bisquick, 1 can condensed milk, 1 egg, water.

## Instructions

This is a "double batch" recipe, for two Dutch ovens. Half of each ingredient was put in each Dutch oven. Using juniper and oak, Dr. Haury built up a supply of hot coals; the stew is cooked with coals only. He lay two pieces of wood on the ground, parallel to each other, to hold the lids of the Dutch ovens as he stirred

or added ingredients. Final preparation of ingredients was done as the fire burned down and between the steps listed below.

(4:30 P.M., coals ready) Cut the bacon into 1-inch segments and dump into the Dutch ovens. Cover and let fry.

(4:37) Add cubed meat. Cover, add coals to lids, and let braise.

(4:43) Salt and pepper generously, replace lids.

(4:49) Add beef broth, replace lids.

(4:55) Add the chopped fresh vegetables, replace lids.

(4:57) Add new coals.

(5:18) Slowly add the canned vegetables while stirring. Replace lids. This would be a good time to start the dumpling batter.

Dumpling batter: 2 heaping tablespoons or more of Bisquick; "some" (less than ½-can) condensed milk, 1 egg. Add water while beating until the desired consistency is reached.

(5:28) Add new coals.

(5:41) Add the sherry; stir; replace lids.

(5:45) Add dollops of dumpling batter to top of stew. Replace lids and add plenty of coals to top to promote browning.

(6:02 P.M.) Done!



*Figure 1: Adding the sherry. Helga Tiewes, photographer, 1967. Courtesy Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Negative No. 14950.*





# BRIDGING THE GREAT DIVIDE

## HOW ACADEMIC ARCHAEOLOGY CAN SERVE THE CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INDUSTRY

Timothy L. McAndrews

*Timothy L. McAndrews is Associate Professor of Archaeology at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse.*

**B**efore attempting to address the issue of how academic archaeology can serve the cultural resource management (CRM) industry, it is important that I share a little bit about my background and why I began considering this question. I am, I suppose, what a “CRM archaeologist” might irreverently refer to as an “academic archaeologist.” When referred to in a derogatory sense, academic archaeologists are often perceived as out of touch with “real world” archaeology and completely ignorant of the practical realm of the CRM industry. Our recent graduates, most of whom enter a more practical world than our own, unwittingly walk around with double scarlet letters branded on their chests—“AA” for “academic archaeologist.” These Hester Prynnes are branded as such through no fault of their own; rather, their exposure to academic archaeologists is why they are viewed with some contempt by the industry in which they expect to obtain gainful employment. We are their Roger Chillingworths. We have ruined them without overt consequence to ourselves, but great consequence to them. Their future employers will eventually need to rehabilitate them, teach them how to do real archaeology, and get them to fully appreciate what the term “deadline” means.

I know all of this because, in another life, I was what an “academic archaeologist” might rudely dismiss as a “CRM archaeologist.” I would cringe every time I received a résumé from a recent graduate—especially an M.A. or Ph.D.—who had never done archaeology in a CRM context and had little if any relevant experience for the position I needed to fill.

The divide between academic and CRM archaeology is not new. It has been a point of contention ever since the establishment and growth of the CRM industry, and recently it was the primary topic in the March 2004 issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* (4[2]). However, more and more of us in academia have extensive experience working in a “real world” CRM context. Despite this and recent dialogue on the divide, as well as despite the fact that the vast majority of archaeologists working in the U.S. ultimately find employment in the CRM industry, there remain relatively few graduate programs in this country that are primarily

designed to train archaeologists to enter professional positions in CRM archaeology.

This brings me to why I began considering the issue posed in the title. For several years now, my departmental colleagues and I have considered the establishment of a M.A. degree program in archaeology, one primarily geared toward preparing students to enter professional positions in archaeology, particularly positions in which they would be conducting archaeological research within a CRM context. Following the trend of other comprehensive universities nationwide, my university has been encouraging the development of more graduate programs, and therefore we now have the institutional support required to proceed. As an ex-CRM guy, I was tasked with conducting a feasibility study for developing such a program and outlining the structure of that program.

### The ACRA Survey

In the summer of 2006, I embraced the difficult task of designing an academic program that would serve the needs of the archaeological sector of the CRM industry—a program whose graduates would be sought out by the industry rather than shunned by it. It occurred to me that a good way to evaluate how to structure this program was to consult current CRM professionals regarding what they consider to be the most important professional qualities and skills in job applicants for archaeological positions. I therefore designed an online survey that was posted on the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) email list in June 2006. The survey consisted of both multiple-choice and open-ended questions. There were a total of 69 responses. I was immediately impressed by the data, particularly since it adds to the recent findings of Yu et al. (2006). The remainder of this article presents the results of the survey.

The questions from the online survey are listed below. All questions except for Questions 3, 4, and 15 are multiple-choice, each having the same rank-order choices: Very Important, Important, Neutral, Unimportant, and Very Unimportant. Questions

3, 4, and 15 are open-ended questions that provided more flexibility for respondents to express their opinions.

1. How would you rate the importance of the establishment of graduate programs specifically designed to serve the CRM industry?
2. How would you rate the need for newly qualified professional archaeologists that meet the qualification and ethical standards of the Register of Professional Archaeologists?
3. What professional skills and/or qualities do you find most lacking in recent job applicants?
4. What professional skills and/or qualities do you find most desirable in applicants that have a Master's degree?
5. How would you rate the importance of quantitative methods (statistics, sampling, data analysis, etc.) in professional archaeology?
6. How would you rate the importance of geographical information systems (GIS) in professional archaeology?
7. How would you rate the importance of collections management in professional archaeology?
8. How would you rate the importance of an understanding of CRM legislation such as the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106), National Environmental Policy Act, etc.?
9. How would you rate the importance of the ability to identify, analyze, and properly treat human skeletal remains for a professional archaeologist?
10. How would you rate the importance of public education/outreach in professional archaeology?
11. How would you rate the importance of an understanding of the history and theory of archaeology for today's professional archaeologist?
12. How would you rate the importance of an understanding of the history and theory of anthropology for today's professional archaeologist?
13. How would you rate the importance of requiring a Master's thesis for a Master's degree in professional archaeology?
14. For such a program, how would you rate the importance of

requiring a comprehensive exam that covers a Master's candidate's theoretical and regional areas of specialty?

15. Please provide any other comments that you think might guide us in evaluating the feasibility of such a program as well as the structure/content of the program.

The data generated from responses to the multiple-choice questions are listed in Table 1. Based on the survey, CRM professionals feel strongly that the establishment of graduate programs in archaeology that serve the CRM industry is important (Question 1). A total of 87.2 percent of survey respondents rated the establishment of such programs as very important (48.6 percent) or important (38.6 percent). There is also an expressed need for professional archaeologists to meet the established standards defined by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (Question 2). Again, the vast majority of respondents, 80.0 percent, believe it is very important (45.7 percent) or important (34.3 percent) for these standards to be met.

Questions 3 and 4 are open ended and allowed respondents to identify the qualities and skill sets that they feel are important for professional archaeologists working in a CRM context. The first (Question 3) asked what skills or qualities are lacking, and the second (Question 4) asked respondents to list the most desirable traits in a professional archaeologist. A close examination of the 127 responses to these two questions revealed a number of qualities and skill sets that a graduate program in CRM archaeology should provide. Strikingly, by far the most commonly cited deficiency characterizing job applicants for positions in CRM is *good technical writing skills*. Therefore, it is crucial that any M.A. program require extensive involvement in the writing and preparation of professional compliance reports. In addition to preparing research papers in coursework, students should be encouraged to engage in technical writing during an internship experience that is practical for the CRM industry. Moreover, the requirement of an intensive, rigorously researched and comprehensive Master's thesis is essential. This claim is further supported by the fact that 84.0 percent of respondents to Question 13 feel it is

Table 1. Responses to multiple-choice questions.

No.	Question Topic	Percentage of Each Response				
		Very Important	Important	Neutral	Unimportant	Very Unimportant
1	Need for M.A. Programs	48.6%	38.6%	7.1%	4.3%	1.4%
2	Meeting RPA Standards	45.7%	34.3%	12.9%	4.3%	2.9%
5	Quantitative Methods	33.3%	50.7%	11.6%	4.3%	0.0%
6	GIS Technology	47.1%	37.1%	15.7%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Collections Management	19.7%	40.8%	31.0%	7.0%	1.4%
8	Grasp of Legislation	76.8%	18.8%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Human Remains	25.7%	41.4%	31.4%	1.4%	0.0%
10	Public Outreach	32.9%	40.0%	20.0%	7.1%	0.0%
11	Archaeological Theory	21.7%	43.5%	26.1%	7.2%	1.4%
12	Anthropological Theory	13.2%	42.6%	27.9%	10.3%	5.9%
13	Master's Thesis	53.6%	30.4%	10.1%	4.3%	1.4%
14	Comprehensive Exam	21.7%	36.2%	27.5%	8.7%	5.8%

Table 2. List of additional skill sets repeatedly cited in the survey.

