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Editor: Ross T. Christensen

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Published approximately every six weeks by THE UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. The purpose of the Newsletter is to disseminate knowledge of recent archaeological discoveries bearing on the Latter-day Saint scriptures; also of the archaeological activities and viewpoints of the Society and its members. Subscription by membership in the Society: three dollars per year; or Life Membership, fifty dollars. (Membership also includes subscription to other publications of the Society and of the BYU Department of Archaeology.)

66.0 TWELFTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM. One hundred and fifty-seven persons, including 122 UAS members, signed the register at the Twelfth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, held on the BYU campus, April 2, 1960. This is believed to be the largest attendance in the history of the symposia, except for those years when they were presented as a feature of the annual BYU Leadership Week.

Nine general officers were in attendance. Ten papers were presented, most of them by general officers. Welby W. Ricks, UAS vice-president, was general chairman. Otto Done, Society president, and Franklin S. Harris, Jr., former president, were both excused because of emergency business.

The annual event was jointly sponsored by the UAS and the BYU Department of Archaeology, with the Society's Campus Chapter cooperating. A number of students assisted in various capacities, including Ray T. Matheny, M. Harvey Taylor, and Dorothy Louise DeWitt, chapter officers (see below, 66.4), as well as Kristine Hansen, Carl Hugh Jones, Stephen Marsh, Nancy Robinson, and others. Dee F. Green, now a graduate student in anthropology at Tulane University (Newsletter, 64.3), also helped with preparations prior to his departure in January. Mrs. Mildred H. Makin, assistant to the UAS general secretary-treasurer, was in charge of gate receipts.

Some of the papers presented before the symposium are abstracted below, while others will be published in subsequent issues. The following papers were presented:

66.00 Recent Discoveries Relative to the Book of Abraham. By James R. Clark, assistant professor of religion at BYU and author of The Story of the Pearl of Great Price. Since it is planned to report Dr. Clark's paper in a later issue of the Newsletter, it is not abstracted here.

66.01 The Archaeology of Christian Baptism. By Eldin Ricks, assistant professor of religion at BYU and author of Book of Mormon Commentary. The editor also plans to cover Professor Ricks' paper in a

future Newsletter; it is not, therefore, abstracted here.

66.02 Certain Art Symbols of the Old and New Worlds. By Thomas Stuart Ferguson, founder and president of the New World Archaeological Foundation. Mr. Ferguson's illustrated lecture was based upon his recent work, One Fold and One Shepherd (San Francisco: Books of California, 1958. 405 pp. \$6). Since the book is readily available in libraries and book stores, the lecture is not reproduced here.

66.03 Mexico City College and Its Archaeological Explorations in Southern Mexico. By Maj. Joseph E. Vincent, founder and former director of Mexico City College's Center of Regional Studies at Oaxaca, southern Mexico.

Mexico City College was founded in 1940 by two public-minded American educators, Drs. Paul V. Murray and Henry Caine. In due time an anthropology department was established, the staff of which included such important men as Robert Barlow, Pedro Armillas, and Ignacio Bernal.

The earliest archaeological field work of the new department was in the Valley of Mexico itself, but by 1952, under the leadership of Dr. Bernal, interest had shifted to the origins and history of the ancient Mixtec people, and exploratory work had begun in the Mixteca Alta (Mixtec highlands, located between Puebla and Oaxaca).

The Mixtec people, still one of the most numerous of the Indian peoples of Mexico, was anciently in contact with the Aztecs and Toltecs on the north and with the Zapotecs on the south. Under pressure from their aggressive northern neighbors, they gradually crowded the Zapotecs southward into areas not previously occupied by the latter. The Mixtecs possessed an amazing proficiency in ceramics, goldsmithing, and lapidary work. Numerous problems are connected with their origin, racial and cultural identity, relationships with neighboring peoples, and occupation dates of the great ruins at Monte Albán, Mitla, and other places.

Work at Monte Albán included the uncovering of Tomb 172, the only tomb reconstructed in such a way



Early Zapotec figure from a tomb in the Oaxaca valley. Photograph by Otto Done.

that its contents may be viewed by visitors through a glass pane. Mexico City College has in fact consistently followed the practice of consolidating and reconstructing excavated ruins so as to preserve them for posterity, also of adequately reporting their finds. Consequently, it has maintained a high prestige with the Mexican government.

