



Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Founded 1966

Volume 33, Number 2

June 1999

Inside

- ◆ *Working Together in California:* 1, 28-31.
- ◆ *President's Message:* 3.
- ◆ *Committee Reports:* 4-12.
- ◆ *First Ever Membership Report:* 11-12.
- ◆ *Reports and Announcements:* 12-24.
- ◆ *Executive Board Minutes:* 17-23.
- ◆ *Pull-Out Membership Survey:* 19-22.
- ◆ *Opinion and Comment:* 24-25.
- ◆ *New Publications:* 26.
- ◆ *Regional Reports:* 27-28.
- ◆ *Info Center Series I:* 32-36.
- ◆ *Calendar of Events:* 39.

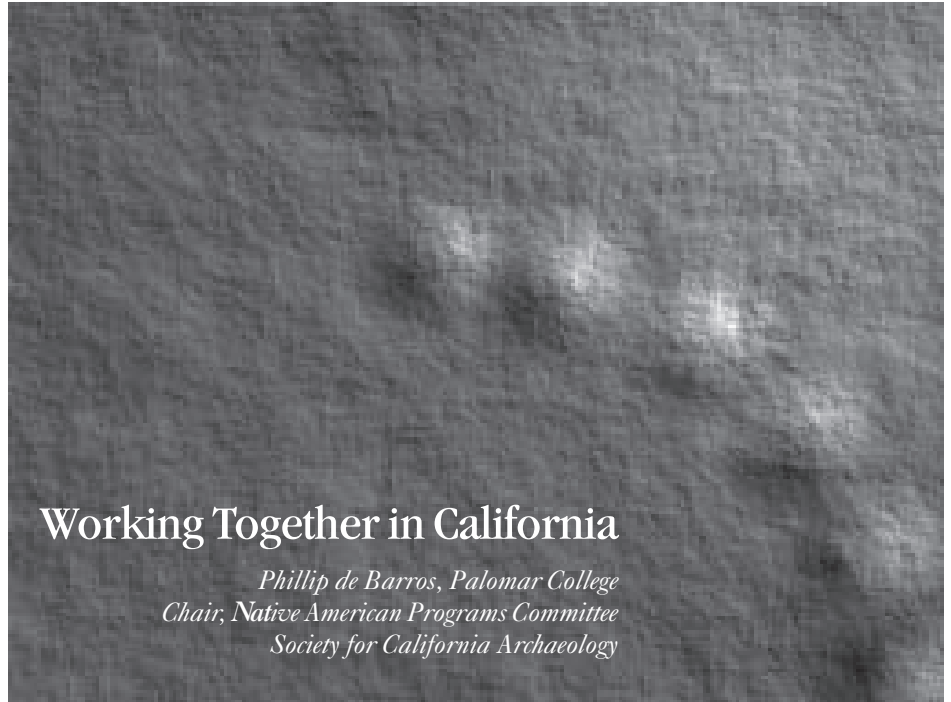
Substrate

Newsletter 16(1):2 (January 1982):

From the President

"While science is important, human rights and the dignity of humankind is of the greater import. Indians should be allowed to reinter their dead. We should comply with their wishes in an anthropological manner, as social scientists, and we should not fight against their human right to have their dead re-buried. Certainly study is important, but it is not as important as their right to know that their ancestors are not on a shelf or in our desk drawer someplace."

- Russell L. Kaldenberg



Working Together in California

*Phillip de Barros, Palomar College
Chair, Native American Programs Committee
Society for California Archaeology*

The history of the relationships between archaeologists and Native Americans in the context of the history of the Society for California Archaeology (SCA) goes back more than 30 years. For a broad overview of this topic, see Joseph Chartkoff's article in *California Indians & Archaeology: A Special Report* in *News from Native California* 9(4):2-3 [Summer 1996]. The following article focuses primarily on the history and efforts of the Native American Programs Committee created in 1992.

While there have been archaeologists who have worked with Native Americans in the spirit of cooperation since the SCA was founded, such as Dave and Vera Mae Fredrickson and Chester King, "a review of SCA *Newsletters* from the first fifteen years of the SCA's existence [1967-1981] shows few cases of interactions between the two groups, also indicating that Native American concerns were not especially high on the SCA's agenda" (Chartkoff 1996:2). Chartkoff goes on to explain the reasons for this: 1) California's Native American community was smaller and less well organized; 2) archaeologists were focused on chronology and cultural sequences, which were relatively removed from Native American concerns [except, of course, when it involved the excavation and analysis of burials]; and, 3) the scale of archaeological fieldwork was relatively small in those days. The passage of historic preservation laws in the 1960s and 1970s and the quantum leap in archaeological excavation that eventually resulted, the movement of archaeology toward a study of culture systems and culture change which were related more to Indians concerns, the rise of Native American consciousness during the civil rights movement, and the advent of California Indian Conferences in 1985 significantly altered this situation (Chartkoff 1996:2-3).

(continued page 28)



A quarterly newsletter of articles and information essential to California archaeology. Contributions are welcome. Lead articles should be 1,500-2,000 words. Longer articles may appear in installments. Send submissions as hard copy or on diskette to: SCA Newsletter, Department of Anthropology, CSU Chico, Chico CA 95929-0400 or as e-mail or attachments to:

<gwhite@csuchico.edu>

The SCA Executive Board encourages publication of a wide range of opinions on issues pertinent to California archaeology. Opinions, commentary, and editorials appearing in the Newsletter represent the views of the authors, and not necessarily those of the Board or Editor. Lead article authors should be aware that their articles may appear on the SCA web site, unless they request otherwise.

Editorial Staff

Managing Editor Greg White (530) 898-4360
 Editorial Assistance Rose White (530) 898-4360

Contributing Editors

Avocational Society News Larry Weigel (916) 653-1655
 Cooperation Column Jeanne Arnold (310) 206-5801
 Federal Agency News open
 Historic Archaeology Rebecca Allen (510) 758-9715
 New Publications A. Craig Hauer (530) 898-4360
 State Agency News Thad Van Buren (916) 653-1427

Newsletter Deadlines

<i>For Issue</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
March	February 12
June	May 12
September	August 12
December	November 12

Calendar Submissions

Donna Day, Tahoe National Forest, P.O. Box 6003,
 Nevada City, CA 95959-6003, or <day@jps.net>.

Advertising Rates

1/4 to 1/2 page \$70
 Full page \$125

Ads that run three or more consecutive issues receive a 15% discount.

Society for California Archaeology Newsletter

Volume 33, Number 2, June 1999

Regular Features

From the President

Thomas M. Origer 3

SCA Business and Activities

Avocational Society News 4
 Site Steward Workshop Report 4
 New Native American Award 5
 Native American Programs 5
 Education Committee 9
 From the Treasurer's Desk 10
 Membership Committee 11
 1999 Annual Meeting Reports 12
 2000 Annual Meeting 16
 Executive Board Minutes 17

Reports and Announcements

National and Statewide Meetings 24
 Opinion and Comment 24
 New Publications 26
 Regional Reports: Northwest 27

Articles

Working Together in California

Phillip de Barros 1

Managing the Survey Data: The History, Challenges, and Promise of the California Information Center System: Introduction to the Series

Thad Van Buren 32

Archaeological Data Management in California: History and Function of the Information Center System

David A. Fredrickson 32

Membership Information

Advertisements

. 37

1999 Membership Survey Pullout

. 19-22

Calendar of Events

Donna Day 39

From the President

Following the just completed 1999 Annual Meeting of the SCA, I took a few days off to get back into my normal routine, think about the meeting, and plan for the future. As I write this, I am sitting in the Sonoma County Courthouse with plenty of time before me to put thoughts to paper.

Attendance at the meetings in Sacramento was high and a good time appeared to be had by all. (Well, Tom Keter seemed have it rough at the track, based on the decibel level of his cries of anguish at the conclusion of the first few harness races). Unlike Keter's financial situation, the meeting's bottomline looks very good. The success of the meeting is due to the efforts of a great number of folks, especially Kathleen Hull, Program Chair, and Bill Hildebrandt and Kelly McGuire, Local Arrangement Chairs. Local arrangements were excellent because of the careful planning and the help of an army of outstanding volunteers. Thanks are due to all who worked behind the scenes, made presentations, and attended.

As your new president, I pledge to do my best to help assure that the future of the SCA will continue to remain bright. 1998 was financially challenging, and I learned a lot from Mike Sampson (Immediate Past President) and the other Executive Board members about dealing positively with tough times. The current Board and I will carefully chart a course that leads to greater financial stability and enhancement of existing and future programs.

One step toward meeting the above goals is having a clear picture of the SCA's membership. Please complete the survey forms included as an insert in this issue of the *Newsletter*. Tom Wheeler, Membership Chair, has worked hard preparing the survey. He greatly appreciates all who have completed the form so far. Those of you who haven't completed the form are encouraged to do so.

On another matter—the *Newsletter*. This issue of the *Newsletter* has articles

that are particularly important to all members. When you read the article prepared by Phil de Barros and Janet Eidsness about Native American issues you will appreciate all the good work they have accomplished in providing the Society with a clear communication path with Native Americans throughout the State. The day-long forum Phil and Janet organized for the annual meeting provided a lively level of interaction. On behalf of the Executive Board I thank Phil and Janet for all their good work. In particular, I offer a hearty thank you to Phil. He has pulled together a very successful program as Chair of the Native American Program. Phil has stepped down as Chair of the Native American Program, and assuming the role as Native American Program Chair is Janet. Janet's past involvement and continued commitment as Chair will assure that the Native American Program will thrive and continue to make all Society members proud.

Phil de Barros contributed an article to this issue of the *Newsletter* that gives the membership a sense of the history, and importance, of the Native American Program. This article is very timely. The Native American Program is consistently successful, and is expected to continue to be. But it is enlightening to take a step back and learn of the Native American Program's history.

With this issue of the *Newsletter*, the history and place of the Information Center System is described. Thad Van Bueren is serving as editor of a series of articles that will provide a detailed account of the Information Center System. The first article in this series appears in this issue of the *Newsletter*. Dave Fredrickson provides a clear accounting of the Information Center's birth and evolution from the perspective of his long involvement in California archaeology and from having served as Coordinator of the Information Center at Sonoma State University. It is always good to know our history. It gives us all a better sense of our past, and helps us move forward on solid ground.

In closing, I encourage all SCA members to thoroughly read the *Newsletter*, to get a better understanding of our past, present, and future. Please feel free to contact the Executive Board about your needs, complaints (please, only one to a customer), and suggestions. I look forward to a productive year, of course, with your help. By the way, the Executive Board meets July 9 at the Modesto Doubletree Hotel.

Oh, concerning why I'm in the Sonoma County Courthouse. You see, there was this archaeologist who really ... Whoa, they tell me that jurors can't discuss the case!