General	Specific
Understanding of Legislation	Specific legislation Working knowledge of policy making process Ability to navigate complex compliance process Understanding of purpose of legislation Understanding of broader planning process and the role of archaeology in that process
Practical "Real World" Experience	Working in CRM context Fieldwork in the region Lab work and analysis Orienteering, mapping, and surveying skills Understanding of regional material culture/culture history Specialized analysis (lithics, ceramics, soils, GIS, etc.) OSHA guidelines
Project Management and Business Skills	Personnel management Budget management Time management Proposals and contracts Marketing Leadership Verbal communication skills (with clients, public, etc.)
Technology	Word processing, spreadsheets, databases Global Positioning Systems (GPS), total stations Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Statistics, sampling, and quantitative methods
Supervisory Experience	Field and lab supervision
Contribution to Anthropology/Archaeology	Develop and implement research design (MA thesis) Understanding of key anthropological issues
Ethics	Business ethics vs. archaeological ethics

important (30.4 percent) or very important (53.6 percent) to require a thesis in an M.A. program.

A number of additional qualities and skill sets were repeatedly cited as necessary for professional archaeologists working in a CRM context (Table 2). They generally include a strong understanding of the legislation that drives CRM, practical experience, project management and business skills, a mastery of a wide variety of technologies (particularly computer-based technologies), supervisory experience, an appreciation of CRM archaeology's contribution to important and current anthropological and archaeological research issues, and a grasp of the ethics of business and archaeology. Since there is significant demand for professionals with practical experience, it seems important for graduate programs that train professional CRM archaeologists to require an internship or practicum experience. In fact, the University of South Florida was praised more than once by respondents for its inclusion of this type of experience in the public archaeology track of their M.A. program in applied

anthropology. Several findings of this survey support an article in the March 2004 issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* that details that program (White et al. 2004).

Questions 5 through 12 were multiple-choice questions regarding the importance of specific skills. The majority of respondents viewed all of the skill sets as important or very important, which was not surprising (Table 3; Figure 1). Therefore, comparing the *relative* importance attributed to each was useful for evaluating the results. An understanding of the legislation that drives CRM archaeology, the application of GIS and survey technology, and the ability to implement sophisticated quantitative methods (statistics, sampling, data analysis, etc.) are relatively important. Secondary to these three skill sets, although still considered fairly important, is public education and outreach. Finally, the identification, analysis, and treatment of human skeletal remains; collections management; and history and theory of archaeology and anthropology are all considered important, although relatively less important than the other skill sets

Table 3. Importance of specific skill sets for professional archaeologists, in order of importance based on the survey.

Skill Set	Responses	
Understanding of Legislation	Important or Very Important	96%
	Neutral, Unimportant, or Very Unimportant	4%
Geographical Information Systems	Important or Very Important	84%
	Neutral, Unimportant, or Very Unimportant	16%
Quantitative Methods	Important or Very Important	84%
	Neutral, Unimportant, or Very Unimportant	16%
Public Education/Outreach	Important or Very Important	73%
	Neutral, Unimportant, or Very Unimportant	27%
Identify, Analyze, and Properly Treat Human Skeletal Remains	Important or Very Important	67%
	Neutral, Unimportant, or Very Unimportant	33%
History and Theory of Archaeology	Important or Very Important	65%
	Neutral, Unimportant, or Very Unimportant	35%
Collections Management	Important or Very Important	61%
	Neutral, Unimportant, or Very Unimportant	39%
History and Theory of Anthropology	Important or Very Important	56%
	Neutral, Unimportant, or Very Unimportant	44%

identified in the survey.

One of the rather disheartening results of the survey was the relatively low-rated importance of collections management. Despite a growing dialogue regarding the curation and collections management crisis that we face (notably called for by Sullivan and Childs 2003), collections management still ranks relatively low in importance. The survey results are an indication that the profession, as a whole, has yet to embrace the true significance of this crisis.

Questions 13 and 14 relate to the importance of requiring a thesis and comprehensive exam, respectively, for the M.A. degree. A total of 84.0 percent of respondents indicated that requiring a thesis is important (30.4 percent) or very important (53.6 percent). Again, the lack of writing skills expressed in the open-ended questions discussed above provides evidence that an extensive, thoughtful, and detailed M.A. thesis should be required. Students interested in seeking employment in CRM archaeology should certainly be exposed to the technical writing required in compliance reports prepared in a CRM context; however, they should also be capable of preparing publishable works that derive from the more technical presentation typified in the “gray literature.”

The response regarding the importance of a comprehensive exam was mixed. Only 57.9 percent of respondents indicated that the requirement of a comprehensive exam is important (36.2 percent) or very important (21.7 percent), quite low relative to the perceived importance of a M.A. thesis. The primary role of comprehensive exams is to evaluate students' mastery of the theoretical foundations of the discipline as well as their regional expertise. Apparently there is division regarding whether or not this can be achieved, instead, by careful scrutiny

of students' performance in required and elective coursework.

The final question (15) was an open-ended question requesting additional comments regarding the feasibility, structure, and curriculum of such programs. A number of the respondents enthusiastically supported the development of these programs, and most responses reflect the concerns indicated in the rest of the survey. In particular, comments tended to focus on the importance of providing practical experience in working in the field and lab, navigating the legislative compliance process, managing projects, and writing technically.

### Lessons from the Survey

Overall, a divided message is evident in the survey results. On the one hand, there is little or no demand for archaeologists who hold M.A. degrees that were obtained without rigorous exposure to “real world” archaeological research conducted in a CRM context. On the other hand, the industry seems to be calling out for the creation of high-quality, practical programs that provide students training essential to today's industry. Most of us that have conducted archaeological research in a CRM context learned by doing it, and we recognize the importance of that process. However, with more and more of us entering academia, we are now in a position to mold academic programs to the needs of the industry that the vast majority of our graduates will enter. In fact, I believe it is our responsibility to do so.

I hope that I have illustrated the potential in open dialogue between academic archaeologists and professionals working in the CRM industry. As I am sure most of you have already noted,

*INSIGHTS, continued on page 60*



## ALFRED EDWARD DITTERT, JR.

1922–2006

Alfred E. Dittert, Jr. passed away on June 16, 2006, shortly after celebrating 60 years of marriage with his wife, Audrey. Known to his family, friends, and colleagues as “Ed,” or “Dr. D,” he was renowned for his dry sense of humor and patience with students and his unique expertise in Southwestern archaeological ceramics. Born in Dallas, Texas in 1922, Ed grew up in Albuquerque, New Mexico. In 1943, he was working on his B.A. in anthropology with a minor in geology at the University of New Mexico when World War II intervened. He served in the armed forces for three years, including being present at the Battle of the Bulge, then returned home in 1946 to marry Audrey Richard (who earned her B.A. in anthropology in 1944). Ed completed his B.A. in 1947 and immediately started on fieldwork for his M.A. in the Cebolleta Mesa area of New Mexico.

Of historical interest to archaeologists, at the time that Ed was surveying in the Acoma area, standard archaeological practice was to only record large sites. He had to convince his professors to allow him to record the smaller sites. Ed introduced Rey Ruppé to the area, and for a number of years, Ed, Rey, and their wives, Audrey and Carol, were the primary archaeologists working in the Cebolleta Mesa area, recording several hundred archaeological sites in the course of their investigations. Ed finished his M.A. in 1949 and decided to continue research in the area for his doctoral studies at the University of Arizona under Raymond Thompson and Emil Haurly. He received his Ph.D. in 1959.

Meanwhile, Dittert’s subsequent career was taking root. In 1952, the Pueblo of Acoma engaged him as their first archae-

ologist and ethnologist to help them pursue land claim issues before the Indian Claims Commission. His work with the Acoma was to continue throughout his life. Then, in 1955, Stanley Stubbs at the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe hired Ed, where his initial responsibilities included helping Alfred Kidder excavate the Lost Pecos Mission. He then became involved in the Navajo Dam and Reservoir project and various highway salvage projects. Later, a promotion to Curator of Salvage Archaeology made him responsible for all salvage work in the state. In 1963, Dittert was appointed Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology, where he remained until he was hired by Arizona State University (ASU) in 1967.



Dr. Dittert taught at ASU until his retirement in 1987, when he was promoted to Professor Emeritus. During his time with ASU, Ed directed numerous field projects throughout Arizona. His recognized achievements include receiving

the Historic Preservation Special Achievement Award from the Arizona Governor in 1984 and the Victor R. Stoner Award from the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society in 1998. In 2001, the Pueblo of Acoma gave him a Commendation for his 50 years of research assistance to the Pueblo. Arizona State University has dedicated their Archaeological Ceramic Collection in his honor.

—Eric Dittert and Judy Brunson-Hadley

*Eric Dittert is the son of Ed Dittert. Judy Brunson-Hadley is the owner of Brunson Cultural Resources Services, L.L.C. and worked with Ed for over 30 years, first as a grad student, then as a colleague.*

# MARJORIE FERGUSON LAMBERT

1908–2006

Marjorie Ferguson Lambert, 98, died on December 16, 2006, in Santa Fe, NM. Born in Colorado Springs, Colorado on June 13, 1908, Marjorie earned a B.A. in social anthropology from Colorado College in 1930 and a M.A. in archaeology and anthropology from the University of New Mexico in 1931. In a career spanning more than six decades, Marjorie has left her imprint on Southwestern anthropology, archaeology, and history. She devoted her life to the study and advancement of our understanding of the presence of humans upon the landscape of the American Southwest in the past, as well as to the preservation of the arts and cultures of living Native American and Hispano peoples of New Mexico. She became a professional archaeologist and museum curator at a time when there were relatively few women establishing full-time careers in either profession.