During one of his many exploratory trips Dr. Bernal was intrigued by the old mounds that Bandalier had called Gui-y-Baa in 1884. Renamed Yagul, they have become a permanent excavation project of MCC up to the present and will doubtlessly continue to be for many years to come. John Paddock, a former student of Dr. Bernal, has taken a leading part in their investigation.

Yagul is located between the well-known tourist landmarks, Mitla and Monte Albán (Newsletter, 28. 52

and 28. 53). It was chosen in part because of the light that its excavation could be expected to shed on those two important centers, also because its archaeological record should reflect the replacement of the Zapotecs by the Mixtecs encroaching from the north. Yagul itself was not a large or important city. For this very reason it was chosen for continuing excavations, since it would thereby be possible, it was believed, to come to know the whole process of civilizational development at a single city in a manner which would not be possible--considering available resources--at such tremendous centers as Monte Albán and Teotihuacán (Newsletter, 28. 50).

In the meantime, the lecturer and Mrs. Vincent were sent to Oaxaca by MCC as faculty members and commissioned to open up a southern extension of the college to be known as the Centro de Estudios Regionales (Center of Regional Studies; see Newsletter, 43. 70). This center was designed in part as a base for archaeological field operations in the area. It was completed in time to serve as the meeting place of the Seventh Roundtable of the Mexican Society of Anthropology, held in September, 1957 (Newsletter, 46. 1). It now appears, however, that the center in Oaxaca City will be closed and activities shifted to a new location at the Frissell Museum in the village of Mitla, recently acquired by MCC.

What is the relationship of the early peoples of the Oaxaca area to those described in the Book of Mormon? Since MCC is a non-sectarian institution this question has never concerned its scholars, except a very few of the LDS faith. Many times, Mormon missionaries have told their investigators that such late-period ruins as Monte Albán (periods III-V), Yagul, and Mitla were built by the Nephites and that the archaeologists would confirm this. Both claims are untrue. However, the earliest periods of the area, Monte Albán I and II, although as yet little known, are of Preclassic (i. e. Book of Mormon-period) date. One may think of these earlier peoples as Jaredites or Nephites, but if so it must be on the basis of faith, not archaeology, for so far there is no explicit evidence that Book of Mormon peoples occupied the area.

(The Newsletter has repeatedly stressed the necessity in comparing the claims of the Nephite scripture with the archaeological record, of properly equating the two bodies of evidence as to time and place. See e. g. 22. 00. Although arbitrary correspondences are thus far lacking in the discovered archaeological remains of the Oaxaca area, still in such over-all characteristics as time, place, and civilizational attainment, the early peoples of Periods I and II do meet the Book of Mormon requirements. Most of the ancient ruins now standing at sites in this region are of post-Book of Mormon

date, however, and should not be referred to as "Nephite" structures. For fuller information on this region refer to the series published by Mexico City College, Mesoamerican Notes, No. 4, on excavations at Yagul, is reviewed with some Book of Mormon implications in the Newsletter, 38. 1. For related matters see Newsletter, 47. 01 and 47. 2. --Ed.)

66. 04 The Ancient Use of Metals and the Book of Mormon. By Franklin S. Harris, Jr., professor of physics at the University of Utah, past president of the UAS, and author of The Book of Mormon Message and Evidences. Since Dr. Harris was unavoidably called away on short notice, it was not possible to present his paper at the symposium. It is hoped, however, that it can be published at a later date.

The following two topics (66. 05 and 66. 06) were presented in lieu of Dr. Harris's paper.

In 1951 Dr. Harris read a paper before the Society's Fifth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures entitled, "Iron in Ancient America" (briefly abstracted in the Newsletter, 4. 5). In 1953 his above-mentioned book was published (Newsletter, 15. 4). Chapter 10, pp. 95-105, is entitled, "Ancient Records on Metal Plates." In 1957 Dr. Harris published "Others Kept Records on Metal Plates, Too," in The Instructor (Vol. 92, No. 10, pp. 318-320 and inside of back cover), a magazine of the Deseret Sunday School Union. Reprints were distributed to UAS members at that time (Newsletter, 46. 20). A few copies are still available from the general secretary-treasurer as listed among the Society's free past publications (see below, 66. 3). See also the following on ancient New World metals: Newsletter, 24. 02 and 45. 03; UAS Bulletin 5, pp. 1-15. --Ed.

