

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

Archaeology Services
5198

Mr. H. Evans

From Dean Sullivan

Secretary of Senate

Faculty of Arts

Subject

Date January 22, 1969

Attached are several of the more summative of many documents pertinent to the following motion I wish to place before Senate on February 3, 1969 under the agenda subdivision for Faculty Business, Faculty of Arts.

MOVED

(1) that Senate accept in principle an administrative separation of Archaeology Studies from the Department of Political Science, Sociology, and Anthropology and authorize that Archaeology Studies become an administrative responsibility under the office of the Dean of Arts;

AND

(2) that Senate form an ad hoc committee comprising the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, the Bursar, the Academic Vice-President, and one other Faculty member on Senate whose responsibility will be to see that an equitable and timely separation of Archaeology Studies from PSA is implemented.

In addition to the documents attached here, verbal presentations will be made at the Senate meeting.

D. H. Sullivan

DHS:els

attachments:

Memo. Dec. 11, 1968 to D. Sullivan from R. Carlson, P. Hobler
 Memo. Dec. 16, 1968 to all members of the Faculty of Arts, RB3,
 from Dean Sullivan, subject: SEPARATION
 Memo. Jan. 10, 1969 to all members of Faculty of Arts from Dean
 Sullivan, Referendum Ballot #3 [results]
 Memo. Nov. 8, 1968 to D.H. Sullivan from M. Briemberg, PSA.
 Abstract by R. Carlson and P. Hobler.

TO: D. Sullivan
Dean of Arts

FROM: R. Carlson
P. Hobler

SUBJECT: Separation of Archaeology
from PSA

DATE: Dec. 11, 1968

Archaeology Division

The Archaeology faculty of the PSA Department request the separation of the administration of the Archaeology program from that department. This separation would involve a placement of existing courses, staff, and facilities under a different administrative unit and would imply neither new expenditures nor additions to the present course program. There are sound academic reasons for this request.

Archaeology has been administered since the opening of SFU through the PSA Department. At the onset the implementation of the Archaeology program offered no more than the usual number of problems consistent with the building of any program. With increased enrollments, increased faculty, administrative changes, and particularly with new directions of growth since that time, certain structural and functional problems have arisen which in our opinion can only be solved by separating Archaeology from PSA. Fundamental to these problems are the differences in subject matter, methods, techniques, theory, and field of interest between PSA on the one hand and Archaeology on the other. In addition there exists in PSA a condition of intense conflict which centers around irreconcilable viewpoints relating to procedures, academic standards, and philosophy of education. Mutual academic interests which could under most circumstances promote departmental unity are absent.

Since last summer PSA has been involved in developing a new "integrated school of thought" approach to Political Science, Sociology, and Anthropology in which Archaeology does not fit simply because of the nature of the discipline. Archaeology tends to be empirical and inductive and focuses on man's prehistoric past. As such it offers little data and fewer solutions to problems of contemporary society. Under the previous departmental administrations the present Archaeology program was allowed to develop in its own right. In our opinion the only way to maintain the integrity of the program and meet existing obligations to our students is to have the university provide an administrative situation in which academic decisions concerning Archaeology are made by Archaeologists.

Archaeology offers lower division courses pertinent to the education of students in all three Faculties, and somewhat more specialized upper division courses which draw students from many departments. Few PSA majors other than those who wish to major in Archaeology take these courses. Both the Canada Council and the NRC fund Archaeological research. Our research program concentrates on British Columbia as this region is virtually unknown archaeologically, and is eminently suitable as a teaching laboratory. Three projects are presently in operation in the province.

Our main point remains: Archaeology and PSA are different fields and do not belong in the same department.

Philip M. Hobler
Assistant Professor

Roy L. Carlson
Associate Professor

Memorandum to all members of the
Faculty of Arts

From Dean Sullivan
Date December 16, 1968

R.E.3.