Marjorie's life experiences were intricately involved with the development of Southwestern archaeology and its supporting institutions, including the University of New Mexico, the School of American Research (SAR), and the Museum of New Mexico (MNM). The choices she made throughout her career were influenced early on by an intriguing cast of characters, in particular Edgar L. Hewett, Sylvanus G. Morley, Alfred V. Kidder, Kenneth Chapman, and Harry P. Mera.

One of the early pioneers of ethnohistorical and ethnoarchaeological techniques, Marjorie hired Native American and Hispano men as crew members on her excavations. She often consulted them about her findings and incorporated their oral traditions and histories into her analyses and interpretations of the past, making her approach much different from other archaeologists at the time. Between 1932 and 1936, she supervised archaeological excavations at Tecolote, Puaray, Kuaua, Giusewa, and Pa'ako in New Mexico.

When Marjorie joined the MNM staff in 1937 as the curator of archaeology, she was one of the first women to occupy such a major curatorial position in the country. Marjorie enjoyed a 32-year career with the MNM even though this limited her archaeological pursuits. Nevertheless, in 1944, she was able to work at Yuque Yunque, the first Spanish capital known as a San Gabriel, located near Oke Owinge Pueblo, and in 1960, she conducted a survey and cave excavations in Hidalgo County. It was here that Marjorie and Richard Ambler recovered a hunting net of human hair measuring 151 feet in length from U-Bar Cave.



Marjorie authored almost 200 articles for *American Antiquity*, *El Palacio*, *New Mexico Anthropologist*, *New Mexico Magazine*, two monographs for SAR, and several review articles and forewords to books. In addition to her numerous publications, Marjorie gave countless lectures and organized numerous museum exhibits introducing the general public to New Mexico's Native American and Hispano peoples. Marjorie's dedication to anthropology and archaeology was recognized on several occasions through professional awards, including the 50th Award for Outstanding Contributions to American Archaeology by the Society of American Archaeology in 1984, the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Award in 1988, and the Byron S. Cummings Award from the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society in 1996. She was also recognized for her years of service to Santa Fe's arts and cultural organizations, and Marjorie and her husband Jack were recognized as "Living Treasures of Santa Fe" in 1988. The MNM Board of Regents named Marjorie as Curator Emeritus of the Laboratory of Anthropology, and she served as a SAR board member from 1971 to 1989.

It was important to Marjorie that anthropology and archaeology be relevant and accessible to the public. She always had the deepest respect for the numerous Native Americans and Hispanos that she knew and worked with throughout her career, many of whom became lifelong friends. These friendships were strengthened through her interest and concern for the preservation of their arts and cultural traditions. Her active involvement in the Indian Arts Fund, the New Mexico Association on Indian Affairs (now the Southwest Association on Indian Arts, or SWAIA) and the annual Santa Fe Indian Market, and the Spanish Colonial Society and the annual Spanish Market also brought her into contact with numerous artists, as well as their supporters and patrons.

Recognized as one of the "Daughters of the Desert" by Barbara Babcock and Nancy Parezo (University of New Mexico Press, 1988), Marjorie Lambert blazed the trail for the next generation of women archaeologists and anthropologists to follow.

—Shelby J. Tisdale

*Shelby J. Tisdale is Director of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in Santa Fe, New Mexico.*



# REPORT FROM THE SAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Michael A. Glassow

*Michael A. Glassow is the Secretary for the Society for American Archaeology.*

The Board of Directors met over the course of two days, April 25 and 28, 2007, at the 72nd Annual Meeting in Austin, Texas. The outgoing Board met on the 25th, with President Ken Ames presiding, and the incoming Board met on the 28th, with President Dean Snow presiding. This Board meeting followed the normal format, starting with reports by each of the officers and the Society's Executive Director. After the officers' reports, the Board assessed the fiscal status of the Society and considered the reports submitted by the 27 standing committees of the Society, the editors of its various publications, the chairs of the two committees concerned with planning and organization of the Austin meeting, and one of the Board subcommittees. The Board learned during the course of its meeting that the turnout in Austin was the second largest in the Society's history, with 3,653 attendees. (The largest was in New Orleans in 2001.)

President Ames discussed in his report the various actions taken in the course of the Society's monitoring of governmental initiatives that could affect archaeology. He announced that the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) had developed a memorandum of understanding with Peru's Colegio de Arqueólogos del Perú (COARPE) that will allow RPA registration to be comparable to COARPE certification, necessary for undertaking fieldwork in Peru. He mentioned that the Society played an important role in negotiations leading to the agreement. Executive Director Tobi Brimsek reported that the new Information Services Manager in the SAA office in Washington D.C. is now trained and that new software for managing submission of symposium proposals and paper abstracts for Annual Meetings is nearing completion by a software development firm. She reported that three student interns had recently worked in the office with staff members and that the use of interns will continue. Other activities requiring her attention included interacting with various of the Society's committees, especially the Fundraising and Public Education Committees. She also noted that a good deal of staff time was devoted to planning for the Austin meeting and next year's meeting in Vancouver and that negotiations are ongoing with JSTOR for an article-

on-demand service. Treasurer Susan Chandler reported that the Society is financially healthy. She pointed out that the Society is in the third year of the Society's 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary endowment campaign, which is going well, and that interest from endowments funded the three interns who worked in the SAA office and a new student research award. Treasurer Chandler also mentioned that overhead expenses are rising, but that online elections and electronic meeting abstracts will result in future savings.

Regarding fiscal matters, the Board once again raised the reserves target, this time from 60 to 65 percent of one year's operating costs. Increasing the reserves will help the Society survive hard times, which have occurred occasionally in the past. The Board also moved to use allocatable surplus for special projects, including the 75th Anniversary Campaign, a special themed issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record* in conjunction with INAH, and support for INAH representatives to continue the ongoing dialog between SAA and INAH.

The Society's many committees carry out a substantial amount of work in helping the Society fulfill its mission, so it is no surprise that most of the time at Board meetings is devoted to discussing committee reports, meeting with some of the chairs to discuss issues, and addressing action items that committees bring to the Board. To facilitate communication between the Board and the committees, each Board member serves as a liaison to a group of committees, as well as interest groups. At each spring Board meeting, liaison assignments are adjusted in light of some members leaving and others joining the Board. In the course of considering committee reports at this spring's meeting, the Board decided to sunset two: the Committee on Meetings Development, because responsibilities have shifted to the Board over the years as Annual Meetings have become increasingly successful; and the Poster Award Committee (and the poster awards), now that poster sessions are a well-established and popular aspect of annual meetings.

The Board continued its efforts to increase diversity within the



*The SAA Board of Directors (from left to right): Susan M. Chandler, Scott E. Simmons, Dorothy T. Lippert, Michael A. Glassow, Dean R. Snow, Jonathan Driver, Emily McClung de Tapia, Paul D. Welch, Kathryn Kamp, Tobi A. Brimsek.*

Society and archaeology generally. Responding to a report by the Board Subcommittee on Diversity Initiatives, the Board established two task forces to seek funding for diversity scholarships. The Board also charged all SAA committees to develop strategies for strengthening diversity in their objectives consistent with SAA's Statement on Diversity.

In light of the significance of the Society's various publications to its mission, the Board devoted significant time to assessing their status and management. In addition to discussing the activities of the Publications Committee with its chair, Cathy Costin, the Board met with the editors of the Society's publications, including *Latin American Antiquity* coeditors Mark Aldenderfer and José Luis Lanata, outgoing *American Antiquity* editor Michael Jochim and incoming editor Steve Plog, and incoming editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record* Andrew Duff. The Board also appointed Paul Minnis as the Editor-elect of The SAA Press.

Over the past several months Board members with the aid of the Executive Director developed job descriptions for each

Board position. These descriptions go well beyond those in the Society's Bylaws and are meant to help Board members understand their responsibilities, as well as provide information on Board member responsibilities to prospective nominees for Board positions. A complete set of job descriptions now exists, but they are undergoing further review.

The Board wishes to express its appreciation to all those who have helped the Society in so many different ways. The effectiveness of volunteerism in the SAA is truly impressive. As well, the Board recognizes the contribution of all those who organized symposia and presented papers or posters in furthering archaeological knowledge and practice. Finally, the Board encourages all members to participate in the 75th Anniversary Campaign so that the Society's Native American Scholarships Fund, Public Education Endowment Fund, and SAA General Endowment Fund will reach levels necessary to generate income in support of the Society's initiatives.





# SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY 72ND ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

## MINUTES OF THE MEETING

President Ames called the Society for American Archaeology's 72nd Business Meeting to order at 5:15 P.M. on April 27, 2007 in Austin, Texas. Noting that a quorum was present, he requested a motion to approve the minutes of the 71st Annual Business Meeting held in San Juan, Puerto Rico on April 28, 2006 (these minutes were published in *The SAA Archaeological Record*, volume 6, number 3). It was so moved, seconded, and the minutes were approved.