66. 05 On the Kinderhook Plates and the Newark Holy Stone. By Welby W. Ricks, member of the 1958 archaeological expedition of BYU in charge of obtaining the mold of the Lehi Tree-of-Life Stone. Mr. Ricks has carried on research during the past eight years on examples of Hebrew-like and Phoenician-like scripts found in eastern United States and elsewhere. His researches have previously been reported at meetings of the Campus Chapter and at the Seventh Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures, held in 1953 (Newsletter, 11. 50 and 13. 02).

66. 06 NWAF Excavations at Chiapa de Corzo, Southern Mexico. By Bruce W. Warren, former editor of the UAS Newsletter and staff archaeologist with the New World Archaeological Foundation. Mr. Warren first went to work for the NWAF in October, 1954 (Newsletter, 30. 8). Since then he has explored many ruins in southern Mexico. Since 1957 he has concentrated on the analysis of the tremendous potsherd collection which the Foundation has obtained, largely from its

excavations at Chiapa de Corzo. It is hoped that Mr. Warren's contribution at the symposium can be published in the Newsletter in the near future.

66. 07 The Growing Evidence for the Location of Key Book-of-Mormon Sites. By M. Wells Jakeman, founder of the Department of Archaeology at BYU and of the University Archaeological Society and author of The Origins and History of the Mayas. Since Dr. Jakeman's studies and discoveries in the field of Book of Mormon site-identifications have been referred to many times in the Newsletter (see especially 22. 00 and 40. 0), and since his exhaustive publication on this subject is now nearing completion, his symposium discussion is not abstracted here.

66. 08 A View on the Location of Cumorah. By Sidney B. Sperry, director of graduate studies in religion at BYU, Honorary Member of the UAS, and author of Our Book of Mormon. Dr. Sperry was trained in Old Testament languages and literature at the University of Chicago and in the Holy Land and has written extensively on scriptural subjects, particularly in the fields of the Old Testament and the Book of Mormon.

His recent studies in the latter field have convinced him that a careful examination of the "Limited Tehuantepec" theory of Book of Mormon geography is necessary. Those who still maintain the "general New World" theory, thus placing the hill Cumorah--where the final battles of both the Jaredites and the Nephites were fought--in western New York state, will be hard-pressed to sustain their views, in the light of certain passages which have lately come to his attention (Mosiah 8:8-11; Mormon 6:6; 8:2; Ether 7:6; 9:3, 31; 10:20-21; 14:5-6; 15:11). (No question is raised, of course, as to the finding of the plates by Joseph Smith in 1823 in the hill near Palmyra, New York, since called the "hill Cumorah.")

66. 09 The Archaeology of the Scriptures as a Field of Study for Latter-day Saints. A panel discussion featuring Dr. Sperry and Dr. Ross T. Christensen, with Vice-President Ricks as moderator.

Dr. Sperry approached the subject from the point of view of the biblical-Near Eastern field, for which his training and experience qualify him to speak. Included in his background is a year of study at the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem, during which he visited important archaeological excavations then in progress.

Dr. Christensen's comments, entitled "Let George Do It," were intended, he stated, as an appendix to his essay, "On the Study of Archaeology by Latter-day Saints," which appeared last January in Newsletter 64. The following statement is based on his extemporaneous remarks at the symposium.

In the essay, under the topic heading, "Fallacious

Notions Concerning Book-of-Mormon Archaeology" (64. 02), various stereotyped objections to Latter-day Saints' engaging in the study are listed and considered. An additional objection which seems of late years to be coming into increasing popularity in some quarters is the notion that non-Mormon scholars should be saddled with the archaeological investigation of Book of Mormon claims. Lazy and timid Latter-day Saints salve their conscience with the excuse, "Let George do it." Let non-Latter-day Saint archaeologists, who for the most part neither know what is in the Book nor care and who would, moreover, be shocked at the thought of lending any conscious support to the Mormon position--let the scholars of the world bear the burden that rightfully belongs to us. The truth is that if we "let George do it" the task will never be accomplished.