-Tom Origer

SCA Executive Board 1999-2000

President: Thomas M. Origer, Sonoma State University
PO Box 884 Cotati, CA 94931; H (707) 792-2797;
Fax: (707) 792-2798; e-mail: origer@sonoma.edu

Immediate Past President: Michael Sampson, California
State Parks 8885 Rio San Diego Drive, Suite 270 San
Diego, CA 92108; W (619) 220-5323 H (619) 283-5960
Fax: (619) 220-5400 e-mail: msampson@parks.ca.gov

President-Elect: Ken Wilson, Six Rivers National Forest
1330 Bayshore Way, Eureka, CA 95501; W: (707) 441-
3529; H: (707) 442-9152; Fax: (707) 442-9242.
e-mail: kwilson/rs_sixrivers@fs.fed.us

Southern Vice-President: Richard L. Carrico, 9903
Businesspark Avenue, Suite B, San Diego, CA 92131;
W (619) 578-8964; H (760) 789-3114;
Fax: (619) 578-0573; e-mail: rcarrico@bfma.com

Northern Vice-President: Mark Basgall, Sacramento
State University, 2440 Portola Way, Sacramento, CA
95818-3528; H (530) 661-5330; e-mail:
mbasgall@saclink.csus.edu

Secretary: Rebecca Apple, KEA Environmental
1420 Kettner Blvd., Ste. 620, San Diego, CA 92101
W (619) 233-1454 Fax: (619) 233-0952;
e-mail: rapple@keasd.com

Treasurer: Kathy Dowdall, CA Department of
Transportation; 2512 Magowan Dr., Santa Rosa, CA
95405; H (707) 523-3370 e-mail: dowdall@sirius.com

SCA Business Office: C. Kristina Roper, Department of
Anthropology, CSU Fresno 5245 N. Backer Ave., MS 16
Fresno, CA 93740-8001; (209) 224-0201;
Fax: (209) 224-1781; e-mail: kroper@ix.netcom.com /
webmaster@scanet.org

SCA Business and Activities

Committee Reports

Avocational Society News

Myra Herrmann and Larry Weigel

The Second Annual Avocational Roundtable was held on Friday, April 23 during the lunch break at the 1999 SCA Annual Meeting. Approximately 15 people representing avocational groups from all over the state were in attendance. Many of the topics discussed included declining membership, fund raising, publicity, partnering with public agencies, field opportunities, training and archaeology week programs. One of the biggest problems facing avocational groups today is the decline in "active" members. This appears to be a trend across the state and our hope as the avocational committee, is to assist the groups with ways to revive the membership, bring in additional funds for new programs and provide a pathway to become more involved with the SCA annual meetings. One of our goals this year is to be included in the data sharing meetings organized by our northern and southern vice-presidents. Perhaps a data sharing event that includes an element revolving around public education and outreach, partnering and volunteerism could work. Another issue discussed was the creation of a "special rate" for avocational society members to attend the SCA annual meeting. Hopefully the SCA board will look into this suggestion and provide feedback to the committee. Meeting attendees were also provided with a new and fun fund raising idea courtesy of Patrice Berry with the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society (SCAS). I suggested that she bring some of the rock art stamps to the meeting along with price lists and a proposal for other groups to purchase the stamps from SCAS. Each avocational society could then sell them to their general membership via newsletters, meetings and websites. I'm hoping that this concept will take

off and create a new avenue for avocational society interaction. Larry and I want to thank the Sacramento Archaeological Society (SAC) for sponsoring this year's roundtable and providing lunch at our meeting. We accomplished a great deal this year and plan to continue this roundtable each coming year. Next year we'll be in Riverside with new ideas and hopefully a revived attitude about our missions as avocational societies. If you have any thoughts, suggestions or comments for the avocational committee, please contact Myra Herrmann by phone at 619.236.6827 or via email at mjh@sdcity.sannet.gov or Larry



Weigel by phone at 916.653.1655 or via email at lweigel@trmx3.dot.ca.gov.

Avocational societies sponsored and participated in a number of activities throughout the state during Archaeology Week. PCAS sponsored a presentation by Adella Schroth on the Campbell Cremations from Joshua Tree National Monument and the Fresno County Archaeological Society set up a program of four speakers plus a fieldtrip to the facilities of Applied Earthworks. The list of speakers included John Pryor, Al Arpad, Roger LaJeunesse and FCAS member Cindy Stava-Elfers. Barry Price led the tour of Applied Earthworks. The Sacramento Archaeological Society cosponsored a lecture series with the Discovery

Museum which included presentations by Adrian Praetzellis, Lynn Roller, Wendy Rouse, and Melinda Peak.

Those are just a small sample of the activities that took place. Contact your local avocational society if you would like to volunteer some time for public education or participate in the varied activities they make available.

In other news, Imperial Valley College Desert Museum received a federal grant for renovations. The new facility will feature historic records, literature, art, photographs and a display of local and regional artifacts. The construction of the new research center is complete and plans for the 10,000 sq. foot museum are underway. If you would like to help or want more information contact the Imperial Valley College Desert Museum Society, P.O. Box 2455, El Centro, CA. 92244.

Workshop for Volunteer Site Stewards Held in Ridgecrest

Chris and Beth Padon

The California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) held its first workshop for volunteers on May 15 at Ridgecrest. Twenty-one volunteers attended the workshop, where they learned about local prehistory and natural history, and participated in discussions about their duties as site stewards. After they sign an agreement concerning ethics and confidentiality, and participate in a second day of training in the field with the coordinating archaeologist, these volunteers will become stewards for specific archaeological sites. Judyth Reed, Archaeologist for the Ridgecrest Field Office of the BLM, will serve as the coordinating archaeologist for this first group of volunteer site stewards.

Site stewards take responsibility to regularly visit their site and record changes that have occurred. By their

SCA Business and Activities

presence and by talking with other visitors, the stewards will help preserve the site. They will also increase the public's enjoyment and appreciation of the archaeological site. Significant effects have been achieved by similar programs, which have been organized locally in California at the Los Padres National Forest, the Carrizo Plain, the Bay area, the Tahoe National Forest, and near Bishop.

The SCA sponsors CASSP through a grant from the state office of the Bureau of Land Management. Additional support for this first workshop was provided by a small fee paid by each enrolled volunteer. The Maturango Museum in Ridgecrest donated use of their conference room facilities, and the archaeologists who made presentations at the workshop donated their time.

The next scheduled CASSP volunteer workshop will be held October 30 at the Imperial Valley College Desert Museum in El Centro. Jay von Werlhof will serve as the coordinating archaeologist for volunteer site stewards in this area. For more information about the workshop in El Centro, or about CASSP, or about sponsoring a CASSP workshop in your area, contact Beth Padon, administrative coordinator, at (949) 733-1915 or at bpadon@discoveryworks.com.

SCA Award for Native American Contributions to Heritage Preservation

Katherine M. Dowdall

At the last meeting of the SCA Executive Board in Sacramento, approval was given for a new award that will recognize Native American contributions to Heritage Preservation.

We have just begun to assemble a committee to establish formal criteria for the award. The committee will be co-chaired by Mark Basgall and myself, and made up of both Native Americans and Archaeologists from our community.

We anticipate that the award may be given for written contributions, but may also be given for oral history, preservation of traditional knowledge or traditional ways, language preservation, and traditional land management. These are just some examples of possible areas of recognition, and we expect to identify additional kinds of contributions during the committee discussions.

Our goal is to have the language of the award completed by late summer,

and be asking for the first nominations in the fall. If everything goes as planned, we expect to present the first SCA award for Native American Contributions to Heritage Preservation at the year 2000 meetings in Riverside.

Native American Programs Committee: Successful Forum at Annual Meeting

Philip de Barros and Janet Eidsness

On Saturday, April 24th, at the annual meeting of the SCA in Sacramento, an all-day forum was held entitled, "California's Indian Heritage into the 21st Century: Walking the Road to Collaboration. At one point, there were over 170 people attending the session, including both Indians and archaeologists. The forum was marked by a remarkable combination of candor, warmth, and respect, demonstrating that Indians and archaeologists are now talking and listening to each other and seeking common ground in both goals and strategies for the protection of California's Native American heritage. Throughout the day there was a lively interchange

Judyth Reed answers a question about local archaeology during the volunteer site steward workshop at Ridgecrest.



Chris Padon

SCA Business and Activities

between speakers and members of the audience. It was also very encouraging to note that 45 California Indians formally registered for the entire SCA Annual Meeting, including 21 who pre-registered.

The forum was organized by NAPC member Janet Eidsness and Sierra Me-wuk Cultural Resources Specialist Reba Fuller, who was a major participant in the first NAPC symposium held at Asilomar in 1993. The forum began with a moving, opening blessing in the Cahuilla language by Katherine Saubel. It was followed by opening remarks by Reba Fuller, who encouraged Native peoples to consider and comment on the United States Patent and Trademark Office's study concerning the Official Insignia of Native American Tribes (PL 105-330, §302, to be codified in 14 USC §1064). Fuller also acknowledged her appreciation for her mentors, Michael Moratto and Dotty Theodoratus. Presented next was a history of the NAPC (1992-1999) by Committee Chair, Philip de Barros (see lead story of this newsletter). Each member of the audience was also presented a copy of the revised, 200-page sourcebook entitled, *A Sourcebook on Cultural Resource Management, Archaeology, and Cultural Heritage Values for the Native American Communities of California*, along with a history of the NAPC. De Barros also noted that the SCA Executive Board has adopted a suggestion first made by NAPC committee member, Yolanda Chavez, to offer a formal award in recognition of Native American scholarship at future annual meetings. Scholarship would be defined in its broadest sense to include California Indian efforts to preserve oral traditions, indigenous languages, cultural traditions, and the like. A committee formed of both archaeologists and Native Americans will be established to help set up and make the annual award. De Barros also announced that, after seven years, he was stepping down as chair of the NAPC and that Janet Eidsness would be the new chair.

Opening remarks by the new NAPC chair, Janet Eidsness, focused on our common concerns, especially the predicted burgeoning population of California during the next 20 years which will threaten our natural and cultural resources. She asked members of the audience to place a red dot on a large map of California in the room which showed that we had people from all over the state of California. Recognizing that many discussions and issues during the forum would be painful to people, Janet warned the audience she would use props to inject



humor, including the use of styrofoam bats to symbolically release tension. She also put on a Viking hat to represent her own cultural heritage.

The next speaker was Larry Myers, Executive Secretary of the California Native American Heritage Commission. He stated that he felt there had been progress in relations between Indians and archaeologists since he last spoke at the SCA Annual Meeting in Rohnert Park in 1997. However, he felt that the SCA had failed by its lack of response to the issue over the repatriation of Ishi's brain from the Smithsonian Institution. Myers felt the SCA should have taken a position on this issue in support of California Indian groups. He and other speakers emphasized the need for Indian involvement in the development of a professional code of ethics and qualifications for archaeologists in the state. Myers also argued for the

creation of a California Indian State Seal at the capitol to go along with the existing one which emphasizes the European history of the state.