Art Steiner

SEPARATION OF ARCHAEOLOGY FROM PSA

Several months ago Professors Carlson and Hobler approached the Acting President asking for administrative separation from the PSA Department. Shortly after I was elected, the Acting President called together Professor Briemberg, Professor Carlson, Professor Hobler, and myself, at which time an agreement was reached that the Dean would undertake to suggest procedures for the several possibilities inherent in the notion of 'administrative separation'. The procedures for becoming a Department were one matter; internal and external separation with no increased commitment of University resources (other than those already committed to the study of archaeology) were the other procedural possibilities.

After the Acting Vice-President was appointed, he became cognizant of the history of the matter. Professors Carlson and Hobler, as I understand it, have discussed their proposal at length with Professor Haering. The Academic Vice-President has indicated the following: "After studying the documentation I find myself sympathetic with the request by Carlson and Hobler, and I am of the opinion that their proposal is academically sound". Professor Haering has suggested that the matter, when formally stated, should go to the Arts Faculty for approval or disapproval and then back to himself for submission to Senate. I agreed with this procedure.

Several weeks ago Professors Carlson and Hobler presented a paper to PSA concerning 'structural separation of the archaeology program'. Discussions were held in the Department and the following motion was passed and appears as transmitted to the Dean by Professor Briemberg. (attachment #1)

On December 11, I received a formal request from Professors Carlson and Hobler for formal administrative separation from the PSA Department. (attachment #2) The abstract of that request is attached. Documentation is on file in my office and available for any member of the Faculty of Arts wishing further information. Professors Carlson and Hobler have indicated their willingness to elaborate and explain the matter to any interested member of the Faculty. I have requested that Professor Briemberg, Acting Head of the PSA Department, make available all the information pertinent to the discussions of separation of the archaeology program from PSA that have occurred in his Department. That information will hopefully be available in the Dean's Office, and an abstract similar to that of Professors Carlson and Hobler will be circulated by my office if Professor Briemberg so desires.

On December 11 the procedures to be followed in presenting the question of the separation of archaeology studies from PSA were discussed at a special meeting of the Dean's Committee of Faculty of Arts Chairmen and Heads, and it was agreed that the matter should proceed to referendum and then to Senate. A firm understanding that the request of administrative separation, since it is not a request for full Department status, carries with it no obligation by the Faculty of Arts for any increase in support, budgetary or otherwise, beyond those resources now committed to archaeology studies. My understanding is that archaeology studies will become an administrative subdivision under the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, if final authorization for administrative separation passes Senate and is implemented.

I urge all members of the Faculty to study carefully the documentation and proposals concerning the separation of archaeology studies from PSA. Several copies of the documents will be available from the Dean's Secretary. Anyone wishing explanation or elaboration should consult the parties involved.

THE REFERENDUM BALLOT ON THE SEPARATION OF ARCHAEOLOGY FROM PSA SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF ARTS NO LATER THAN 4:00 P.M. JANUARY 9, 1969. LET ME REMIND YOU TO PUT YOUR BALLOT IN THE COIN ENVELOPE ATTACHED, SEAL IT, AND THEN PLACE THAT ENVELOPE WITHIN THE OTHER ENVELOPE (ATTACHED) ADDRESSED TO THE DEAN, ON WHICH ENVELOPE YOU WILL WRITE YOUR NAME.

DHS:cg

FACULTY OF ARTS

MEMORANDUM

Arch. Sullivan

To All members of Faculty
of Arts

From Dean Sullivan

Subject Referendum Ballot #3

Date January 10, 1969

Proposal: *That Archaeology Studies become
administratively separate from
the PSA Department.*

The Returning Officer and scrutineering committee reports that the result of the above referendum ballot is as follows:

Yes	78
No	13
Abstain	12
Total valid ballots	<hr/> 103
Spoiled	6

DHS:els

SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

MEMORANDUM

Arch. Seminar

To	D. H. Sullivan, Dean, Faculty of Arts	From	Mordecai Briemberg, Chairman, P.S.A. Department
Subject	P.S.A. Curriculum and Archaeology	Date	8th November, 1968.