"But," say the friends of George, "LDS students of the subject are not capable of the objective, impartial scholarship which is essential in order for the investigation to be truly scientific. They enter upon their task with strong religious preconceptions which make their conclusions invalid."

Are we to infer from this that non-LDS scholars are free from bias and preconceptions when it comes to investigating Book of Mormon claims and are therefore qualified to do for us what our own religious enthusiasm prevents us from doing for ourselves? Anyone who thinks so is unacquainted with the true situation.

Non-LDS archaeologists and anthropologists of my acquaintance include some of the greatest minds of modern times. Many of them are of the highest caliber of scientific competency. But this fact in itself does not qualify them as Book of Mormon archaeologists; they fall short on three counts: ignorance, prejudice, and apathy.

(1) Ignorance. In the first place most of these scholars simply do not know what is in the Book of Mormon. In fact, so little is known about this extremely complex work that it is usually thought to be a version of the Lost Ten Tribes theory of American Indian origins! (Cf. Victor W. Von Hagen, The Aztec: Man and Tribe, p. 29; reviewed in the Newsletter, 65. 2)

(2) Prejudice. Not only are non-LDS archaeologists ill-informed as to the contents of the Book of Mormon, but as a rule they have a mental block which prevents them even from considering it. Most scientists in this field tend to be atheistic or at least agnostic. With such a negative frame of mind they may not be able even to admit the possibility of the miraculous element with which the Book is so heavily fraught. In other words, since they already know the verdict ahead of time--the Book is a fraud--they cannot even take the first step in the investigation, that of setting up a

positive hypothesis. Such a student is evidently no less prejudiced than a Latter-day Saint and no better qualified to undertake the investigation in question--in fact with such a strong negative bias may not be qualified at all.

(3) Apathy. Finally, the non-LDS scholar as a rule has no genuine concern with the Book of Mormon--doesn't want to investigate it himself or even have his name connected with such an undertaking. The experiences of the past decade have made us suspect that some who appear to be concerned are not really interested in testing Mormon claims but only in spending the research funds which LDS munificence makes available.

LDS archaeologists, on the other hand, are trained in the necessary fields, are acquainted with the historical or archaeological claims of the Book, and are eager to put them to the scientific test. They are at least as objective as their non-LDS colleagues and certainly better informed than those who fasten the Ten-Tribes label upon them. ~~Anyone~~ who thinks LDS archaeologists incapable of scientific objectivity because of religious interest apparently has not examined the publications issued on the BYU campus.

The archaeological study of the Book of Mormon is a task that belongs primarily to Latter-day Saints, NOT to somebody else. Mormons are the only ones who can do the job, and no one else wants it. If we leave it to others, progress will be delayed by perhaps a century, and Latter-day Saints will discover to their shame that they have neglected a weighty matter--that they were too slow-witted and timid to take part in a great unfolding of light and truth in these momentous times.

Let George do it? Not if you want someone who knows what he is about--and cares.

Let George do it? Not if you want the job tackled within the next 100 years.

Let George do it? Not if you want the job done at all!

For the sake of the multitudes to whom this investigation is of crucial significance, DON'T ASK GEORGE TO DO IT.

(For additional discussions in this same vein see Newsletter, 33. 2, 34. 6, 35. 1, 54. 4, and 57. 5. --Ed.)

66.1 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS INCORPORATION. A proposal to incorporate the UAS as a non-profit organization was among the matters discussed at a meeting of the Society's Executive Committee, held Saturday evening, April 2, following the Twelfth Annual Symposium on the Archaeology of the Scriptures (see above).

Eight committee members deliberated, with Welby W. Ricks of Provo, UAS vice-president, as chairman.

Six additional members living as far away as Hamburg, Germany, had submitted their written opinions in response to previously circulated agenda, and these were read at appropriate points as the meeting progressed. Society president Otto Done of Tucson, Arizona, and Franklin S. Harris, Jr., former president, were excused because of emergency business. The committee now numbers 21 members.

The meeting began at 5:45 p. m., shortly after the Symposium had ended, and continued until nearly midnight, with time taken out for committee members to attend the Priesthood meeting of the LDS General Conference being broadcast in the George Albert Smith Fieldhouse.

66.10 Symposium Workers Commended. The Executive Committee voted by acclamation to commend Mr. Ricks and those who assisted him for their able presentation earlier the same day of the annual symposium (names listed above, 66.0).