Mr. Myers was followed by a presentation on the San Diego Archaeological Center (SDAC) by Philip de Barros and Kumeyaay elder, Clarence Brown. This facility developed out of a large developer fine which was given in trust to the San Diego County Archaeological Society to help develop a curation facility in the county. This center has filled a great need given the previous lack of

he felt that the SCA had failed by its lack of response to the issue over the repatriation of Ishi's brain from the Smithsonian Institution

any such center in the county. At that opening, the collection areas were blessed by the burning of sage by Clarence Brown and by Steve Binegas, Chair of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee. The SDAC currently houses over 630 boxes of archaeological materials including both federal and non-federal collections. The SDAC emphasizes the need for collaboration with Native Americans and has striven to have their representatives included on the Board of Trustees. It consults with other groups, such as the Luiseño, Juaneño, and Kumeyaay bands through its Native American Advisory Committee. Board of Trustee Member, Clarence Brown, emphasized that his role is to be sure that NAGPRA is strictly followed and that the SDAC does not house any human remains, associated grave goods, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony. Brown

SCA Business and Activities

also noted a recent attempt to commercialize the California State Prehistoric Artifact, the chipped stone bear. Such commercialization would in fact be illegal. He also felt the chipped stone bear was sacred and should be reburied. Finally, Brown emphasized the need for archaeologists to develop pre-excavation agreements with local Indians prior to all excavation projects.

In response to a question by Ron Goode, who is associated with the Sierra Northfork Museum in central California, de Barros noted SDAC's funding must come from a combination of curation fees and private funding sources. Crucial to the long-term success of curation efforts is the need to make curation mandatory at the state, county, and city levels. Glenn Russell, San Diego County Archaeologist, and Myra Herrman, an archaeologist for the City of San Diego, both emphasized that curation is now a required mitigation measure for archaeological sites that have been determined to be significant. The issue is trickier, however, for test phase excavations. Given private property rights, it is not clear how to require landowners to curate artifacts from their property from a site that was not determined to be significant under the law.

Succeeding speakers included Sonia Tamez, Tribal Relations Program Manager for the U.S. Forest Service in California, and Russell Kaldenberg, State Archaeologist for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and member of the California Historical Resources Commission. Both speakers emphasized the conscious efforts on the part of both agencies to move from consultation to genuine collaboration with California Indian groups. They emphasized that it is an ongoing process and will take time. There was a lively exchange between the audience and these speakers. April Moore observed that often agency archaeologists were eager to collaborate with Native American groups but were sometimes thwarted by a lack of interest on the part of their supervisor(s).

Patricia Parker, Chief of the National Park Service American Indian Liaison Office, presented a fascinating account about the recent efforts of the Timbisha Shoshone people of Death Valley to obtain a tribal land base. Through legal efforts and negotiations with the National Park Service, the Timbisha Shoshone have made important strides in obtaining 7,200 acres in trust land (yet to be ratified by Congress): 300 acres near Furnace Creek within the park itself, and four other areas of BLM land, two in California and two in Nevada, as well as two private purchases (a ranch in Nevada and an old rancheria site in California). These lands reflect both historic settlement areas of the Timbisha Shoshone as well as future economic development interests. In addition, there is the recommendation that a large portion of the park be designated as a cultural-natural resource area for the tribe where they will have certain use and management powers that others will not have. Ms. Parker emphasized six key factors needed for the successful negotiation between Indian groups and agencies regarding land acquisition and exchanges of this type:

- 1) The political will to resolve the matter at the highest levels so that proper staff, time, and funds are allocated from above to pursue the issue. This prevents local bureaus from having to devote their previously allocated funds which might create resentment.
- 2) The ability, will, and authority to compromise on both sides. This requires that both sides be able to articulate their interests and concerns, and not just say "No". Achieving compromise can be greatly facilitated by the presence of an impartial facilitator who is trusted by both sides.
- 3) Decision-makers with authority to represent both sides must be present at the table.
- 4) Parties at the table must be knowledgeable, well-prepared, and



SCA Committees 1999-2000

Archaeology Week Representative
 Nancy Fox (909) 860-6278
 e-mail: foxkoons@gte.net

Annual Meeting, 2000
 Program Matthew Des Lauriers (661) 399-1614
 Arrangements Joan Schneider (909) 787-3517

Avocational Society Representative
 Myra Herrmann (619) 222-1881
 Larry Weigel (916) 653-1655

Curation Representatives
 Lynne Christenson (619) 594-2305
 Andy Yatsko (619) 545-1131

Easements
 Trudy Vaughn (530) 224-0515

Education Committee
 Mary Gorden (209) 597-2373
 Anne Duffield-Stoll (909) 621-7521

ISTEA Advisory Council Representative
 Paul Chace (760) 743-8609

Legislation
 John Foster (916) 653-4529

Local and Regional Planning
 Laurie Warner (916) 874-7914

Membership
 Tom Wheeler (916) 332-1508

Native American Programs
 Phil de Barros (619) 484-3478

Proceedings
 Judyth Reed (760) 371-1320

Professional Standards and Guidelines
 Lynn Gamble (760) 371-1320

Publicity
 Kerstine Johnson (818) 388-8363

SCANet Webmasters
 C.Kristina Roper (209) 224-0201

SCA Business and Activities

understand and respect the other's point of view.

- 5) The ability to follow through with continued political support at the highest level, including at the national bureaucratic and congressional levels. Continued support at the local level must also be present.

Executive Order 12898 which deals with environmental justice. This order requires that environmental studies take into the account the often disproportionate burden that minority communities, such as Native American tribes (federally recognized or not) have endured in the face of federal undertakings. Furthermore, he emphasized that the official National Register nomination of traditional

followed by Jennifer Bates, Chairwoman of the California Indian Basketweavers Association (CIBA). She presented a brief history of CIBA and its importance to California Indians. She described how CIBA has successfully negotiated access rights to Indian basketweaving materials on federal lands and emphasized the importance of eliminating pesticide spraying which endangers the plants and the humans who collect them. Bates also noted that there was now an effort to create a Western Regional Basketweavers Association and that there would be a meeting of Western tribes at the annual CIBA meeting in Reno on June 17-20. It was also suggested that an article be written for the SCA Newsletter emphasizing the important kinds of basketweaving materials that might be encountered during CRM surveys. Archaeologists conducting such surveys could highlight the presence of such materials in their reports which would aid in their protection, as biologists might not emphasize their Native American uses. Ms. Bates suggested that the NAPC contact Steve Nicola who is working with them on this issue.

Rob Jackson gives a flintknapping demonstration at 1998 CRM workshop in San Diego to both Indians and Non-Indians



- 6) Managing the aftermath. There may be concern about the setting of precedents or the rise of unrealistic expectations that success in one case can be replicated quickly in others. The Timbisha case was special. Only 5 out of 370 parks have Indians living on park grounds.

Parker was followed by her husband, Tom King of the National Preservation Institute, who presented a paper entitled, "Cultural Integrity, Civil Rights, and CRM: Some Implications of Environmental Justice." This informative talk showed how traditional cultural properties can be protected not only through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 review process, but also by applying provisions of

cultural properties, which requires placing a boundary around them, is best avoided. He noted that under Section 106 the SHPO and the Lead Agency can agree that a traditional cultural property is significant and National Register eligible for the purposes of Section 106 without making it bounded, nominating it or officially determining its eligibility for the National Register.

The next speaker was Floyd Buckskin of the Pit River Tribe who spoke about the preservation of Mount Shasta and Medicine Lake. He eloquently articulated the need for Indian groups to be knowledgeable, persistent, and tenacious in their pursuit of the protection of traditional cultural properties, including their associated cultural landscapes for the health of all living things. He was

The next speaker was Rudy Rosales, Chair and Cultural Resources Coordinator of the Esselen Nation. He emphasized the need to be familiar with the planning process and the laws, i.e., "do your homework," when pursuing the protection of the Native American cultural heritage. If you are prepared and knowledgeable, you can avoid being intimidated or brushed off by agency officials. Rosales was followed by Tom Gates, the Yurok Tribe Heritage Preservation Officer (THPO). He explained the history of the Yurok THPO agreement with the National Park Service pursuant to the NHPA. He also discussed the Yurok's tribes reasons and approach to managing the cultural resource records of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, recently approved by the California Historical Resources Commission. The Yurok Tribe Information Center proposes to manage in-house confi-

SCA Business and Activities

dential records for traditional cultural properties on a need-to-know basis for Yurok reservation lands and for the other tribal groups within the two-county area who enter into formal agreements with the Yurok Tribe. Further, Gates emphasized that it is the California SHPO and national CRM movement that is pushing for the electronic automation of site records, not the Yurok Tribe, which is not in favor of non-discretionary access of confidential site information. Cultural resources records and reports currently in the CHRIS system and those submitted in the future by consultants and agencies will be accessible to archaeologists per the current CHRIS procedural manual.

The session moved near its close with a brilliant six-minute story by Dwight Duetsche (Me-wuk) from the California Office of Historic Preservation which emphasized hope for the future. It was followed by Gregg Castro, Chair of the Salinan Nation, who emphasized the great strides the Salinan Nation has made in Cultural Resource Management (CRM) and the preservation of their cultural heritage. He emphasized the fruits of working in collaboration with archaeologists, including the NAPC which co-sponsored CRM workshops for the Salinan Nation in 1996. The session closed with the audience standing in a silent moment of prayer and contemplation led by Janet Eidsness.

A number of additional issues came up during the many interchanges that took place during the day. These are summarized below:

- A common effort involving both archaeologists and Native Americans should be made to educate local agencies about preservation law and the concerns of California Indians. This could consist of a coalition of Indians and NAPC-SCA members who would offer training to planning departments who do not have their own qualified technical or professional staff.
- The need for well-trained Native American monitors. The recom-

mended monitor guidelines of the California Native American Heritage Commission were noted.

- An effort should be made for archaeologists to attend the California Indian Conference at Cuesta College near San Luis Obispo, on October 15-16th. In fact, it was strongly suggested that a future meeting of the SCA-NAPC should be held in conjunction with this conference.
- The importance of developing pre-excavation agreements.
- The importance of involving Native Americans during archaeological field schools so that archaeologists focus on an archaeology of "people," instead of an archaeology of "things."
- Bruce Love followed up on a suggestion by David Belardes at the SCA meeting in San Diego in 1998, i.e., that there should be a training session for archaeologists run by Native Americans at the next SCA meeting in Riverside. Bruce Love offered to organize such an effort. It was even suggested that this should be the Plenary Session. The goals would be to provide insights about Native American perspectives on the cultural landscape and "site types."
- There was considerable concern about poorly qualified and/or insensitive archaeologists in California. There was the suggestion that a combined Native American-SCA/NAPC effort be made to improve the ethics and standards of the profession. It was also argued that there should be lobbying for the official licensing of archaeologists as is done for other professionals. It was noted that a Committee on Standards now existed within the SCA and it was argued that Native Americans should be represented on this committee. As a follow-up, the new chair of the NAPC, Janet Eidsness, working in collaboration with Reba Fuller, drafted a letter to the SCA

Standards Committee requesting such representation.