President Ames noted that SAA membership is strong at 7,100 members. He stated that the financial news is good as well in that the SAA has achieved its temporary goal of having 60 percent of one year's operating costs invested in reserves. SAA continues to use funds effectively. This year on-line voting was added to on-line dues renewal and meeting registration. This coming Fall, members will be able to do on-line submittals of symposia, paper titles, and abstracts. Paper options will remain available.

President Ames indicated that SAA has been active in government affairs, monitoring the work of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation's Archaeology Task Force concerning its burial policy this past year, and will review its 106 guidance and Heritage Tourism this coming year. SAA submitted extensive commentary on several drafts on the new burial policy, which was approved in February. An article by Dan Roberts on the Task Force will be published in a forthcoming issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record*. Anticipating the changes in Congress after the November election, the SAA Government Affairs Committee developed a set of legislative priorities for SAA in order to shift the Society to a more proactive stance.

President Ames stated that this year's meeting, with 3,653 registrants and 219 sessions, now makes it the second-largest in SAA history. The President thanked Program Chair Elizabeth Chilton and her committee, Local Arrangements Co-Chairs

Patricia Mercado-Allinger and Patricia Wheat-Stranahan, Executive Director Tobi Brimsek and the SAA Staff for their efforts. This year, the President's Forum, on the Peopling of the Americas, was attended by more than 1,000 registrants. President Ames noted that at this annual meeting, the third Board-sponsored session on working in Latin America focused on Central America. SAA continues to work with the Register of Professional Archaeologists and the College of Archaeologists in Peru (COARPE) to establish reciprocity between RPA registration and the credentials required by COARPE. President Ames urged SAA members to register with the Register of Professional Archaeologists, because registration not only advances the discipline's professionalism, it also provides a grievance mechanism for addressing breaches of the ethical code for its sponsoring organizations: SAA, SHA, and AIA.

President Ames noted that SAA will celebrate its 75th anniversary meeting in 2010 in St. Louis. Next year's annual meeting will be in Vancouver, British Columbia. The 2009 annual meeting will be in Atlanta Georgia, and SAA will hold its annual meeting in Sacramento, CA in 2011. As part of the 75th Anniversary celebration, two years ago SAA launched a major fund-raising drive called "Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th" to enlarge SAA endowments. The five-year campaign target is \$500,000.00 with presently \$144,000 pledged. President Ames explained that the Board considered two important numbers in planning the campaign: SAA membership of roughly 7,000, and second, a very high participation rate. With 100 percent participation, the target could be achieved by a \$75 pledge, over five years, from every member.

President Ames thanked Michael Jochim for his service as editor of *American Antiquity*, and John Kantner for his outstanding six years of service as editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record*. The President welcomed Steve Plog, incoming editor of *American Antiquity*, and Andrew Duff, incoming editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record*. President Ames thanked the Nominating Committee, chaired by George O'Dell, for an outstanding slate of candidates, and all the candidates for their willingness to

## 72ND ANNUAL MEETING

serve their Society. The President acknowledged and thanked outgoing officers and Board members, Linda Cordell, Secretary; Sarah Schlanger, Board of Directors; and Miriam Stark, Board of Directors.

Treasurer Susan Chandler reported 2006 was financially strong for SAA, and 2006 ended with an allocatable surplus of \$106,000 as the result of an all-time high membership of 7,155 persons, a well-attended annual meeting, strong returns on investments, and income from advertising and from publications, notably subscriptions and JSTOR royalties. Treasurer Chandler noted the fundraising campaign for SAA's general endowment, Native American scholarships, and public education endowments is now in its third year with nearly \$144,000 received thus far from over 400 donors. The treasurer stated the Board put interest income from the endowments to work this year, funding three student interns for the 2007 spring and fall semesters in the Education and Outreach program, in public relations/communications, and in government affairs. Another \$1,000 of the General Endowment interest was used to fund a new Student Research award. Upcoming expenses include replacement of outdated computer equipment, planning for the Society's 75th Anniversary, and the required annual fundraising registration fees. The audited financial statements for fiscal year 2006 will be published in the November issue of *The SAA Archaeological Record*.

Secretary Linda Cordell read the election results. Paul D. Welch will serve as Treasurer-elect during 2007–08, taking over as Treasurer at the 2008 annual meeting. Kathryn A. Kamp and Jonathan Damp were elected to the Board of Directors, replacing outgoing Directors Sarah Schlanger and Miriam Stark at the close of the 2007 business meeting. Christine Hastorf and L. Antonio Curet were elected to the 2007–08 nominating committee. Secretary Cordell thanked all those who served the SAA by running in the SAA election, thanked SAA members for increasing their participation in the election, and suggested that participation will increase even more with electronic voting beginning in 2008.

Executive Director Tobi Brimsek reflected on the positive energy among the SAA Board of Directors, members, and staff that has encouraged SAA to grow. As part of that growth, a new web-based submissions system will be available for the 2008 Vancouver meeting. Torgom Pogossian joined the staff as manager, Information Services and was thrust into the submission project development. During the transition there was also a productive review of SAA's Information Services program. That review resulted in distributing some of the information technology tasks to the membership program headed by manager, Membership and Marketing, Kevin Fahey. Kevin's marketing skill is reflected in Austin in the 100 booths and a 19 percent growth



Paul Welch



Kathryn A. Kamp



Jonathan Driver

factor. Coordinator, Membership and Marketing, Darren Bishop also took on additional technology responsibilities from this structural realignment. The next major initiative will be a complete redesign of SAAweb. Manager of Education and Outreach, Maureen Malloy marked this year with an increased emphasis on outreach activities including support of the efforts of the PEC web development team which created over 400 pages of web resources, enabling SAA to serve a host of new public audiences. Executive Director Brimsek noted that Government Affairs, manager, David Lindsay and SAA's Government Affairs Committee had a relatively quiet year on the Hill with one major exception. Manager of Publications, John Neikirk explored new opportunities to partner with JSTOR to include a document delivery service and a new agreement for producing future readers for The SAA Press. Finally, SAA's coordinator, Financial and Administrative Services, Tom Weber has played a critical role in SAA's programmatic growth.

John Kantner, Editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record*, thanked the SAA staff, and all those members who contributed articles and images to the publication. He noted that he found serving as Editor to be a rewarding experience and welcomed Andrew Duff as incoming Editor.

Michael Jochim, Editor of *American Antiquity* noted the wide range of submissions he has published and thanked all those who contributed by submitting articles and serving as reviewers during his editorship. He especially thanked John Neikirk, SAA Publications Program Manager, and Douglas Bamforth, *American Antiquity* book review editor for their hard work, and welcomed Steven Plog as incoming editor.

Mark Aldenderfer, Coeditor with José Luis Lanata of *Latin American Antiquity*, reported that submissions to the journal have accelerated during the past year, and that the digital submission process is successful. He thanked the SAA Board of Directors for the additional pages allocated to one issue to alleviate backlog. He noted that a new museum reviews column is being initiated and will review the Field Museum's new Hall of the Americas. Coeditor Aldenderfer especially thanked his editorial assis-

tant and SAA Publications Program manager, John Neikirk.

SAA Press Editor David Anderson thanked his editorial advisory committee and reported that two volumes were produced under his editorship (the reader on formation theory and the volume on John Cotter), two additional volumes are in process and an additional four volume prospectuses are being considered. He announced that Paul Minnis will assume the SAA Press editorship at the 2008 Annual Meeting.

After the reports, President Ames recognized outstanding achievements by presenting the Society's Awards, which were listed in the meeting program.

The Lifetime Achievement Award was presented to Frank Hole. In his remarks, Dr. Hole spoke of six "Goods" which contributed to his success and for which he was grateful: good luck, good timing, good mentors, good colleagues, good students, and good health.

After the awards, there was no new business, and the ceremonial resolutions were offered. Following these, President Ames acknowledged his privilege in serving as SAA President and thanked Past SAA Presidents, the staff at the Washington D.C. headquarters, Executive Director Tobi Brimsek, and to three outgoing Board members. He then presented and turned the meeting over to SAA President Dean R. Snow.

President Snow remarked on the diversity of initiatives brought to the SAA every year, noting that progress on these depend on the more than fifty committees, task forces, and interest groups of the SAA, on the efficiency of the Washington office, and most importantly on SAA members. President Snow encouraged participation in the 75th Anniversary fundraising campaign.

President Snow called for a motion to adjourn, and the 72nd annual meeting was adjourned at 6:35 PM.

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

The two years of my term as SAA President have sped by. When I started, I thought two years was hardly long enough to learn the job, now I think, like Baby Bear's porridge, it's just right. However, I would not have missed it for worlds. One thing I have learned these past years is how much the SAA does and how much of that remains invisible—little of it can be fit into these reports.

This past year has been good for the Society. Membership

remains exceptionally strong at over 7,100 members. The financial news is good as Susan Chandler, our Treasurer, will tell you shortly. One piece of important financial news that I do get to tell you is that the Society has achieved its temporary goal of having 60 percent of one year's operating costs in our invested reserves. The Board will probably raise the goal to 65 percent.