66.11 Membership Report. The first formal membership report to be presented before the committee since September 20, 1958 (Newsletter, 53.1), showed an increase of 243 members, or 43.6%, during that period. Total membership was reported at 800, including 24 Life Members.

66.12 Financial Report. The financial report showed an income during the same period of \$3,286.37 from membership fees alone. Sales of publications earned the Society \$1,242.59. \$839.50 resulted from 83 separate contributions to the Research Fund. One loyal member contributed \$350 to assist in the Society's publication program.

The largest category of expenditure during this period was the Society's publication program (Newsletter, Special Publications, etc.). \$3,830.81 were spent for this purpose, including \$1,775.00 for printing Dr. M. Wells Jakeman's monograph on the Lehi Tree-of-Life Stone (Stela 5, Izapa, Special Publications, No. 2). Other important items were the purchase of subscriptions to The Biblical Archaeologist, wages for secretarial assistance, and 1958 expedition expenses (processing specimens, preparing exhibits, etc.).

66.13 Report on Distribution of Publications. The committee heard a report on the distribution of Society publications, recent promotional efforts, and related matters. Since its founding in 1949, the Society has distributed about 42,300 copies of its own publications. These include 74 separate publications as follows: UAS Newsletter, the first 65 issues, about 32,400 copies; the Bulletin, 5 issues, about 6,600 copies; the Miscellaneous Papers (which replaced the Bulletin in 1956), one issue, about 700 copies; the Special Publications, three issues, about 2,600 copies.

The UAS has also served as the agency for distributing the publications of the BYU Department of Archaeology. These total about 1,000 copies, including three issues of the Brigham Young University Publications in Archaeology and Early History and a departmental handbook.

Of the above approximately 43,300 copies of publications, the printing of only about 4,000 has been paid for by Brigham Young University: the four departmental publications and the first three issues of the Bulletin. The entire remainder of the printing cost has been assumed by the UAS.

The above figures do not include 52 reprints and three magazines which are occasionally sent to members upon request. Nor do they include The Biblical Archaeologist, a popular quarterly published by the American Schools of Oriental Research of New Haven, Connecticut, subscriptions to which have been purchased by the Society for its members since 1949. The Society now distributes about 10,000 copies of publications of all kinds per year, largely to its members.

A complete list of 140 past publications, including the reprints, is regularly sent to all new members upon receipt of their applications (see Newsletter, 49.1; below, 66.3). All are free upon request to UAS members (annual limit, five) except eight items, for which sale prices—with reduced prices for Society members—are indicated. The title of the five-page list is, "Publications Available from the Department of Archaeology, Brigham Young University."

66.14 Appointment of Society Officers. The Executive Committee voted to retain in office the present general editor, M. Wells Jakeman, and the present general secretary-treasurer, Ross T. Christensen. (According to the UAS constitution, the above two administrative officers are appointed by the Executive Committee, while the president and vice-president are elected triennially; see Newsletter, 37.03, 61.0.)

The Executive Committee also reappointed the following members of the Society's Publications Committee: Dr. Jakeman (chairman), Wilfrid C. Bailey, Alfred L. Bush, Dr. Christensen, Dee F. Green, and Clark S. Knowlton.

66.15 Appointment of Chapter Director. Virgil V. Peterson, who in September had been named director pro tem. of the Salt Lake Chapter of the UAS (Newsletter, 62.3), was confirmed in the office by vote of the Executive Committee. (For a report on the Salt Lake Chapter, see below, 66.5.)

66.16 Proposed Incorporation Discussed. A recent proposal to incorporate the UAS as a non-profit organization, so that in the future it would be legally able to take possession of sizeable gifts and bequests,

such as that from Mrs. Zella Lichfield Roberts, now held by BYU (Newsletter, 65. 1), was discussed at length. It was agreed to take steps in the direction of incorporation, the final decision, however, to be made later by the Society as a whole.

66. 2 **NEW LIFE MEMBERS AND RESEARCH PATRONS.** Three new Life Members and 22 new and continuing Research Patrons have been entered on the official records of the Society since the last listing in the Newsletter (63. 4).

Mrs. Allie W. Clark of Provo, Robert G. Harding of Bountiful, Utah, and Mrs. Illa W. Atwood of Corvallis, Oregon, have become Life Members.