After the forum, at 5:45 P.M., an open meeting intended to reinvigorate the membership of the NAPC was held to discuss its future plans. Over 25 people were in attendance. Issues and objectives discussed were:

1) through the NAPC, involving California Indians up-front on the SCA Committee on Standards; 2) holding of a NAPC meeting concurrent with the California Indian Conference at Cuesta College in October; 3) the organization of a session at the annual meeting in Riverside in the year 2000 that would focus on the training of archaeologists by Native Americans; 4) collaborating on the development of Native American monitoring guidelines; and, 5) CRM workshops presented in collaboration among local CRM practitioners and California Indian groups. The next "brainstorming" meeting of the NAPC will take place on August 14-15 at Janet Eidsness' house in the mountains near Santa Cruz. If you would like to attend the meeting on one or both days, please call Janet at 831-423-0588, ext. 14.

Education Committee

Mary A. Gordon

Friday afternoon at the SCA Conference in Sacramento, students from two elementary schools presented their archaeology projects to an appreciative adult audience. The award-winning skit by the sixth-grade History Day team from Discovery Elementary School in Bakersfield explained how archaeology has changed our understanding of the past. Lindsay Thunberg, Kirstin Ray, Paul and Martin Ricketts, wrote the script, and chose the props and pictures for the backdrop under the direction of their teacher, Jillian Fritch. It was an impressive performance.

Fourth-graders from Julia Baldwin Elementary School demonstrated their

SCA Business and Activities

own multi-media presentations on the excavations at Rancho Santa Theresa Park in San Jose. Mike Boulland, teaches the following talented presentors: Christine Bui, Matt Nash, Marstin Macy, Gina Do, Diana Tran, Celeste Trinidad, Joey Negos, and Youta Yourmi. These students demonstrated very sophisticated computer skills. Several of the students had written a computer program version of the Exchange Game. The adults played the Exchange Game under the able tutelage of the students.

Kathy Foster from the Orangevale School District near Sacramento brought three fourth grade students to the conference Saturday morning. Fourth grade school projects on California Native Americans were on view. Lauren Rice talked about her



display of a Miwok village in what is now Orangevale. Lauren thoroughly researched her topic and talked very knowledgeably about each aspect of the village. The students, Sky, Lee and Lauren, talked to archaeologists to learn about the kinds of work they do. Dr. Hodell, Dr. Kononenko, Ellen Bowder, Gwyn Alcock, Tom Origer, Matt DeLarie, Megg Heath, Mike Sampson, Duane Christian, Beth Padon and Wendy Rouse were among the archaeologists who were interviewed.

The following is a combination of the essays the three students wrote at the end of the morning: "We first met international archaeologists from Russia and England. It was neat

because each one had a different answer to our questions. (What do you do as an archaeologist? What do you like to do best?) Dr. Nina Kononenko really liked studying the ice age and how the animals have changed over the years. Nina studies the size of the animals. Like the woolly mammoth because if you look at elephants, they are certainly not as big as woolly mammoths. Dr. Hodder was from England. I think I really enjoyed meeting somebody from a different country. Ellen Bowden enjoyed studying animal bones, and how old an animal is. I really liked her poster. All this stuff was very interesting."

The students who participated in this forum spent many hours in preparation. This was very evident in the high quality of their work.

From the Treasurer's Desk

Katherine M. Dowdall

The Executive Board recently discussed that the Society members might benefit from knowing the duties of the Treasurer and our current financial status as a non-profit society.

The Treasurer is responsible for numerous tasks which include the following: preparing budgets for every Board meeting, writing checks, making deposits, tracking the SCA general fund and committee finances, managing grant contracts and tracking grant money, preparing and filing annual income tax returns for the SCA, and organizing a biannual audit with an accountant. Although I did not track my volunteer hours during my first year as Treasurer, I did for my second year, and I found that I volunteered 240 hours in 1998 to accomplish all the Treasurer's duties.

Although the numbers aren't in as of this writing, it is safe to say that the 1999 annual meeting was a financial success. However, last year's annual meeting lost a little over \$2000.00 so

some of this year's funds will offset last year's losses. Since we count on netting at least \$10,000.00 at the annual meetings as part of our operating capital, we had to cut back severely in 1998 where funds were not already committed. There were two primary areas where we could cut back: 1) the Executive Board paid all its own travel expenses to Board meetings, thus saving the SCA \$2500.00; and 2), we did not put \$3000.00 in the SCA emergency fund as called for in the Procedures Manual. The results of these efforts were that the SCA went in the red only about \$8000.00 in 1998 instead of over \$13,000.00.

1998 SCA Budget

	1998 Projection	1998 Actual
INCOME		
Membership Dues	27,000.00	23,817.00
Optional Donations	250.00	184.00
Publications	300.00	700.00
Merchandise	0.00	240.00
Annual Meeting	12,000.00	(2,267.71)
Archaeology Week	6,850.00	8,860.00
Newsletter Advertising	150.00	40.00
TOTAL INCOME	46,550.00	31,573.29
EXPENSES		
Executive Board Expenses	3,000.00	547.34
Business Office Expenses	12,000.00	11,787.25
Newsletter Expenses	7,000.00	7,435.51
Archaeology Week Expenses	7,000.00	8,585.92
Committee Expenses	5,390.00	4,026.38
Data Sharing Meetings	500.00	96.25
Proceedings Vol. 11 and Index	4,000.00	5,399.40
Bank Activity	20.00	28.66
Bank - returned check	-	45.00
American Century	3,000.00	-
Other: mini-source books	-	500.00
Franchise Tax Board	-	10.00
State of Ca - nonprofit statement	-	10.00
1997 data sharing - J. Schneider	-	173.00
Rush Advertising (SCA mugs)	-	660.54
TOTAL EXPENSES	41,910.00	39,305.25

The Executive Board developed a very conservative spending plan for 1999, and with the successful 1999 Annual Meeting, the SCA will be back in the black. However, before committing funds to new or existing programs, we are obliged first to put money into stabilizing the weakened SCA infrastructure. This will primarily include depositing a substantial amount of cash into the emergency fund and reviewing all other parts of the SCA infrastructure to see what else needs to be bolstered.

The success of the 1999 annual meetings is very encouraging. It is anticipated that the Board will be in a position to eliminate deficits, augment

SCA Business and Activities

some program budgets, and save for the future.

Membership Report and Survey

Thomas Wheeler

Although membership reports are not usually regarded with the same avid interest shown current research reports, or legislative matters, I would like to provide a quick overview of our current membership status. Since its inception, the Society has grown steadily, an indicator not only of California's increasing population, but also of a continually developing interest in California's prehistory and history. The Society's membership

falls into several different categories including: life, regular, student, spouse, senior, supporting, contributing, Native American, and those who only receive the *Newsletter*. Some membership classes are complimentary, such as those sent to our legislators for informational purposes. In looking at all membership categories for 1998, the Society is composed of 902 members. Among the classes of regular, student, and life memberships, we have 770 members, or 85.36% of the entire membership. Based on the data available in the 1998 membership directory, 340 members are female, 390 are male, and 40 were of undeclared gender. Prior to the 1999 Annual Meeting, 111 members had renewed. The illustration below provides a more detailed breakdown of our current membership by categories.

First SCA Membership Survey. As an organization, it is important for the SCA to understand the interests of its members and their concerns relating to the Archaeology of California and the West.

To date, no survey has been conducted by the Society to increase its awareness of these concerns or to determine the professional and demographic characteristics of its members. The only current database that is at all descriptive of the membership is the Directory. A recent attempt to identify geographic and demographic areas underrepresented in the SCA membership was frustrated by the meager demographic data available through this list. This information does not reflect residency, occupation, duration of membership,

Current Membership

902	Total membership in all categories
770	Total membership of Regular, Student, and Life Members
820	Total membership, minus Complimentary and <i>Newsletter</i> Only categories
340	Females (46.57%)
390	Males (53.42 %)

Life Members	33	3.78%
Regular Members	477	53.01%
Spouse	26	3.01%
Student	196	21.85%
Senior	64	7.22%
Contributing	2	0.35%
Complimentary Membership	28	3.23%
Complimentary <i>Newsletter</i> Membership	54	6.11%
Special Memberships for Native Americans	5	0.68%
Supporting	5	0.68%

Other constituencies represented in the 1998 membership

Institutional Members	12
Government Memberships	22
Resource Area Offices	5
District Offices	2
Museums	4
Avocational Societies	24
CRM Firms	3

Reports and Announcements

or specific interests. It is for these reasons that the SCA has initiated its first survey of its membership.

The purpose of this survey is to better understand all the constituencies the Society represents. It will also attempt to develop an information base that will provide a better profile of the society's membership. It seeks to identify educational levels, institutions attended, roles they occupy within the archaeological community, research interests, important goals for the Society, as well as levels of awareness of the role archaeology plays within a multitude of government organizations. Sufficient response from this survey will be useful in guiding the future direction of the society in matters of concern to the members. Survey questionnaires were initially distributed during registration at this year's annual meeting. Respondents by the end of the Annual Meeting amounted to 71 or 9.07% of the membership. In an effort to increase the level of responses, the questionnaire is printed in this *Newsletter* (see pullout, pages 19-22), and will be included with renewal requests from the SCA business office. It may also be filled out on line on SCA's Internet site **Scanet** (<http://www.scanet.org/>).

Because of the importance in understanding our membership and their interests we are requesting all members to please take the time to fill out this survey form. Thank you for your participation.

Completed forms may be filled out on the SCA's Internet site Scanet at: <http://www.scanet.org/>, or sent to: Thomas Wheeler, California Dept. of Parks and Recreation, Archaeology Laboratory, 2505 Port St., West Sacramento, CA 95691, or Ms. Kristina Roper, Dept. of Anthropology, CSU Fresno, 5245 N. Backer Ave., MS 16, Fresno, CA 93740-8001.



Conference a Huge Success

Michael Sampson

The 1999 SCA Annual Meeting was held at Red Lion's Sacramento Inn in Sacramento. This year's conference was a huge success in large part due to the tireless efforts of the staff from Far Western Anthropological Research Group and many volunteers, handling local arrangements functions, and Kathleen Hull, the Program Chair. A total of 745 individuals registered for the conference, a new SCA record for Annual Meeting registrants. The conference program included 183 presentations in 23 sessions, six posters, and the Project Archaeology workshop for educators. The latter figure included a thought-provoking opening plenary session that tackled the issue of the role of ethnography in archaeological research. For the first time in SCA history, the State Historic Resources Commission held a meeting during the conference.

Nearly 400 folks attended "SCA Night at the Races," our reception and silent auction held at CalExpo fairgrounds on Friday night. The silent auction, under the direction of Amy Gilreath, raised an astounding \$8,500. The Society owes much thanks to the many generous people who donated auction items, to the enthusiastic bidders, and to the companies and individuals who purchased the kegs of beer.