14733-PO

Pursuant to my earlier memorandum on the subject of the Department's curriculum and the place of archaeology: at a Faculty meeting on 29th October, 1968 the following motion was passed:-

"That the Department shall focus on recent and contemporary world society but that it shall maintain and expand its interest in cultural history, cultural pre-history and cultural evolution for the purpose of illuminating a general body of theory on the development of human society.

"That to this end the Department support the course additions put forward in the Knight report.

"That given this general statement of direction the archaeologists now in the Department are asked to make their own decisions regarding the future context of their work."

14 in favour
0 opposed
1 abstention

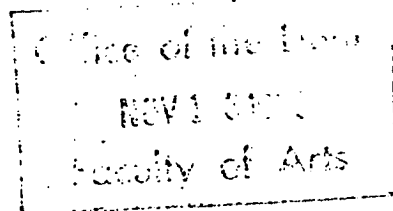
At a meeting of the P.S.A. Students Union on Saturday, 2nd November, 1968 the following motion was passed:-

"It was resolved that the P.S.A. students concurred with the spirit of Professor Aberle's motion (Faculty plenum, 29th October, 1968 meeting)."

You may, thus, take this motion as an expression of Departmental policy. In case of any ambiguities about the third paragraph of the motion, may I add that it was so worded so that the Department qua department would neither express approval nor disapproval regarding the attempt to establish a separate department of archaeology. Rather it would be left to the discretion of individual members of the Department to express their views in the Faculty of Arts should this contingency situation arise. If you wish further information I should be pleased to provide it.

Mordecai Briemberg

MB/aw



Rich Swain

ABSTRACT

The divergence in subject matter, method, techniques and theory between Political Science, Sociology, and Anthropology (P.S.A.) on the one hand and Archaeology on the other, which is in keeping with current trends in the Social Sciences, strongly indicates that these two fields should be separated structurally at the departmental level. Simon Fraser University has an established archaeological program related particularly to the needs of the province.

R. CARLSON, P. HOBLER.

December, 1968

Arch. Science

The Field of Archaeology

Archaeology is the science of human prehistory. It is the organized body of knowledge which refers to man's prehistoric past. It differs significantly from the field conventionally described as History in that it is history reconstructed from archaeological and ethnological facts rather than from a written record of events. As such its data, methods and techniques are significantly different. Those parts of traditional ethnography concerned with material culture belong with archaeology as archaeologists are the only scholars today who are concerned with the material culture of preliterate peoples. Archaeology reconstructs not only the particular history of particular people but also general world prehistory. Already in Canada there are precedents for the above conception of Archaeology such as in the National Museum with its Division of Human History rather than division of Anthropology as is common in Museums of the United States, and at the University of Calgary where this conception of Archaeology is implicit in the calendar of courses in its Department of Archaeology. Both the National Research Council and the Canada Council recognize Archaeology as a separate discipline. The formation of the Society for Canadian Archaeology in 1967 is another indicator of growth and specialization of the field. Archaeology has been considered as part of Anthropology in the United States, but a structural division between Archaeology and Anthropology already has precedents in Canada

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and in our opinion such a division is long overdue in the American Universities. Historically archaeology has been both an independent field and one interrelated with a number of other fields. It originated in the eighteenth century or earlier as independent antiquarianism. In the early 19th century links with scientific geology were established as the two fields developed in perspective and method. In much of Europe, China and the Soviet Union the ties between modern prehistoric archaeology and geology have been maintained to the mutual benefit of each. Other ties were early established between the interests of the archaeologist and the classical scholar. In North America today there are ties between archaeology and history in the sub-field of historic archaeology. The point is that the formal outlines of academic disciplines are never fixed. Fields develop and interests change. Some fields converge toward one another (such as anthropology and sociology) and other fields diverge away from one another (such as anthropology and archaeology). If we are to keep abreast of current trends the division between Archaeology and Anthropology must be recognized and planned for in an increasing number of universities.