Curt H. Seemann of Hamburg, Germany, has become a Research Patron for the year ending June 30, 1960.

The following have become Research Patrons for the year ending December 31, 1960: Howard Barker, Francis W. Kirkham, Enid L. Pollei, D. O. Rawson, and Estel L. Wright of Salt Lake City; Eldin Ricks, Welby W. Ricks, and Sidney B. Sperry of Provo; Ross T. Christensen of Orem, Utah; Royd C. Stocks of Ogden, Utah; E. L. Winn of Kenilworth, Utah; Warren E. Wright of Idaho Falls, Idaho; Janice N. McAuliffe and F. Mary McAuliffe of Long Beach, California; J. Clifford Johnson of Marysville, California; Dalphine Tidwell of Port Angeles, Washington; Murray C. Udy of Niagra Falls, New York; Orville W. Matheny of Calgary, Alberta, Canada; and Bruce W. Warren of Textla Gutiérrez, Mexico.

Research Patrons for a ten-year period ending December 31, 1969, are Franklin S. Harris, Jr., and Virgil V. Peterson of Salt Lake City.

The distinction of becoming a Research Patron may be obtained by contributing \$10.00 or more per year--in addition to regular membership dues--to the Society's Research Fund. Life Membership is available for a fee of \$50.

66. 3 **NEWS ON UAS PUBLICATIONS.** Several changes have occurred in sale prices, etc., of UAS publications which members should note on their copies of "Publications Available from the Department of Archaeology, Brigham Young University." This brochure was distributed to all Society members in May, 1958, as a supplement to Newsletter 49 and has since been distributed separately to all new members upon receipt of their dues (see above, 66. 13).

66. 30 **New Sale Prices.** UAS Special Publications, No. 2 (Stela 5, Izapa, Chiapas, Mexico: A Major Archaeological Discovery of the New World, by M. Wells Jakeman), which was first distributed to Society members in April, 1959, is no longer avail-

able free of cost to new members. Effective immediately, a single copy will be sold to new members--on request only--for \$1. The \$2 price for non-members of the Society--or for extra copies to members--continues without change.

No. 4 of the Bulletin of the University Archaeological Society, which was the original publication (1953) on the Tree of Life theme, now sells as follows: a single copy free upon request to UAS members who have not previously received a copy free or at a reduced price; price to non-members or for extra copies to members, \$1.

66. 31 **Newsletter Out of Print.** No. 45 of the UAS Newsletter, November 7, 1957, which is the Dead Sea Scrolls anniversary issue, is now out of print. The general secretary-treasurer regrets that no more copies are available.

66. 32 **Pamphlet Added to Free List.** Eleven copies of "Do You Know What the Dead Sea Scrolls Are?" (n. d. 17 pp.) by Einar C. Erickson, have been received by courtesy of the author. A copy may be obtained, while they last, as one of the free past publications available to UAS members.

Mr. Erickson is the author of an article in the Newsletter, 45. 02, entitled "Pre-Christian Christianity." He is a keenly interested amateur student of the scrolls, having delivered over 200 illustrated lectures on the subject before audiences in the western United States. A contributing affiliate of the BYU Department of Archaeology, Mr. Erickson is at present completing requirements for the doctorate degree in geology at the University of Arizona.

66. 33 **Policy on Free Publications Liberalized.** The above-mentioned list of past publications available to UAS members indicates that a maximum of three of the 140 titles (except those with sale prices indicated) are available to members per year. This policy has now been liberalized. A maximum of five such publications per year will be mailed free of charge to UAS members upon request.

Members should note that this free-publications privilege is not retroactive or cumulative; that is, it pertains only to the year of membership currently in effect or to any years which might have been purchased in advance (Newsletter, 50. 4).

66. 4 **CAMPUS CHAPTER REORGANIZES.** On March 30, 1960, the Campus Chapter of the UAS reorganized, with the following officers: M. Harvey Taylor of Colonia Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico, president; Ray T. Matheny of Los Angeles, honorary president; Dorothy Louise DeWitt of Jacksonville, Illinois, vice-president; and Dwight L. Potter of Los Angeles, secretary. The same evening Ernest C. Conrad, a graduate student in history

and anthropology at the University of Utah, lectured on "The American Indian in Fact and Fancy."