The following night 272 people attended the awards dinner. Dr. Makoto Kowta, Professor Emeritus at CSU, Chico, was honored that night with the Lifetime Achievement Award. Frank Bayham, Dr. Kowta's longtime colleague at CSU, Chico, made the presentation of the award. It was observed that the contributions of Dr. Kowta to California Archaeology are considerable, and his former students all attest to Dr. Kowta's profound influence upon their careers and outlook on life. Valerie Levelett, Archaeologist with Caltrans District 5, was awarded the Mark Raymond Harrington Award. Randy Milliken was presented with the Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award. Bryan Byrd, a Senior Archaeologist at ASM Affiliates of Encinitas, received the Thomas F. King Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management. The past year's accomplishments of the Sacramento Archaeological Society were recognized with the awarding of the Helen C. Smith Award for Avocational Society Achievement. Sharon MacFarlane, a student at San Diego State University, was given a grant from the Bennyhoff Fund to further her M.A. thesis research. Phil De Barros and Lynn Dunbar were honored for their long term service to the SCA as Committee Chairs with Certificates of Commendation. Janine McFarland was recognized with a SCA Certificate of Commendation for her facilitation of a highly successful Site Stewardship program on the Los Padres National Forest, which is now ten years old. Certificates of commendation were also presented to the Annual Meeting Local Arrangements Chairs, Bill Hildebrandt and Kelly McGuire, the Staff of Far Western, and to Kathleen Hull, the Program Chair. The 1999 Awards Dinner was successfully highlighted with a provocative and entertaining presentation from our keynote speaker, Dr. Ian Hodder, a Professor of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge. Dr. Hodder discussed the application of a "Post-processual" approach to the neolithic site of Catalhoyuk (Turkey), in which a "reflexive" excavation methodology



Reports and Announcements

has been employed. SCA members who missed the presentation should read his article in *Antiquity* Volume 71 (1997):691-700 and visit the Catalhoyuk website.

Though final figures are not yet available, we anticipate that the 1999 Annual Meeting will prove to be the most financially successful meeting in SCA history. This is great news for the operation of the many programs of the Society, as the annual meeting represents a prime source of income for the SCA. On behalf of all members of the SCA, I offer a huge thanks to the conference planners, the small army of volunteers, and the program participants who together made the meeting a big success. Now, let us look forward to Riverside in 2000!

Many Thanks!: Silent Auction

Amy Gilreath

THE SCA's 1999 Silent Auction Committee thanks the donors for their generous contributions. The extraordinary spirit of giving displayed by the individuals and corporations listed below allowed us to raise more than \$8,500 in support of our Educational Programs. Special acknowledgment goes to our prime donors, who include: John (Jack) and Valerie Barry of Davis; Dr. Richard Hughes, Geochemical Research Laboratory, 20 Portola Green Circle, Portola Valley, 650-851-1410; Jones & Stokes Associates of Sacramento; Paul Keyser Woodworks of Winters; Carmen Kuffner of Davis; Tom Origer, P.O. Box 884, Cotati, 94931, ph. 707-792-2797; Pacific Western Traders, 305 Wool, Folsom, CA 95630, ph. 916-985-3851; Hal and Mary Williams of Eagle Mountain Gifts, Ridgecrest; and Starlite Originals Inc.

The event's success, though, resulted from the involvement of many. Supporting individuals include: Jim and Eloise Barter of Sacramento; Mark Basgall and Tina Biorn of

Sacramento; Margaret Berrier of Sanity Silversmithing, Houston, TX.; John Betts of Tahoe City; Bill Bloomer of Pollock Pines; Gary Breschini and Trudy Haversat, Coyote Press, Salina; Alexa Clausen of San Diego; C. William Clewlow, Jr. of Oakland; Karen Collins of Ocotillo; Steve Cooper of Ridgecrest; Arlene Connolly, Petroglyph Preservations of Lake Powell, UT; Herb Dallas; Anne Q. Duffield-Stoll, Statistical Research, Inc., P.O. Box 390, Redlands, 92373-0123, ph. 909-335-1896 (fax 909 335-0808; email annestoll@sricrm.com); Faith Duncan of South Dakota; Tammara Ekness of Far Western; Lynn Gamble of San Diego; Dave Garbani

of Ridgecrest; Susan Goldberg of Hemet; the family of Carl L. Hansen of UC Riverside-Geology/Anthropology Department; Myra Herrmann of San Diego; Bill and Laurie Hildebrandt of Woodland; Robin Hoffman of Ridgecrest; the IVC Museum Society in Ocotillo; Russ Kaldenberg of Ridgecrest; Mary Lattig of City Books in Ridgecrest; Laura Leach-Palm of Davis; Janet Lever of Blue Heron Pottery, 11753 North 85th, Longmont CO 80503; Lillian Mastriolla of Sacramento; Helen McCarthy of Davis; Bob Orlines of Woodland; Gary Reinoehl and Rebecca Brown of Sacramento; Michael Rondeau of Sacramento;

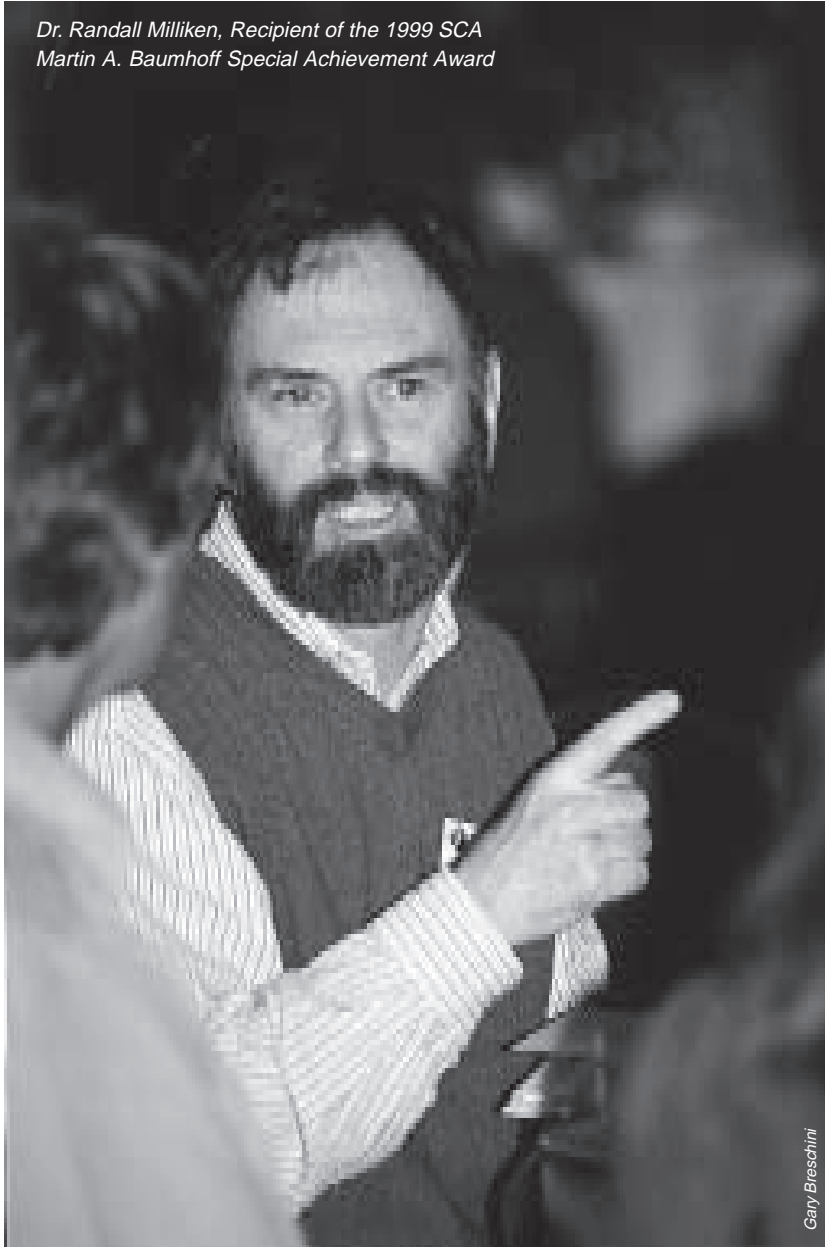
Michael Sampson, SCA Immediate Past-President



Gary Breschini

Reports and Announcements

*Dr. Randall Milliken, Recipient of the 1999 SCA
Martin A. Baumhoff Special Achievement Award*



Gary Breschini

Michael Sampson and the Sampson Family of San Diego; the Santa Cruz Archaeological Society, Santa Cruz Museum of Natural History, ph. 831-420-6115; Bill and Patricia Stillman of Santa Rosa; Keith Syda of Sacramento; U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region; Jay von Werlhof; Chuck Watford of Sacramento; Sharon Waechter of Far Western; G. James and Katherine West of Davis; Carol Wilcher of Wearable Art Originals in Ridgecrest. 760-446-2060; Eric Wohlgemuth of Davis; and Nancy Young of Albuquerque, NM.

Corporations and associations lending their support to this event include: Altamira Press (www.altamirapress.com); Applied Earthworks, 3292 East Florida Ave., Hemet, CA 92544, ph. 909-766-2000; BetaAnalytic, Inc.; Far Western; PAR Environmental Services, Inc., P.O. Box 160756, Sacramento 95816-0756, ph. 916-739-8356; Penmakers, Inc., of Winters; Stacey's Bookstore in Palo Alto, San Francisco, and Cupertino; Statistical Research, Inc., P. O. Box 390, in Redlands 92373-0123 (www.sricrm.com); and Talus Winery.

Thanks, Information Centers of the Historical Resources Information System for your services in kind contributions: Central CA Information Center; Central Coastal Information Center; North Central Information Center; Northeast Information Center; Northwest Information Center; South Central Coastal Information Center; South Coastal Information Center; Southeast Information Center; Southern San Joaquin Information Center; and San Bernardino Information Center.

Beer flowed freely, fueling the frenetic bidders. Suds were provided out of the kindness and courtesy of PAR Environmental Services, JRP Consulting Services, KEA Environmental, Far Western, Tom Origer, Pacific Legacy, Albion Environmental, GeoOpt Research, Foothill Research, Michael Sampson, Terry Jones, Kent Lightfoot, and Rob Edwards. Color commentary was provided by Frank Bayham, Kent Lightfoot, and Amy Gilreath, to the amusement of some and horror of others.

Makoto Kowta Earns the SCA's Lifetime Achievement Award

At the 1999 Annual Meeting, Dr. Makoto "Mark" Kowta received the Society for California Archaeology Lifetime Achievement Award. Mark has compiled a long and distinguished record in California archaeology, forging a career spanning more than 40 years. As a researcher, he has been responsible for landmark conceptual and substantive contributions in Northern and Southern California. As an educator, he has influenced several generations of California archaeologists, imparting his clear and unwavering vision of scientific procedure and scholarly excellence.