Anthropology arose as a discipline partly in response to the penetration of Euro-American culture into the unknown corners of the world and focussed on the study of the culture of non-western peoples. A major question which Anthropology once asked was "Where do these peoples and cultures fit in history?" As such Archaeology was

Arvid Sjostrand

legitimately part of Anthropology. Today, Anthropology no longer attempts to answer this question. Archaeology has developed an increasingly specialized body of techniques and methods for answering this and related questions. The long range forecast* is that in the future Anthropology will focus even more on non-historical problems such as those related to the integration of large scale social systems, on issues of social and cultural planning, planning in newly developed countries, and on problems of underdevelopment. Anthropology is converging toward Sociology, Political Science, and Economics and problems of the modern world whereas Archaeology is diverging from Anthropology even more than in the past toward the historical and natural sciences. Mental health, medical anthropology, and urban studies and planning are now legitimate concerns of Anthropologists and have little relationship with Archaeology. The P.S.A. Department's interests are in keeping with the modern convergence of Political Science, Sociology, and Anthropology, but bear little relationship to the areas of interest of Archaeology or to the education which Archaeology students at this university receive. To not recognize the divergence of Archaeology from P.S.A. in terms of academic goals and areas of interest merely perpetuates a system of organizing knowledge which is no longer structurally or functionally viable. There is no going back.

*See Frantz, C. "The Current Milieu and the Immediate Future of U.S. Anthropology." Fellow Newsletter, American Anthropological Association, Vol. 9, No. 5, May, 1968.

Arch. Science

Archaeology has diverged consistently over the last twenty years toward the hard sciences. The accumulation of archaeological facts and the discoveries of the patterns of interrelatedness of these facts is to a large extent the result of the application of techniques developed in the hard sciences to the problem of predicting man's prehistoric past. Radiocarbon and potassium-argon dating, statistics and computer programming, a variety of pedological and palynological analyses, and studies in mammalian osteology are some of the areas with which the modern archaeologist must have a broad familiarity even though his primary specialty remains the recognition and analysis of cultural remains. Knowledge in these fields is necessary as it is the archaeologist who directs the investigation of prehistoric sites, collects non-cultural as well as cultural data from these sites, and integrates both the cultural and non-cultural material into a meaningful chapter of the prehistory of that part of the globe in which he is working. Archaeology is characterized by empiricism and induction. Archaeology offers little data and fewer solutions to problems of contemporary social issues.

The goal of the Archaeology program at Simon Fraser University is the education of students in terms of current ideas regarding man's prehistoric past and how such ideas may be evaluated in terms of scientific method. This goal is best accomplished in our opinion by offering courses pertinent to the general education of all students in the faculties of Arts, Science, and Education on the lower division level and by the presentation of somewhat more advanced courses on the upper division and graduate levels for students specializing in Archaeology and related fields. Such students are expected to be broadly educated and are encouraged

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to explore a variety of courses in the humanities and sciences as these relate to their major interests. This broad interdisciplinary program is necessary as Archaeology itself has one foot in the humanities and the other in the natural sciences and as such students must be educated in these two areas of knowledge. Courses of particular value to the Archaeology student are offered in the departments of History, Geography, Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry, and Physics as well as some in P.S.A.

The Present Archaeology Program at S.F.U.