The archaeological motion picture, "The Story of the Hittites," distributed by the Turkey Information Office, was viewed by the Campus Chapter on April 13, 1960. The film is available for rental from the BYU Audio-Visual Center until June 18.

66.5 SALT LAKE CHAPTER HEARS MONTHLY LECTURES. Members of the Salt Lake Chapter of the UAS have enjoyed a series of monthly lectures on archaeological and related subjects held at the LDS Institute of Religion. Between 100 and 120 persons have been in attendance, according to Virgil V. Peterson, chapter director.

Recent events include an illustrated lecture on January 8 by Ernest C. Conrad of the University of Utah, who spoke on "The American Indian in Fact and Fancy." On February 5 Dr. M. Wells Jakeman, professor of archaeology at BYU, spoke on "Recent Developments in Central American Archaeology."

Verla Birrell, assistant professor of art in home economics at the University of Utah and formerly assistant professor of art at BYU, spoke before the chapter, March 4, on "Interesting Aspects of Peruvian Archaeology." Miss Birrell, author of The Book of Mormon Guide Book, and The Textile Arts, has carried out archaeological investigations during the past 16 years in Mexico, Central America, and South America, with an emphasis on Peruvian art. She has been to Mexico 12 times and to Peru twice and has crossed the Andes 15 times. She showed color slides of ruins at Pachacamac and Chanchan and of the Temple of the Sun near Trujillo; also, of a natural pyramid and Inca bath at Cajamarca and of the Inca fortresses at Ollantaytambo and Sacsahuaman.

On April 8, Dr. Ross T. Christensen, assistant professor of archaeology at BYU, delivered a lecture entitled, "Discoveries in New Testament Archaeology."

A field trip to the Mesa Verde National Park of southwestern Colorado, an outstanding archaeological attraction, is being planned for the coming summer, perhaps August 11-13. Persons interested in attending should write to Mr. Peterson at: 507 Walker Bank Building, Salt Lake City.

66.6 TO EDIT NEW MAGAZINE. Maj. Joseph E. (Gene) Vincent, a UAS general officer and former assistant director and editor of the Society's Mexico City Chapter (Newsletter, 27.1, 43.70), has been chosen as the editor of a new magazine on anthropology and archaeology to be published at Mentone, California. To be called "Science of Man: The Magazine about

Man, His Works, and His Past," it is scheduled for publication beginning in September.

The new magazine will attempt to present archaeological and anthropological activities in terms that will interest the general reader and which he can understand, while at the same time maintaining scientific accuracy. Subscription price and other pertinent information will be announced to UAS members later. At present Maj. Vincent would welcome hearing from anyone who would like to prepare an article for publication.

66.7 ARCHAEOLOGISTS TO LECTURE AT BYU LEADERSHIP WEEK. A faculty member and two teaching assistants in the BYU Department of Archaeology will lecture at the 37th Annual Leadership Week, to be held on the BYU campus, June 4-9.

Carl Hugh Jones, graduate assistant and member of the 1958 BYU archaeological expedition to Central America (Newsletter, 47.00), will lecture on Monday, June 6, on "Adventures and Problems in Tropical Central American Archaeology." On Thursday, June 9, Ray T. Matheny, teaching assistant, will lecture on "New Studies in Maya Hieroglyphics." He will summarize the research accomplished over the past two quarters by one of Dr. M. Wells Jakeman's graduate classes (Newsletter, 63.5). Both Mr. Jones and Mr. Matheny are former presidents of the UAS Campus Chapter (Newsletter, 35.40, 62.40).

On June 6, 7, 8, and 9, Dr. Ross T. Christensen, assistant professor of archaeology, will lecture successively on discoveries in the archaeology of the Old Testament, the Pearl of Great Price, the New Testament, and the Book of Mormon.

Leadership Week officials have invited UAS members to attend the entire week's activities, including the archaeology talks. A complete program may be obtained by writing to: Leadership Week, Extension Services, BYU, Provo, Utah. Advance registration by mail is suggested, so as to avoid standing in line upon arrival.

The present archaeology talks are not sponsored by either the UAS or the BYU Department of Archaeology but are presented by the individual speakers at the invitation of Leadership Week officials. It is hoped that some of the talks can later be published in the Newsletter.