Mark's academic accomplishments alone are exemplary, but taken in the context of his personal history they are especially noteworthy. Although he

Reports and Announcements

rarely mentions these events, at the outset of World War II, when he was a boy, Mark and his family were held in a Japanese-American Temporary Detention Camp. After the war, he moved quickly beyond this potential constraint, entering grade school as an advanced placement student, and graduating high school at age 16. In 1951, he received an A.A. from East Los Angeles College, and matriculated at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), where he pursued his interests in anthropology and archaeology and became a favorite of professor Clement Meighan. In 1953, at age 21, he graduated Magna cum laude with an A.B. degree from UCLA, and was immediately accepted into the graduate program, where he continued to distinguish himself academically, and held Teaching Assistantships and Museum Technician positions on campus until 1958. In 1956-1957, he took a break and accepted a Research Assistant position at the University of Michigan, working with Albert Spaulding at the Museum of Anthropology. Returning to Southern California, he completed his advanced graduate work, and held temporary teaching positions at UCLA and the University of Southern California. In 1960, he accompanied professor Wendel Oswalt to Alaska, and spent a very full field season testing coastal midden sites in southwestern Alaska, undertaking most of the work alone. In 1963, he completed his dissertation on this investigation, entitled "Old Togiak Prehistory," an examination of a possible site unit intrusion on Bristol Bay. In 1961, he accepted a full-time teaching position at the University of California, Riverside, where, in addition to his course work, he obtained a variety of fellowships, grants, and salvage archaeology contracts pursuant to his research interests in the Mojave Desert and Baja California. In 1969, he accepted the position he holds to the present day, at California State University, Chico (CSU Chico), turning his attention fully to undergraduate and graduate training and new research interests in Northern California.

He has been a model scholar and mentor for 30 years at CSU Chico, with classroom offerings running the gamut from introductory courses to graduate seminars. His introductory courses have been taught with such excellence that the program has enjoyed a steady flow of majors and transfers. Students hold him in great esteem, and he is best known for his core seminars, field methods and laboratory methods courses, and his lecture courses on early civilizations and ancient technology. He has influenced hundreds of undergraduates, and served on numerous thesis committees.

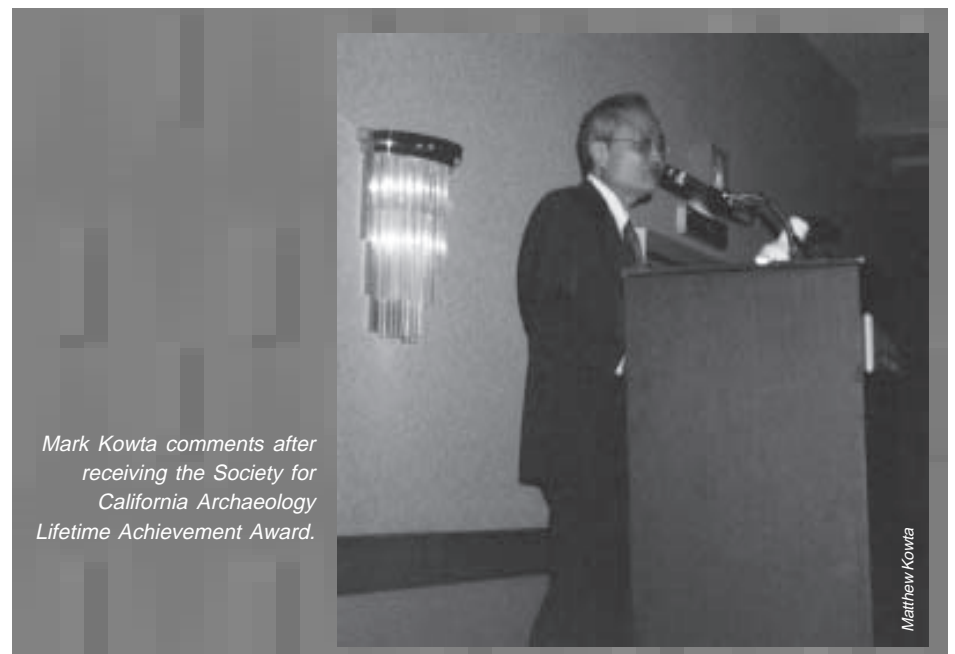
Mark has also had extensive involvement in the SCA and affiliated organizations, serving as Northern California Vice President in 1971-1972, and President-Elect 1984-1985. He has also served on SCA panels and committees (Elections Committee, Local Arrangements Chair, Student Competition Judge, etc.), organized meetings and symposia, and delivered numerous papers to meetings. One of his most significant contributions was in serving as SCA District 2 Archaeologist and SCA District 2 Clearinghouse Director from 1972-1982.

Mark has served on the editorial or review boards of the Southwestern Anthropological Society Newsletter

(1962-1963), the University of California Archaeological Survey Annual Reports (1965), and the Journal of California Anthropology (1973), and continues to serve as a manuscript reviewer for the Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology, and on peer review committees for state and federal agencies.

Mark is a long time member of the Society for California Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, Southwestern Anthropological Association, American Anthropological Association, Institute for Andean Studies, Society for Historical Archaeology, and Central California Archaeological Foundation. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the California Institute for Peruvian Studies.

Mark's publication list is substantial and varied, containing important contributions to Southern California, Northern California, Alaskan, and Peruvian prehistory. In the southern part of the state he is best known for seminal monograph entitled "*The Sayles Complex: A Late Millingstone Assemblage from Cajon Pass and the Ecological Implications of its Scraper Planes*" (1969). In the northern part of the state, he is admired for his trend-setting synthetic work, represented by his "*Research Design for Northeastern*



Mark Kowta comments after receiving the Society for California Archaeology Lifetime Achievement Award.

Reports and Announcements

California" (1984), *The Archaeology of Plumas and Butte Counties: An Introduction and Interpretive Model*" (1988), and "David A. Fredrickson's 'Cultural Diversity in Early Central California' Seen in Historical Perspective from the Northern Sacramento Valley" (1993). His professional contributions continue unabated with the recent release of two important monographs: *The Mountain Maidu in the Post-Contact World, Archaeological Investigations at the Quincy Junction Site, CA-PLU-716-H,* a site structure study of a post-Gold Rush Maidu village near Quincy Junction, Plumas County, and *The Archaeology of the Platina Site, CA-SHA-276,* a report of a Borax Lake Pattern camp in the foothills west of Red Bluff, and *"Broadening the Conceptual Base of Northern California Archaeology: The Pucdam World in Transition,"* an as yet unpublished paper presented at the Sacramento River Ecosystem Prehistory Symposium hosted by the Central California Archaeological Foundation.

For medical reasons, Mark recently began the retirement process, and is now teaching just halftime. In Fall, 1998, his colleagues in the Department of Anthropology elected him to the status of Emeritus Faculty.

Call For Papers: *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology 1999 Annual Meeting*

Judyth Reed

Papers presented at the 1999 SCA annual meeting are due to the editor by July 1, 1999. Authors should format their papers in accordance with the *Proceedings* style guide published in Volume 3 and should submit manuscripts in both hard copy and on computer disk. Papers should be in the range of 6 to 8 pages in length excluding figures and references. Authors who wish to publish photos with their papers should provide camera-ready

half tones. The *Proceedings* will not publish information that has appeared in the society's *Newsletter*. Authors who have questions about format, photos, etc. should contact the editor prior to submission. Papers should be submitted to: Judyth Reed, 1050 E. Skylark Ave., Ridgecrest, CA 93555, e-mail: archeoreed@aol.com, home: 760-371-1320, work: 760-384-5422.



YR2000 SCA Annual Meeting In Focus

Joan S. Schneider
Local Arrangements Chair

The Society for California Archaeology will hold its YR2000 annual meeting in Riverside, April 19 through 22. Just preceding Easter, and at the height of the citrus bloom, the annual meeting will be held at the newly renovated Riverside Convention Center, just across the downtown pedestrian plaza from the (also) newly renovated Holiday Inn, which will host our conference delegates at special rates as well as providing free transportation between Riverside and the new Ontario Airport. The nearby famous and fabulous Mission Inn will also provide a number of guest rooms at reduced rates.

Put the dates on your calendar! The next *Newsletter* will contain detailed program and registration information and materials.

We are planning an exciting and unusual program in historic downtown Riverside with events planned at local museums, places of interest, and the University of California, Riverside. A Saturday afternoon field trip is planned to the site of the Eastside Reservoir in Hemet where the new Western Center for Archaeology and Paleontology is to be located. The interim Visitor Center and Overlook provide a preview of the largest reservoir project in Southern California and a sample of the extensive archaeological and paleontological materials recovered as part of the project mitigation.

Please start thinking about your contribution to the SCA Silent Auction—one of our most successful fund-raising activities.

Volunteers are actively sought for planning and implementation of SCA YR2000 in Riverside. Please call or E-mail Joan Schneider, Local Arrangements Chair, if you are interested in helping in any capacity: (909) 787-3517; jschneid@citrus.ucr.edu.

Put the SCA YR2000 in Riverside dates on your calendar!! APRIL 19 - 22, 2000.

First Call for Papers YR2000 SCA Annual Meeting

Matthew Des Lauriers
Program Chair

Proposals and Abstracts for Symposia, Poster Sessions, and Contributed Papers Welcome at this Time! Volunteers for Programming and Local Arrangements—Contact Chairs Now! Program Suggestions and Requests Welcome! As Program Chair for the YR 2000 meetings, I am looking forward to making the Millennium Meeting the best ever! Long-range planning, guided by the needs and requests of the members of the Society, will go far towards accomplishing this goal. It is not too soon to make the Program

Reports and Announcements

Chair and/or the Local Arrangements Chair (Joan Schneider) aware that you are thinking about a special symposium or a topical poster session. If you would like to chair a symposium, or have a stunning idea for one, notification at the earliest date will allow the Program Chair to announce the themes in future Calls for Papers and Symposia so that other researchers with similar research may be encouraged to contribute papers. Poster sessions have been underrepresented at some previous meetings and I particularly hope that more people will take advantage of this type of venue for the dissemination of knowledge.

Help is needed with both program and local arrangements; I would encourage the membership to become involved with the planning of the YR 2000 meetings. In addition, if you would like to make contributions to the Silent Auction, it is not too soon to contact me, Joan, or any of the Board.

Contact numbers and e-mail addresses:
 Matthew Des Lauriers, Program Chair, (661) 399-1614 [until July], (909) 787-3517 [after July], westctr@citrus.ucr.edu. Joan S. Schneider, Local Arrangements Chair, (909) 787-3517, jschneid@citrus.ucr.edu

Secretary's Report

Summary Minutes of the SCA Executive Board Meeting April 22, 1999

Rebecca Apple

The April 22, 1999 Executive Board Meeting for the Society for California Archaeology (SCA) was held at the Red Lion's Inn in Sacramento. Present were Mike Sampson (President), Lynn Gamble (Immediate Past President), Tom Origer (President Elect), Ken Wilson (incoming President Elect), Mark Basgall (Northern Vice President), Steve Horne (Southern Vice President), Kathy Dowdall (Treasurer), Kristina Roper (Business

Office Manager), and Rebecca Apple (Secretary).

Horne announced that the Forest Service Archaeologists had voted to set aside \$4,500 each year for support of California Archaeology Week. This will be under the direction of Wilson.

Pending correction of the spelling of Lynne Goldstein's name, the February minutes were approved.

Roper provided a Business Office report consisting of a written progress report and a brief review of her recent activities. The phone number of the Business Office has changed. She also will be sending a copy of the Society's membership database to the Secretary on a monthly basis. This will serve as a backup of the information. The position of Business Office Manager has grown to include a number of responsibilities not listed in the Procedures Manual. Roper will be updating this. In order to ensure more timely distribution and collection of the ballots, the Board voted to change the time for candidate information to be submitted to 10 weeks before the ballot mailing date. The ballot mailing date was also changed from one month before the Annual Meeting to six weeks before the meeting.