History: Archaeology has been administered since the beginning of S.F.U. in 1965 through the Department of Political Science, Sociology, and Anthropology. At the onset the implementation of the Archaeology program offered no more than the usual number of problems consistent with the building of any program. With increased enrollments, increased faculty, administrative changes, and new directions of growth of PSA, certain structural and functional problems have arisen which can only be solved by separating Archaeology from PSA. Certain of these problems stem from the lack of perception of the difference between British and American Anthropology in setting up the P.S.A. Department. The demand for Archaeology courses by students and majors was not anticipated either. The course program in Archaeology was not started until Fall Semester, 1966 as the senior archaeologist was conducting field research in Africa. The first Archaeology course, PSA 272, Old World Prehistory, was first offered in Fall Semester, 1966 with an enrollment of 58 students. The following semester the succeeding course, P.S.A. 273 New World Prehistory, had an enrollment of 153 students. The enrollment figures for these courses

Arca Section

have steadily grown with 174 and 215 in the academic year 1967-68.

These lower division courses are designed for both the general student in Arts, Science, and Education wishing to obtain a general liberal arts background, and to provide the specialist with the necessary pre-requisites for more advanced courses. Enrollment in upper division courses have ranged from 9 to 55. We have attempted to keep these numbers small, but student pressure and our ethical responsibility to students has been forcing increased enrollments. There are a known 26 students who wish to major in the field.

Present Facilities: The division of Archaeology maintains an archaeological laboratory which in addition to serving as a research and teaching laboratory for advanced students houses the archaeological and ethnographic collections of the university. Additional space for a display area (museum) where those items related to the lower division teaching program can be viewed has already been provided for upon completion of construction phase III of the university. Basic field and laboratory equipment, a photographic dark room, and one field vehicle (a land rover) are already on hand.

Research Program: Modern archaeological programs in universities require a combined teaching and research program on the undergraduate level. Teaching and research are in our opinion complementary rather than exclusive aspects of educating students in which teaching is of primary importance. The following four programs are currently in operation:

Arch Seminars

- (1) Analysis of the Paleolithic (Old Stone Age) materials excavated in North Africa. This project is combined with the teaching program for advanced students in giving them experience with Old World Paleolithic materials. There is no other institution in Canada which can offer this program. These specimens are also available for legitimate use by students in other faculties, i.e. an Education student recently made casts of specimens for use as teaching aids in Junior High School classes.
- (2) An Archaeological survey of Dean Channel and the Bella Coola Valley was carried out this last summer as a preliminary to an extensive excavation project in that area.
- (3) An Archaeological survey and the excavation of one site in the vicinity of Lilloet was completed in August, 1968.
- (4) An Archaeological field school for training students was held this last summer in the Gulf Islands.

The last three projects above are aimed primarily at student involvement and also provide new knowledge of the prehistoric cultures of British Columbia.

Present Faculty: Two archaeologists are on the Faculty.

R.L. Carlson joined the faculty in May, 1966.

P.M. Hobler joined in September, 1967. A potential appointee, H. Alexander who specializes in areas and topics not covered by the present faculty has been interviewed and has indicated his willingness to come to this University.

Arct Swain

Present Course Program: There are presently 20 courses in the Archaeology course program. Eight of these courses are specific Archaeology courses (PSA 272-3, 273-3, 372-5, 473-5, 881-5, 883-5, 896-5). Twelve of these courses (PSA 433-5, 434-5, 435-2, 493-5, 375-5, 376-5, 891-5, 892-5, 897-5, 898, 899) have open ended course numbers under which various things are taught such as Honours Reading and Methods of Enquiry. The Archaeologists have used these numbers to teach Archaeological subjects and other members of the department have used them to teach other subjects.

Archaeology in British Columbia

British Columbia is one of the least known archaeological areas of native North America even though its aboriginal cultures were distinctive and archaeological sites are in abundance. Part of this lack of knowledge is the result of the weak development of Archaeology in the universities of this province. The University of British Columbia has one part-time lecturer in Archaeology and has maintained this single appointment for almost the last twenty years. The University of Victoria has at present one Assistant Professor specializing in local Archaeology. The greater portion of the province is little known archaeologically, but what research has been done strongly indicates that it is an area eminently suitable both for increasing our knowledge about man's past and for teaching students those techniques of field research applicable to any area.