The Society continues to work to use your money more effectively. This year on-line voting was added to on-line dues renewal and meeting registration. This coming Fall, you will be able to do on-line submittals of symposia, paper titles, and abstracts as well. This not only makes it more convenient for you, but it will save considerable staff time that can be used in other creative ways. Hard copy submittals will remain an option for those of you who prefer it, however.

**GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.** SAA has devoted considerable energy and effort to a range of issues. We have continued to closely monitored the work of the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation's Archaeology Task Force (Dan Roberts has an article coming out in a forthcoming *The SAA Archaeological Record*). The Task Force "revisited" its burial policy this past year, and will review its 106 guidance and Heritage Tourism this coming year. The new burial policy was approved in February. SAA submitted extensive commentary on several drafts. The 106 guidance will be posted on-line midsummer. Please read it and comment. In anticipation of changes in Congress after the November election—anticipation that was borne out—the SAA Government Affairs Committee development a set of legislative priorities for SAA to shift the Society to a more proactive stance after several years of playing defense. On Wednesday, the Government Affairs Committee mapped out an excellent agenda based on these priorities.

SAA provided comments, assistance, and letters of support for several state-level issues affecting the preservation of the archaeological record—something that we do routinely when we are asked by the local or regional archaeological community for our help.

Not Government Affairs, but on Wednesday, the Board took a number to steps to address diversity both within the Society and the discipline.

**PUBLICATIONS.** You will hear from our editors shortly—I would like to commend them for their hard and excellent work this past year. I want to thank Mike Jochim for his service as editor of *American Antiquity* and John Kantner for his six years editing *The SAA Archaeological Record*. I'll have more to say about that later. We welcome Steve Plog, the incoming editor of *American Antiquity* and Andrew Duff, incoming editor of *The SAA Archaeological Record* to the dais.

**MEETINGS.** This year's meeting is a remarkable success—second largest after the mythical New Orleans meeting—which apparently had 17 bazillion people. This meeting has 3,653 people registered and 219 sessions, making it the second largest in SAA history. As usual, these numbers are not reflected in attendance at this business meeting.

The meeting's success is the result of many people's hard work. We need to thank Program Chair Elizabeth Chilton, her Program committee, and Local Arrangements Co-Chair Angela Labrador for their efforts in putting this meeting together. We also want to acknowledge the work of SAA's executive director, Tobi Brimsek, and the SAA Staff in this meeting. Will the staff please stand as I call your names: Darren Bishop, Kevin Fahey, David Lindsay, Maureen Malloy, John Neikirk, Torgom Pogossian, Tom Weber, and last but not least Tobi Brimsek.

Lynne Sebastian began the President's Forum two years ago. There wasn't one last year, there is this year. We had close to 1,000 people for a lively discussion on the Peopling of the Americas.

Our 75th annual meeting will be in 2010 in St. Louis. A task force headed by Jerry Sabloff and James Snead are doing the planning. If you have ideas, please contact them. Our meeting next year is in Vancouver, British Columbia, and in Atlanta, Georgia in 2009. The 2011 meeting is scheduled for Sacramento, California.

Tomorrow morning is the third of the Board sponsored sessions on doing archaeology in Latin America—this year's session is on Central America. The Register of Professional Archaeologists and the College of Archaeologists in Peru have signed an MOU establishing reciprocity between RPA registration and the credentials required by the Collegio.

This is I think a major step for RPA and for the discipline. That allows me to segue into talking about the Register of Professional Archaeologists. In order to advance the discipline's professionalism we need adherence to a code of ethics that embodies our commitment to the resources, our colleagues, and the public and a grievance mechanism for addressing breaches of that ethical code. The Register provides this for its sponsoring organizations: SAA, SHA, the Archaeology Division of AAA, and AIA, and it will only be truly effective when the great majority of archaeologists come to view registration as a professional obligation. Please register. Visit the RPA booth tomorrow.

Finally—almost—I want to thank the Nominating Committee, chaired by George O'Dell, for an outstanding slate of candidates, and to thank all the candidates, both those who were elected and those who were not, for their exemplary willingness to serve their Society. I also want to acknowledge and thank our

outgoing officers and Board members, Linda Cordell, Secretary, Sarah Schlanger, Board of Directors, and Miriam Stark, Board of Directors. They brought their passion, their hard work, and their individual special qualities to the board and we thank them.

I want to conclude my report by talking about money again. As part of the 75th Anniversary celebration, two years ago SAA launched a major fund-raising drive called "Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th" to enlarge our endowments. Our campaign target is \$500,000 to benefit the SAA's three endowment funds. When the SAA Board set that target, we considered smaller goals, but ultimately decided it was essential to have a campaign that was ambitious and achievable. We felt confident our membership would step up and help us to meet that goal. This campaign builds on work initially done by Fred Wendorf and I want to thank him for blazing the way. Both Susan Chandler and Dean Snow will have more to say about the campaign. I am proud to say that 100 percent of your SAA Board has made a pledge to the SAA fund-raising campaign. So, please join us and many other generous members and help to "Give the SAA a Gift on its 75th." I look forward to being among the celebrants at the St. Louis meetings in 2010 when we bring this very important campaign to a successful finish.

In closing, I want to say that it has been a distinct honor and privilege to serve as SAA President these past two years. I have a number of thanks to make: SAA's officers and Board of Directors: it has been a distinct pleasure to work with them; the Past-Presidents for their advice, wisdom, and humor (I have received some extremely funny emails). A very special thanks to Tobi and the SAA Staff without whom this job is unimaginable (and my hat is off to those Presidents and Boards who did the unimaginable). Our staff is professional and we are extremely lucky in them. They do much that is invisible to the membership at large.

And now, it gives me great pleasure to present Dr. Dean Snow, the new President of the Society for American Archaeology.

### REPORT OF THE INCOMING PRESIDENT

Looking over there at the cash bar I am reminded that my dad once warned me to avoid public speaking in bars, particularly in Texas, so I will be brief. Ken Ames has done a fine job as president, and he has left me with no excuses should I hand my duties over to my successor two years from now with the Society in worse rather than better shape. Thank you Ken.



Ken Ames (right) passing the gavel to Dean Snow.

The SAA is the healthiest and best run association of its type that I know, and I am honored that you have seen fit to elect me as president. We have over 7,000 members, of which more than half are within a very small radius of this spot today, a turnout envied by most of our peer organizations. Welcome to you all. Y Bienvenidos a nuestros vecinos, arqueólogos de México, y también a los otros arqueólogos de las Américas que están aquí hoy.

The Washington office is run efficiently by a first-rate executive director, Tobi Brimsek, and her dedicated staff. Ken Ames and I

have communicated almost daily for the past year, making sure that there would be continuity in leadership. Our broad agreement on the great range of issues that affect the SAA made this an easy and collegial collaboration, right up to a few moments ago when Ken unbolted my training wheels.

The SAA office and board deal with an amazing number of disparate initiatives and problems every year. These are discussed thoroughly and resolved efficiently by the people you have elected for that purpose. We have over fifty committees, task forces, and interest groups in the SAA and it is there that most of our energy, wisdom, and momentum reside. The president and the board can provide general direction and enforce the specifics of our bylaws. The office in Washington can provide management and administration. But most of the hard work in this membership organization is done by you, the members. And that accounts for the enviable vigor of the SAA.

We are only three years away from our 75th anniversary meeting in St. Louis, and we are in the midst of a major fund-raising campaign. I would like to encourage everyone to chip in and pledge something, however large or modest, to this effort. A \$50 pledge, less than a dollar a week, would make a huge difference. I encourage employers to urge their employees to pledge. I encourage academics to encourage student members to pledge, even if at this point in their lives they can afford to contribute only modestly. The wonders of compound interest will turn even small donations into a large and productive endowment over time.

That's it. I said I would be brief and my internal clock tells me that my time is up. Thank you for coming tonight, and thank you for asking me to preside over this exemplary professional organization.