Sampson reported on the status of the 2000 Annual Meeting. The contract has been signed. The meeting will be in April in Riverside, with Joan Schneider serving as the Local Arrangements Chair and Matt Des Lauriers the Program Chair. The sessions will be held in the Riverside Convention Center. Accommodations will be available at the Holiday Inn and the Mission Inn.

The 2001 Annual Meeting report was provided by Origer. SCA has a signed contract for Modesto. The meeting will be in March at the Doubletree Hotel and adjoining Convention Center. There are three Local Arrangement Co-Chairs, but a Program Chair needs to be identified. Origer requested that the Local Arrangements folks identify some one by the June 1999 Board Meeting.

Sampson discussed some of the needed changes to the Procedures Manual he will be making. He will be incorporating comments and recommendations from previous years, as well as updating the new committee coordination responsibilities of the Vice Presidents. There was discussion of putting the Procedures Manual on the web site to make it more accessible to Committee Chairs and members in general.

Annual Meeting Co-Chairs for Local Arrangements for this year, Kelly McGuire and Bill Hildebrandt, arrived and updated that Board on the preparations. Ten dollar tickets will be available for those who want to attend the reception but do not want the dinner. Donations for the silent auction have been good. They are anticipating a good net from the 1999 Annual Meeting this year. Far Western representatives will be preparing written input to the Procedures Manual regarding local arrangement matters.

Dowdall provided the Treasurer's report. Her report included a brief discussion of the Participating Agreements with the Forest Service and with the Historic Preservation Office (OHP). The Final 1998 Budget was distributed. Taxes will be submitted next month and there is to be an audit before June 1999. Dowdall also distributed the First Quarter Budget and the check register.

Tom Wheeler, Chair of the Membership Committee arrived and gave his committee report. He handed out a summary of membership information and the new membership survey. The Board completed copies of the survey and returned them to Wheeler. The idea of accepting credit cards to make joining the Society easier was also discussed. Roper said she would check on this and report back. The membership surveys will be available at the Business desk during the Annual Meeting. After the 1999 Annual Meeting, the survey will be available on the SCA web site.

Dowdall continued with the Treasurer's report. The Site Steward-

Reports and Announcements

ship program check from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) had arrived. Dowdall had prepared a template for reimbursements. The Board voted to provide an honorarium to Ian Hodder, the 1999 Keynote speaker.

The Board created an Ad hoc Native American Recognition Committee to be Co-Chaired by Dowdall and Basgall. The committee will develop criteria for a new award and nominations for the award by the Fall Board Meeting.

Beth Padon, Chair of the Ad hoc Archaeological Site Stewardship Program Committee arrived and presented the Board with the status of the program. The plan is for the program to be self-sustaining. The training will consist of a one-day workshop and a day in the field with a professional archaeologist. The committee is coordinating their work with existing site monitoring/site stewardship programs in California. There is a training session scheduled for May 15, 1999 in Ridgecrest at the Maturango Museum. There will be a \$20 registration fee, but this alone will not fully cover the costs of the workshop. There was a general discussion of how the program will work. Sampson will serve as the Board representative on the committee.

The Board voted to establish a Professional Standards Committee. Gamble will serve as Chairperson. Gamble reported on her efforts concerning Professional Standards issues. The first priority is peer review. Primary issues will include liability and conflict of interest. There is a peer review program at BLM which Gamble will be checking on to serve as a possible guide. Applicants will pay for the service, which will be targeted, at least initially, in parts of the state where there are no archaeologists in local agencies to provide reviews. The peer review effort will be developed in conjunction with the Information Centers.

Sampson will be speaking on behalf of SCA at the State Historic

Resources Commission meeting this week. He stated that he planned to introduce SCA to the Commission, address the need for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review by OHP, and address the under funding of the Information Centers.

A written Legislation Committee report from committee Chair John Foster was distributed. Issues raised included four current versions of Park Bonds, need for an update of the California Antiquity Act, need for State Parks to upgrade their site protection efforts, and the need for a more restrictive State designation such as State Reserve to aid in resource management.

The Native American Programs Committee report was also provided in written form. Committee Chair Phil De Barros informed the Board that the Sourcebook is being printed. The Native American Forum will be held on April 24, 1999, with a committee meeting right after the forum. De Barros had notified committee members that he is stepping down as Chair and Janet Eidness will be the new Chair.

Former President Breck Parkman arrived and took part in a discussion of the responsibilities of the Business Office Manager and the functioning of the Business Office. Included in the discussion were how the web site could and should serve the Society. There was agreement that the duties of the Business Office Manager had grown considerably in recent years. This has been largely in response to the overall growth of the Society and the SCA's increased involvement in a number of programs. There was a consensus that clear priorities need to be established for the Business Office. It was agreed that these were, in order of importance: fiscal items, membership (includes support for elections and Newsletter), reoccurring office tasks, and a monthly report to the Board. The Board voted to increase the Business Office Manager compensation to \$16,000 for calendar year 1999.

The Board will meet next on Saturday April 24, 1999 at 7:30 a.m.

Myra Herrmann arrived to discuss the audiovisual charges from the 1998 Annual Meeting and the Avocational Committee Round Table which is being held on April 23, 1999. She would like the Board to provide guidance on the role of the Avocational Committee representatives.

A motion to adjourn was passed.

Summary Minutes of the SCA Executive Board Meeting April 25, 1999

Rebecca Apple

The April 25, 1999 Executive Board Meeting for the Society for California Archaeology (SCA), was held at the Red Lion's Inn in Sacramento. President Tom Origer called the meeting to order. Also present were Mike Sampson (Immediate Past President), Ken Wilson (President Elect), Mark Basgall (Northern Vice President), Richard Carrico (Southern Vice President), Kathy Dowdall (Treasurer), Kristina Roper (Business Office Manager), and Rebecca Apple (Secretary).

This was an introductory meeting for the new Board Members. Origer stated his goal of maximizing the amount of work the Board can accomplish. SCA Procedures Manuals and Directory were distributed to new Board members. They were encouraged to read them completely to be prepared for the July 1999 meeting to update the SCA Strategic Plan. Sampson noted that the Board member duties described in the Procedures Manual are slated to be updated. At the February 1999 Board meeting responsibilities for coordination with committee chairpersons were divided between the President, the Northern Vice President, and the Southern Vice



SCA Membership Survey
Thomas Wheeler
California Dept. of Parks and Recreation
Archaeology Laboratory
2505 Port St.
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Society for California Archaeology Membership Survey 1999

1. Age:

10-18 ___ 19-24 ___ 25-35 ___ 36-55 ___ 56-65 ___ 66-75 ___ 75+ ___

2. Sex: ___ Male ___ Female

3. Education:

Grammar School High School College/University ___ yrs.

4. University or college attended:

5. Degree:

6. What college or university course(s) do you find to have been of the most value during your career as an archaeologist?

7. What is your primary area of interest in archaeology?

___ Prehistory ___ History ___ Ethnohistory

8. What research concerns do you have in your primary areas of interest?

9. What is your current affiliation:

___ Private Consulting ___ University or College

___ Federal Government ___ State Government

___ County Government ___ City Government

___ Foundation ___ Society

___ Avocational Group

10. What is your position within your affiliation?

___ Student ___ Teacher ___ Consultant

___ Researcher ___ Field Supervisor ___ Fieldworker

___ Retired ___ Office Management ___ Volunteer

11. Experience: Fieldwork: Years Months

Lab Work: Years Months

Teaching: Years Months

Consulting: Years Months

Research: Years Months

12. Have you ever experienced discrimination in the context of gender, age, ethnicity, medical condition, marital status, or religious beliefs in employment during your career as an archaeologist?

Yes ___ No ___ Please describe.

13. What features of the Society of California Archaeology do you find most useful?

14. What features of the Society of California Archaeology could be improved?

15. What features of the Society of California Archaeology Newsletter do you find most useful?

16. What features of the Society of California Archaeology Newsletter could be improved?

17. What suggestions for change would you like to see the Society make?

18. How important do you think the Society's pursuit of legislative interest is?

Very Important Important Somewhat Important
 Unimportant Inappropriate

19. How well do you think California's cultural resources are being properly protected by the CEQA consultation processes?

Very Well Protected Well Protected
 Somewhat Protected Unprotected
 Completely Ineffectual

20. How well do you think California's cultural resources are being properly protected by the NEPA consultation processes?

Very Well Protected Well Protected
 Somewhat Protected Unprotected
 Completely Ineffectual

21. How well are you aware of the cultural management activities of the Bureau of Land Management?

Very Well Pretty Well Well
 Not Well Poorly Very Poorly

22. What could the Bureau of Land Management do to improve their cultural resource management practices?

23. How well are you aware of the cultural management activities of the Bureau of Reclamation?

Very Well Pretty Well Well
 Not Well Poorly Very Poorly

24. What could the Bureau of Reclamation do to improve their cultural resource management practices?

25. How well are you aware of the cultural management activities of the California Dept. of Transportation?

Very Well Pretty Well Well
 Not Well Poorly Very Poorly

26. What could the California Dept. of Transportation do to improve their cultural resource management practices?

27. How well are you aware of the cultural management activities of the California Dept. of Parks and Recreation?

Very Well Pretty Well Well
 Not Well Poorly Very Poorly

28. What could the California Dept. of Parks and Recreation do to improve their cultural resource management practices?

29. How well are you aware of the cultural resource management activities of the U. S. Forest Service?

Very Well Pretty Well Well
 Not Well Poorly Very Poorly

30. What could the U. S. Forest Service do to improve their cultural resource management practices?

31. How well are you aware of the cultural management activities of your local county planning department?

Very Well Pretty Well Well
 Not Well Poorly Very Poorly

32. What could your local county planning department do to improve their cultural resource management practices?

Additional Comments on back _____.

***Society for California Archaeology
Membership Survey 1999***

Additional Comments:

Remember to Renew Your Membership!

Reports and Announcements

President. These assignments were reiterated for the new members.

Carrico will be taking the lead in selecting the 2002 Annual Meeting site since he is located in southern California, the proposed location of the meeting. Potential sites were briefly discussed.

Sampson reported on the Site Stewardship Committee meeting. He had requested liability language be added to the Memorandum of Understanding. Sampson had been told that people who sign up for the program will be covered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), however, Judyth Reed said she would try to find some standard liability language to include. Sampson will request a sunset clause in the document. The next committee meeting is June 26, 1999. There is a site stewardship workshop scheduled for May 15, 1999 in Ridgecrest.

The Information Center Advisory Committee chair is vacant. Origer said he has a candidate he has contacted. The Board voted to accept Lynn Compas as chairperson of the Information Center Advisory Committee.

The next Board Meeting will be held in Modesto at the facility where the 2001 Annual Meeting is planned. Dates for the Board Meeting and Strategic Plan update were discussed and July 9 and 10, 1999 were selected. Origer will check with the hotel regarding these dates and get back to Board members.

Sampson stated that the revised dates for the 2000 Annual Meeting are April 20-23. This change was due to a scheduling conflict with the Society for American Archaeology Annual Conference. Erv Taylor at UC Riverside has offered office support for the SCA Annual Meeting in 2000.