**THE FOLLOWING REPORTS FROM THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING CAN BE VIEWED ON SAAWEB AT [HTTP://WWW.SAA.ORG/ABOUT-SAA/REPORTS.HTML](http://www.saa.org/about-saa/reports.html):**

- REPORT OF THE TREASURER
- REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
- REPORT OF THE EDITOR, *THE SAA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD*
- REPORT OF THE EDITOR, *AMERICAN ANTIQUITY*
- REPORT OF THE COEDITORS, *LATIN AMERICAN ANTIQUITY*
- REPORT OF THE EDITOR, *THE SAA PRESS*





## 2007 AWARD RECIPIENTS

### Presidential Recognition Award

PEC WEB PAGES WORKING GROUP



Left to right, Mary Kwas, Carol McDavid, Patrice Jeppson

The SAA Archaeology for the Public web pages project went online in 2006 and now provides over 300 web pages rich in archaeological resources for the public and the SAA membership. Conceived, developed, and now managed by the Web Pages Work Group of the SAA PEC, the project received financial support from the Bureau of Reclamation and institutional support from the SAA. The Work Group members donated thousands of hours of professional service to establish this growing online resource. Their ongoing research on the web pages project is helping our profession better understand how anthropological practice is being informed and transformed in cyberspace. I am proud to present this Presidential Recognition Award to the PEC Web pages Working Group



### Presidential Recognition Award

JOHN KANTNER

This Presidential Recognition Award is given to John Kantner in recognition of the growth and development of *The SAA Archaeological Record* during his six year's service as the editor. *The SAA Archaeological Record* has a unique and special role in SAA, reaching the broadest possible audience, publishing essays on the array of topics and issues with which modern archaeology grapples while conveying essential Society news to the membership. It does this with creativity, verve, wit, and color. The magazine was well started when John became editor, but in his six years as editor he built and shaped it to the publication it is today. I am proud to present this Presidential Recognition Award to John Kantner

### Gene Stuart Award

RICHARD L. HILL

Richard L. Hill, science writer at *The Oregonian*, earns the 2007 Gene S. Stuart Award for his thoughtful, lively, and engaging articles. His stories cover archaeological research from prehistoric to historic, often focusing on controversial topics with an emphasis on the evidence and what it can tell us about the people being studied. They explain the science and process behind archaeology and are grounded in the work of serious scholars. His articles leave the reader with a sense that the past is important, that the people and cultures being studied are worthy of understanding, and that scientific inquiry is a meaningful and exciting way to discover information about people living in the past. SAA is proud to present the Gene Stuart Award to Richard Hill.



**Student Poster Award**

**BRIDGET ZAVALA AND JOSE LUIS PUNZO DIAZ**

This year's Student Poster Award goes to Bridget Zavala and Jose Luis Punzo Diaz for their poster entitled "Chalchihuites in the Casas Grandes World."

**Professional Poster Award**

**JEFFREY R. FERGUSON, JELMER E. EERKENS AND MICHAEL D. GLASCOCK**

This year's Professional Poster Award goes to Jeffrey R. Ferguson, Jelmer E. Eerkens and Michael D. Glascock for their poster entitled "Artifact Size Bias in Obsidian Chemical Characterization Studies: New Data for an Old Problem."

**State Archaeology Week Poster Award**

Each year the State Archaeology Week Poster Contest is held at the Annual Meeting, sponsored by the Public Education Committee and the Council of Affiliated Societies. Winners are decided by a vote of those viewing the posters and turning in a ballot included with their registration packets. The winners are:

*First Prize:* ARIZONA



*Second Prize:* WYOMING

*Third Prize:* ALASKA

**Ethics Bowl**

**BROWN UNIVERSITY**

This year's Ethics Bowl is awarded to Brown University. The members of the winning team are Lisa Anderson, Cassandra Mesick, Christine Reiser, Krysta Ryzewski, Bradley Sekedat, and John Cherry (Faculty Mentor).



**Dienje Kenyon Fellowship**

**JENNIFER L. HENECKE**

The Dienje Kenyon Fellowship is presented to women beginning their graduate careers and pursuing research in zooarchaeology. SAA is proud to present the 2007 Kenyon Fellowship to Jennifer Henecke (Interdepartmental Doctoral Program in Anthropological Sciences Stony Brook University)



**Douglas C. Kellogg Fellowship**

**KATHERINE A. ADELSBERGER**

Under the auspices of the SAA's Geoarchaeology Interest Group, family, friends and close associates of Douglas C. Kellogg formed a memorial fund in his honor. The fund will provide support for thesis or dissertation research for graduate students in the Earth Sciences and Archaeology. SAA is proud to present the 2007 Kellogg Fellowship to Katherine A. Adelsberger, (Washington University in St. Louis).



**Fred C. Plog Fellowships**

**MICHAEL MATHIOWETZ (RIGHT) AND TODD PITEZEL (LEFT)**

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. SAA is proud to present 2007 Fred C. Plog Fellowships to Michael Mathiowetz (UC Riverside) and Todd Pitezal (University of Arizona).

### Arthur C. Parker Scholarship for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians

ORA MAREK (NAVAHO TRIBE)

The awards from SAA's Native American Scholarship Fund are named in honor of SAA's first president, Arthur C. Parker, who was of Seneca ancestry. The goal of the scholarship is to provide archaeological training for Native Americans, so that they can take back to their communities a deeper understanding of archaeology, and also that they might show archaeologists better ways to integrate the goals of Native people and archaeology. SAA is proud to present the 2007 Arthur C. Parker Scholarship to Ora Marek (Navaho Tribe).

### NSF Scholarships for Archaeological Training for Native Americans and Native Hawaiians

TRACEY PIERRE (CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE COLVILLE RESERVATION)



### Student Paper Award

SCOTT ORTMAN

This year's SAA Student Paper award is presented to Scott Ortman of Arizona State University and the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center for his paper "Population Biology of the Four Corners to Rio Grande Migration." He uses phenotypic traits of prehistoric human skeletal remains from across the Puebloan Southwest to examine possible genetic connections between populations before and after the 13<sup>th</sup> century migrations into the Rio Grande region. In a multivariate analysis, Ortman presents intriguing evidence suggesting populations leaving the Mesa Verde region show considerable biological affiliation with subsequent Tewa peoples of the Rio Grande. Ortman's study demonstrates the value of a multidisciplinary approach to examinations of prehistoric population movements and interactions. SAA is proud to present the 2007 Student Paper Award to Scott Ortman.



### Dissertation Award

MATTHEW LIEBMANN (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

In his dissertation "Burn the Churches, Break up the Bells": The Archaeology of the Pueblo Revolt Revitalization Movement in New Mexico, A.D. 1680–1696, Matthew Liebmann produced a study of the Pueblo Revolt in northern New Mexico, 1680–1696 seen through the analytical lens of revitalization movements. He shows that ceramics and public architecture display a marked rejection of Spanish influence and a rebirth of precolonial designs and forms. He explains this as a form of revitalization, a long-standing anthropological model of colonial adaptation. Among descendant communities hesitant to cooperate with archaeologists, he was able to build a collaboration that yielded oral histories rich with insight into this period of chaos and reformulation. SAA is proud to present the 2007 Dissertation Award to Matthew Liebmann.

### Award For Excellence In Public Education

THE 5TH STREET CEMETERY NECROGEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

The 5<sup>th</sup> Street Necrogeographical Study earned SAA's Excellence in Public Education Award for using best practices for high school students in creating a vital, performance-based curriculum applying geographical systems technologies to an authentic, non-invasive, archaeological investigation. This multiyear study of two cemeteries in Lewiston, Idaho is exceptional because it addresses timely issues of import to the surrounding community. In the end, the project resulted in greater understanding and respect for archaeological remains buried beneath a public park. This award takes particular note of the exemplary aspects of this project: students doing "reverse mentoring" with faculty; outreach across many disciplines and in several languages through published reports; and presentations nationally to educators, GIS professionals, legislators, business executives, and others. SAA is proud to present the 2007 Award for excellence in Public Education to the 5th street Cemetery Necrogeographical Study.

### BOOK AWARDS

The Society for American Archaeology annually awards a prize to honor a recently published book that has had, or is expected to have, a major impact on the direction and character of archaeological research, and/or is expected to make a substantial contribution to the archaeology of an area. The Society for Ameri-

can Archaeology also annually recognizes a book that has made, or is expected to make, a substantial contribution to the presentation of the goals, methods, and results of archaeological research to a more general public.



### Book Award

**KRISTIAN KRISTIANSEN AND  
THOMAS B. LARSSON**

*The Rise of Bronze Age Society* (published by Cambridge University Press in 2006) argues for a sea-change in archaeological approaches to the interpretation of cultural transformations. Kristiansen and Larsson draw on a wide range of theoretical approaches to develop a new conceptual framework for examining the interactions of past societies. The authors' emphasis on intersocietal contacts as the prime instrument for archaeologically visible changes in material culture, coupled with a vast amount of empirical data, make this a compelling account of how Bronze Age society was structured and transmitted across continents. The writing is careful and precise, and the volume is profusely illustrated. SAA is proud to present this 2007 book award to Kristian Kristiansen and Thomas B. Larsson



### Book Award for Public Understanding of Archaeology

**BRADLEY T. LEPPER**

*(Richard W. Yerkes accepted the award on behalf of Bradley T. Lepper)*

For his balanced presentation of a spectacular archaeological record, the 2007 SAA Book Award for a work geared toward a public audience is presented to Bradley T. Lepper for *Ohio Archaeology: An Illustrated Chronicle of Ohio's Ancient American Indian Cultures* (published by Orange Frazer Press and the Voyageur Media Group). This book presents the sweep of Ohio's ancient past in a highly accessible, beautifully illustrated format. Approaches to contemporary archaeological research are presented alongside a summary of the culture history, making this useful for teaching. The large-scale format and profuse illustrations—many in color—makes this an especially appealing book for the general public. SAA is proud to present the 2007 Book Award for the Public Audience Book Award to Bradley T. Lepper.



### Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis

**ROBERT L. BETTINGER**

Robert L. Bettinger is awarded the SAA's Excellence in Archaeological Analysis Award for his contributions to Great Basin and hunter-gatherer archaeology, and his methodologically and theoretically innovative integration of evolutionary and ecological archaeology. He is a true archaeologist's archaeologist because he has made significant contributions to archaeological theory while keeping his trowel firmly planted in the ground. His landmark book *Hunter-Gatherers* demonstrates the ease with which he weds ideas and data. Bob is known among colleagues and students alike for noting that theory is essential to good archaeology, as are shovels, screens, and dirt. As the award criteria indicate, this presentation recognizes Robert Bettinger's "demonstrated ability to successfully create an interpretive bridge between good ideas, empirical evidence, research, and analysis." SAA is proud to present the 2007 Award for Excellence in Archaeological Analysis to Robert L. Bettinger.



### Crabtree Award

**JAY C. BLAINE**

Jay Blaine is the 2007 recipient of the SAA's Crabtree Award for his many years of service to the professional and avocational archaeological communities. An archaeologist with experience on Paleoindian and Historic sites, Mr. Blaine is an authority on identifying and conserving colonial metal artifacts from terrestrial and underwater sites. He has played an indispensable role in the excavation, analysis, and interpretation of materials from Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. He has shared his insights through numerous publications, conference papers, and lectures. The Crabtree Award is a fitting tribute for a researcher whose career has been distinguished by a willingness to share his extensive knowledge for the benefit of all who support archaeology. SAA is proud to present the 2007 Crabtree Award to Jay C. Blaine



### Award in Excellence in Cultural Resource Management

**GEORGE SMITH**

George Smith earned the SAA's CRM award for his contributions as an NPS employee in the administration of 67 NPS units in the southeast. Additionally, he has taught public archeology courses for ten years at Florida State University, has actively served on SAA and Florida Archeological Council committees with special focus on public education and archeological protection, as a member of a World Bank CRM panel on management of cultural properties in bank-financed projects, and with Indiana University to provide cultural resource management training in Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Smith is a dedicated scholar committed to archaeological site protection through education and partnerships as a means of achieving historic preservation goals. SAA is proud to present the 2007 Award in Excellence in Cultural Resource Management to George Smith.



### The Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research

**VAUGHN M. BRYANT**

I take particular pleasure in presenting this award since I was student of both Vaughn Bryant and Roald Fryxell. Vaughn M. Bryant has earned the Fryxell Award in recognition of interdisciplinary excellence in the field of botanical archaeology. He has contributed greatly to interdisciplinary archaeology through his research program in paleoethnobotany, palynology, and archaeology his extensive and diverse scholarly publications. Dr. Bryant has also raised the public's understanding and respect for archaeology through nontechnical publications, educational films, and participation in popular venues. Ultimately, Dr. Bryant's significance is illustrated through the diversity, breadth, and success of his numerous students. Dr. Bryant's impact on American archaeology is vast, and as his students train more students in the "Vaughn Bryant pattern," his impact will continue to grow. His career is an admirable model for lifetime achievement in archaeology. SAA is proud to present the 2007 Fryxell Award to Vaughn Bryant.



### Lifetime Achievement Award

**FRANK HOLE**

Frank Hole has earned the SAA's Lifetime Achievement Award for his exemplary combination of scholarship and professional service. Dr. Hole's contributions to archaeological method and theory, and to the archaeology of the Near East, are pivotal to an extraordinarily diversified yet integrated career emphasizing the complex relations constituting human ecology. His prolific publication record balances theoretical, methodological, and empirical works. His monograph on the Deh Luran Plain is still seen as a model for reporting. Also legendary is his mentorship and his influence in training generations of today's scholars. Particularly noteworthy are his roles as Editor of *American Antiquity* during intellectually turbulent times, as Chair of the Archaeology Section of the AAA, and as Chair of the Anthropology Section of both the National Academy of Sciences and the AAAS. Frank Hole's career is an estimable model for lifetime achievement in archaeology.

## CEREMONIAL RESOLUTIONS

The Resolutions Committee offers the following resolutions:

Be it resolved that the appreciation and congratulations on a job well done be tendered to the

#### Retiring OFFICERS

Kenneth M. Ames, President  
Linda Cordell, Secretary

#### and the retiring BOARD MEMBERS

Sarah H. Schlanger                      Miriam T. Stark

To the Staff, and especially Tobi A. Brimsek, the Executive Director, who planned the meeting, and to all the volunteers who worked at Registration and other tasks;

To the **Program Committee**, chaired by

Elizabeth S. Chilton

And the **Program Coordinator**

Angela Labrador

and to the **Members of the Program Committee**

Michael Barton                      Michael Chazan  
Maria Franklin                      Eric Kansa



Sarah Witcher Kansa  
Robert Paynter  
Bruce Ream  
William Saturno  
George S. Smith  
Michael Wilcox  
Pei-Lin Yu

Desirez Martinez  
Ventura Perez  
Elenor Reber  
Alexia Smith  
Michael O. Sugerman  
Martin Wobst

Will the membership please signal approval of these motions by a general round of applause.

And be it further resolved that thanks again be given to those who inform us of the deaths of colleagues, and finally,

A resolution of sympathy to the families and friends of

James E. Dittert, Jr  
Harold D. Juli  
Jaime Litvak King  
Majorie Ferguson Lambert  
James A. Marshall  
Frederick R. Matson  
Nena O'Neill (Betty Dross)  
Garth Portillo  
Chosuke Serizawa  
William Sturtevant  
Bruce Trigger  
Andrew "Bud" Whiteford

AND

To the **Annual Meeting Local Advisory Committee**, co-chaired by

Patricia Mercado-Allinger and Patricia Wheat-Stranahan

AND

To the **PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT** Committee

**Chaired by**

Thomas J. Green

And to the **COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

Dana McGowan  
Ken Reid  
Vergil Noble  
Donald Weir

Will the members please rise for a moment of silence in honor of our departed colleagues.

*Respectfully submitted,  
Jon Muller  
on behalf of the Resolutions Committee*

And to other **committee chairs and members completing their service** and to the many members who have served the Society on its committees and in other ways;

And sincere wishes that those members of the society who are now serving in the armed forces return safely.

### SAA 2008 CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The 2008 Nominating Committee of the Society for American Archaeology requests nominations for the following positions:

- President-elect** (2008) to succeed to the office of President for 2009–2011
- Secretary-elect** (2008) to succeed to the office of Secretary for 2009–2011
- Board of Directors member, Position #1** (2008–2011), replacement for current member Emily McClung de Tapia
- Board of Directors member, Position #2** (2008–2011), replacement for current member Christopher D. Dore
- Nominating Committee Member, Member #1** (2009)
- Nominating Committee Member, Member #2** (2009)

If SAA is to have effective officers and a representative Board, the membership must be involved in the nomination of candidates. Members are urged to submit nominations and, if they so desire, to discuss possible candidates with the 2008 Nominating Committee Chair Lynne Sebastian (email: lsebastian@srifoundation.org).

Please send all nominations, along with an address and phone number for the nominated individual, to:

Chair, 2008 Nominating Committee  
c/o SAA Executive Director  
900 Second St., NE #12  
Washington DC 20003-3560  
or fax to 202 789-0284  
or email to tobi\_brimsek@saa.org

Please note that nominees must be current members of SAA. Nominations should be received no later than September 4, 2007.



## NEWS & NOTES

**M**. Jill Ahlberg-Yohe Wins Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition. The winning entry in the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society's Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition comes from M. Jill Ahlberg-Yohe, a doctoral student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. "What Weavings Bring: The Social Value of Weaving Objects in Contemporary Navajo Life," a material culture study/ethnology focused on Navajo weavers, offers new data from firsthand interviews and provides new insights and interpretations of existing research. The competition committee extends its congratulations to Jill, who will receive an award of \$500 in addition to publication of her paper in a future issue of *Kiva: The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*.

**M**ark Hill Wins SRI Foundation Research Fellow Scholarship Award. The SRI Foundation—a not-for-profit organization dedicated to advancing historic preservation through education, training, and research (<http://www.srifoundation.org>)—is pleased to announce that Washington State University Ph.D. candidate Mark Hill is the recipient of our first annual \$10,000 Research Fellow Scholarship. The goal of this fellowship is to provide academic opportunities through which the potential of historic preservation projects and programs can be realized. Research Fellows use data from one or more completed historic preservation projects to pursue a substantive research topic that forms the basis of a doctoral dissertation. This research will result in new knowledge about the historic properties involved in the preservation projects, new knowledge about the era, loca-

tion, and people associated with these properties, and public-oriented products that can enhance knowledge and appreciation of the past. Hill's proposal—"Beyond Duck Lake: Exchange, Ritual, and Emergent Social Complexity in the Late Archaic Western Great Lakes"—builds on data gathered through previous archaeological investigations from Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. His public products will include an Interpretive Plan developed in coordination with Ottawa National Forest and an educational booklet written for the interested lay-public visitor.

**N**ew National Register Properties. The following archaeological properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places during the first quarter of 2007. For a full list of National Register listings every week, check "Weekly List" at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/>.

- Alaska, Bristol Bay Borough-Census Area. *DIL-161 Site*. Listed 1/22/07.
- Florida, Dade County. *POPULO (Shipwreck)*. (1733 Spanish Plate Fleet Shipwrecks MPS), Additional Documentation Approved 2/07/07.
- Indiana, Randolph County. *Fudge Site*. Listed 3/21/07.
- New Mexico, Dona Ana County. *Summerford Mountain Archeological District*. Listed 1/22/07.
- North Dakota, Cass County. *Sprunk Site*. Listed 1/09/07.
- Pennsylvania, Duaphin Island. *Calver Island*. Listed 1/17/07.
- Virginia, Accomack County. *Pocomoke Farm*. Listed 2/15/07.
- Virginia, Chesterfield County. *Dale's Pale Archeological District*. (Prehistoric through Historic Archeological and Architectural Resources at Bermuda Hundred MPS).

- Wisconsin, Crawford County. *Cipra Wayside Mound Group*. (Late Woodland Stage in Archeological Region 8 MPS), Listed 2/07/07.
- Washington, San Juan County. *San Juan Lime Company-Cowell's*. Listed 3/06/07.
- Wisconsin, Manitowoc County. *ROUSE SIMMONS (Shipwreck)*. (Great Lakes Shipwreck Sites of Wisconsin MPS), Listed 3/21/07.
- Wisconsin, Richland County. *Shadewald I Mound Group*. (Late Woodland Stage in Archeological Region 8 MPS), Listed 2/07/07.

**A**D Symposium at the SAA Meetings: Call for Proposals. The Archaeology Division (AD) of the American Anthropological Association is pleased to sponsor a symposium annually at the SAA meetings. Proposals for AD sponsorship at the 2008 SAA meetings in Vancouver, British Columbia should be submitted by August 20, 2007. A decision will be made before the deadline for submission to the SAA program committee; the information about AD sponsorship should be included with the submission to the SAA program committee. A proposal should include title and abstract of symposium, complete list of participants and titles of papers, and as many abstracts of individual papers as possible. The major criterion for selection is how well the proposed symposium exemplifies a holistic anthropological approach to an archaeological topic. Please send proposals as an email attachment, in either MS Word or plain text format, to President-elect Janet Levy, at [jelevy@uncc.edu](mailto:jelevy@uncc.edu). Organizers will be informed of the selection no later than August 31, 2007.



## POSITIONS OPEN

**POSITION: ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF ARCHEOLOGY**

**LOCATION: LINCOLN, NEBRASKA**

Historical Society Associate Director of Archeology #54-00327; \$45,344–\$55,456/yr depending on qualifications; Lincoln, Nebraska. Under administrative direction, serve as Nebraska State Archeologist, manages the Nebraska State Historical Society's Archeology Division and Office of the State Archeologists, including coordination of archeology related activities; develops and implements long-range plans including highway archeology programs, publications, collections acquisition and management, and archeology programs; prepares requests for outside funds and administers contract and grant-funded projects; participates in the planning and implementation of projects to include budget and supplementary expenditures; supervises anthropology staff; performs related work as required. Serve on some boards or commissions. Directs archeological research and collections; participates on management team in planning and organizing of agency objectives; writes reports, budgets, unit plans, policy procedure statements, grant proposals; contractual projects; and other related documents relating to the Archeology Division. REQUIREMENTS: Masters degree or higher in Anthropology or archeology, three years of field excavation experience preferably in the Central Plains Region, familiarity with Great Plains prehistory and history, experience with cultural resource management and implementation of related policies, guidelines, and statutes; and experience in management or archeological collections. Must be able to pass background check; Must be able to operate Society vehicles or provide independent transportation; some in-state traveling may be involved with overnight stays. Knowl-

edge of: Archeological theories and applications; historic preservation and public information techniques; Nebraska history; historic reservation standards and practices; personnel rules, regulations, and policies applicable to supervision of staff; and funding and budgeting systems. Expected starting date is late summer/early fall 2007. CLOSING DATE: Open.

**POSITION: SENIOR ARCHEOLOGIST**

**LOCATION: SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

EDAW Inc., a world leader in Landscape Architecture, Planning, and Environmental Services has an immediate opening for a Senior Archeologist in our San Diego office. The position involves oversight of a variety of archaeological, built-environment, ethnographic, and historic preservation projects. Responsibilities include preparing proposals and client presentations, developing new business opportunities, and presenting archaeological findings in reports and publications, and at professional conferences. The successful applicant is expected to be active in professional and trade society activities and to become active in EDaw inter-office collaboration. Skill Requirements: Strategic leader Approachable team player Willingness to serve as "sounding board" for colleagues Commitment to high quality client service Ability to multi-task. Experience Requirements: Seven years of professional experience in cultural resources management. Excellent knowledge of Section 106 consultation Established professional network. Track record of professional presentations and publications. Research interests in western North American prehistory or historical archaeology. Please apply online at [www.edaw.com](http://www.edaw.com). EDaw is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action M/F/V/D employer.



## 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](mailto:lisa.frink@unlv.edu) or [barbara.roth@unlv.edu](mailto:barbara.roth@unlv.edu), or see [http://www.unlv.edu/colleges/Liberal\\_Arts/Anthropology](http://www.unlv.edu/colleges/Liberal_Arts/Anthropology).

### 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](mailto:threecornersconference@yahoo.com).

### OCTOBER 18–19

"The Future of the Past" Conference will be held October 18-19, 2007, at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. Sponsored by SMU's Maguire Center for Ethics and Public Responsibility, the conference will bring together archaeologists, museum professionals, antiquities dealers, art collectors, and others to discuss the ethical complexities of the global trade in antiquities. Keynote speaker: Dr. Donny George Youkhanna, former President of the Iraq State Board of Antiquities and Director General of the Iraq Museum in Baghdad. For more information, contact Natalie Bowers at Southern Methodist University: 214-768-2000, [natalie@smu.edu](mailto:natalie@smu.edu).

➤ CALENDAR, continued on page 60

CALENDAR, from page 59

**OCTOBER 28–31**

2007 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Geology Division (AGD) of the Geological Society of America (GSA) will include a series of technical programs and fieldtrips 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/>.

INSIGHTS, from page 42

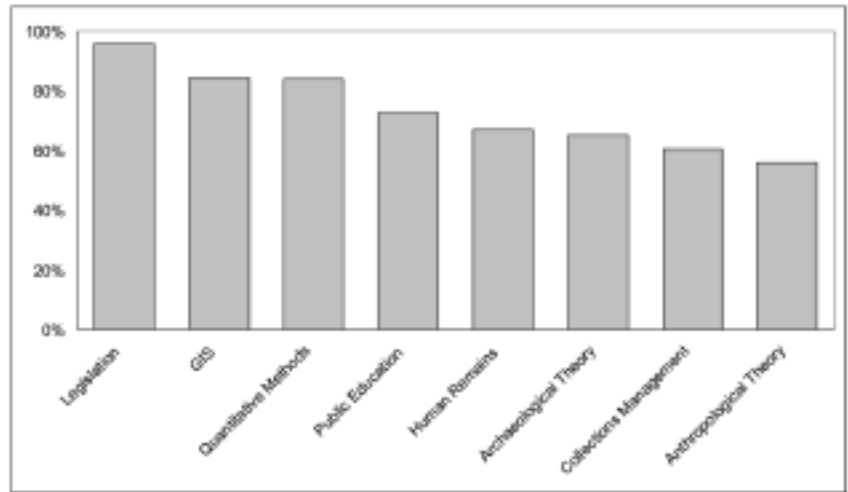


Figure 1: Percentage of positive responses (very important and important) with respect to the skill sets represented in survey questions 5 through 12.

the survey I conducted is a product of my own bias. I encourage others to ask the questions they feel are important and share their results. Engaging in this discussion can only result in positive and productive change in our discipline as a whole, whether we are academics or in the applied branches of archaeology. I would like to extend my thanks to Scott Stull for posting the survey on the ACRA email list and to all of the anonymous survey respondents that took the time out of their busy schedules to respond. They responded with enthusiasm and many thanked me for conducting the survey, proving that my CRM colleagues welcome this dialogue.

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Print Name (as you would like to be formally recognized):

*(For example: Jane Smith, Anywhere University and John Doe, Big CRM Firm)*

- I wish to remain anonymous.

**Return form to:** Attn. Tobi Brimsek  
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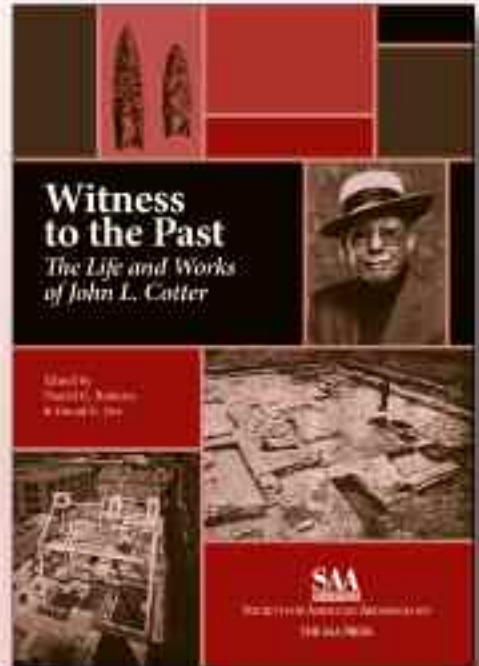
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