Wilson said a representative of the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) has suggested SCA prepare an array of programs to present to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as potential programs for funding.

It was reiterated that one of the goals of the Annual Meeting is to hold it in a location where students can attend. Students also form a large portion of the volunteers. Far Western reported they had around 90 volunteers at the Annual Meeting this year.

Basgall asked the Board to reconsider allocating additional funds to the Information Center database program and requested this be put on the agenda for the July 1999 Board Meeting. Basgall offered to lead the database effort. He will prepare a draft letter to the Information Centers.

Origer discussed SCA's previous strategy of developing a budget before the funds are available. He would like to take this year's anticipated good income and use it to budget based on available funds. The money from the Silent Auction will be spent over a period of time. It is the Board's responsibility to direct spending of funds. Dowdall reminded the Board that the SCA usually uses at least \$2,000 of the Silent Auction funds for operating expenses. There was a discussion of broadening the SCA's sources of income. Dowdall expressed concern that since SCA does so much there is a perception that the society is doing fine financially. Origer pointed out that even the Site Stewardship Program which plans to collect \$20 from participants will probably not cover their costs. Dowdall would like to see the Site Stewardship Program be self-sustaining, like the Archaeology Week Program. Basgall pointed out there are other programs such as the grey literature database that are in need of funding. Several people brought up that the new Native American Heritage Preservation Award would have some expenses associated with it. Wilson suggested the award be set up so it is self-supporting, like the Bennyhoff Award.

Apple told the new Board members that the minutes would be routinely e-mailed to them, however, if they preferred another medium to let her know. There is often a short deadline for getting summary minutes reviewed and submitted before the Newsletter deadline.

Sampson reported on the Archaeology Week committee meeting. The committee is proposing to expand the event into Archaeology Month next year. That would provide more weekends for scheduled events. The theme for next year is Bridging the New Millennium. Origer suggested the Board make suggestions to the committee for the poster theme.

Board members will be putting articles in the Newsletter describing what SCA does. Dowdall had been asked to prepare the first of these articles explaining how the finances of SCA function.

Sampson noted that the Native American Programs Committee wants to recruit new members. People should contact the Chairperson Janet Eidness.

Roper announced she will be rethinking how to conduct the Business Office portion of the Annual Meeting. It was suggested that she get volunteers to handle some of the work. At a minimum, Roper is planning to prepare data sheets for people to fill out so she does not need to be at the desk to update the database.

Dowdall commented she would like a Treasurer's assistant. This was voted on and approved by the Board. The position will be considered temporary, but should be included in the Procedures Manual so future Treasurer's will know this is an option. A motion to adjourn was passed.



Reports and Announcements

Meetings

Chinese-American Conference

The Sixth Chinese-American Conference will be held July 9-11, 1999 at the University of San Diego. Entitled *From Gold Mountain to the New Millennium*, this conference will deal with the history, culture, current issues, and future of the Chinese in the Americas. This year's program features proposals from across the country and around the world, including Hong Kong, Taiwan, Guangzhou, Singapore, Canada, and Mexico.

A broad spectrum of papers and panels will detail the Chinese American experience over the past 150 years. The sessions will include regional and topical studies, as well as highlight the lives of selected individuals to give an identity to an often nameless group of immigrants. Chinese American heritage and activities will be detailed through archaeological finds and preservation efforts of our historical societies, museums, and historic sites.

The conference will feature outstanding keynote speakers to inspire you and a roundtable session with academic, historical society organizations, and community representatives giving their views on the future of the Chinese in America in the new millennium. Highlights include the acclaimed exhibit, "Heading East," created for the California Sesquicentennial, an open house at the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum, and a Chautauqua performance by Charlie Chin, who portrays Dr. Yee Fung Chueng, the renowned Gold Rush era herbalist and healer.

Sessions will include present Chinese American community issues, cultural heritage, language, Chinese language schools, and arts. Chinese American videos and literature will be featured. Panelists will share the

linkages between Chinese America and other Asian communities, such as Indo-Chinese, Vietnamese, and Filipino. Other sessions will feature a workshop on oral histories and panels on family history, genealogy, gender, and identity.

For more information visit the conference website, www.csusm.edu/community/cac99, or contact Conference Chair Michael Yee at (760) 750-4799 or email myee@home.com.

Call For Papers 14th Annual California Indian Conference, Cuesta College San Luis Obispo October 15-16, 1999

The California Indian Conference is an annual gathering for the exchange of views and information among academics, American Indians, students, and other community members. Any topic reflecting humanistic, scientific, artistic, or social concern with California Indian people and their cultural heritage is welcome. Past topics have included dance, story telling, native languages, anthropology, law, and social issues.

Anyone interested in giving a paper or presentation should send an abstract of 150 words to William Fairbanks at the address below by AUGUST 15. Abstracts received after that date will be considered only if space is available on the program. Please be sure to include an email address and phone number, and say if you are available on both days. Inquiries are welcome.

Registration is a flat fee of \$20 for everyone. To register in advance, send your name, mailing address, institutional or tribal affiliation, phone number, fax number, and email address to: CALIFORNIA INDIAN CONFERENCE REGISTRATION,

Bill Fairbanks, Social Sciences Division, Cuesta College, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403; Phone: 805-546-3163, Fax: 805-546-3904, email: calindians99@usa.net

Opinion and Comment

A Generous Donation

Dear Editor

Would you be so kind as to put a note into the next convenient *Newsletter* to the effect that I have the following journals and magazines available for donation, at the cost of shipment, to any place that could use them: *Historical Archaeology* III, VIII, 9, 10, 19 to Present, and Special Issues 5 and 6 (2), *Archaeology* 1983 to Present, and *Biblical Archaeology Review* 1983 to Present.

- Edward Von der Porten

On the First Americans

Dear Editor,

In a recent Newsweek summary on pre-Clovis discoveries, *The First Americans*, it mentions the "Clovis mafia" and discusses sites south of the border that were (literally) covered up because they did not conform to the Law: Clovis or Bust.

Now that the myth of glacial determinism has been exposed, with old Clovis sites being reopened to see what lies beneath, and paleolithic transoceanic navigational skills being recast, I hope the heart of archaeologists will appreciate the casualties of the hunt for pre-Clovis cultures on the New World Front, explorers who found things that just did not fit the Clovis Firsters' model, who suffered the slings and arrows of academic disem-bowelment and other forms of censor. We may want to revisit *their* sites as well. Ancient surfaces and strata are "in," and we must contend with at least an extra 10k+ years of erosion and desert varnish. This work will be

Opinion and Comment

greatly supported by the records, reports and books by the brave folks who tread this thankless course years before. Hopefully this time we will have a mind to learn from them.

I knew some of these casualties and can empathize with the rest. What I cannot empathize with was the mean spirit with which the “mafia” ruled the Clovis roost for decades. Power and the quest for scientific truth should be anathema. Instead, it’s an academic reality (aka dilemma) that power (aka research monies) and whoever happens to embody the “powers that be” at the moment, tend to avoid research that threatens any core statutes in the status quo, in the name of being stringent, and in the confidence that it would be a waste of money. Maybe this is an example of Kuhn’s normal science. We are past that chapter. Now we are in the juggernaut stage.

For example, yesterday there was: 1) nothing before Clovis, and 2) no boats before Columbus. Solutrean boats pretty much puts both those dogs to bed. Some remain vigilant in their positions saying this is but an affair strictly for American archaeologists. Go figure! Unless the Solutreans walked, don’t you think it will force us to re-think paleolithic navigation capabilities a bit more seriously? Wouldn’t this intrude on our present reconstruction of population movements around the world since the Pleistocene boundary, even just a teeny bit?

But what was frightening about our recent history was that the powers that be (aka the powers that fund) turned an academically-framed pre-Clovis scientific controversy into blasphemy and sacrilege to the degree that a self-serving weapon was made out of what is advertised as a tool, namely science funding. If you believed in the pre-Clovis, it was duly noted. It meant you were a crazy, a nut, unreliable, not credible, not trustworthy, not working this summer. From the *Newsweek* article,

..the Clovis model had such a stranglehold that scientists would dig until they hit the Clovis level and just stop. Few looked for older bones and tools. Four or five possible pre-Clovis sites in South America were never reported because the scientists feared that doing so would wreck their reputations.

Stranglehold. Perhaps Inquisition is not such a harsh term either, especially when you ask those who suffered ridicule and vilification (remember “Carter-facts,”) by the Clovis Firsters and their stout-hearted graduate minions. I think we all should all reflect on the acrid, sanctimonious role that pure academic muscle wielded

If you believed in the pre-Clovis it was duly noted. It meant you were a crazy, a nut, unreliable, not credible, not trustworthy, not working this summer.

against the open-mindedness and objectivity so necessary for our fragile discipline. It should make us pause. Can we say “never again?” And can we say, “I will never say never again,” and so perhaps regain some semblance of an objective stance toward both our discipline and the accomplishments of our ancestors that never seem to cease to astound us?

Well, the battle appears to be over. The glaciers have melted. It should be time to publically thank previous hunters of pre-Clovis assemblages for their work, their tenacity, and good-ol fashioned stubbornness in the face of great odds: Is this not the true mettle of the scientific spirit that takes us forward? Many of these researchers have not lived to see this day, but you

will be reading about and/or teaching about them someday.

The ramifications of the Solutrean-Clovis connections have yet to be fully comprehended. It’s going to take a while to digest, probably a generation or so. It will take time to soothe all those past critics, and text book writers, who now have to adjust to the new scenario. The entire field of archaeology is waiting with baited breath on both sides of the pond, and the “R” word is beginning to be raised, be it revolution or renaissance. A new terrain lies beneath our feet, perhaps a new ocean. Now it’s a question of how we are going to adjust our focus and our resources. During this interim, one of the best *human* things we can consider is to mend old fences.

- Chris Hardaker, Dinè College
P.O. Box 5292, Window Rock, AZ,
86515
520.729.5064, [http://
earthmeasure.com](http://earthmeasure.com)
hardaker@crystal.ncc.cc.nm.us

Web resources for the study of pre-Clovis:

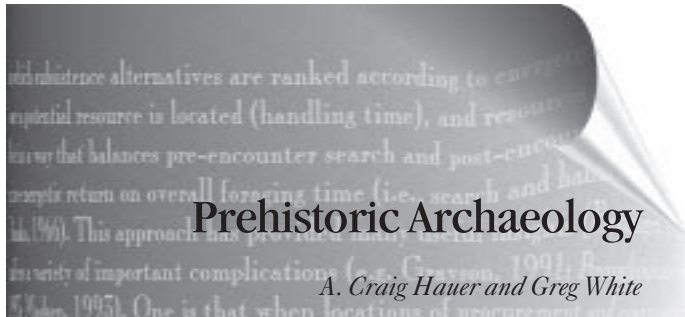
The Mammoth Trumpet
[http://www.peak.org/csfa/
mthome.html](http://www.peak.org/csfa/mthome.html)

Scientific American “Tool Time on Cactus Hill”
[http://www.sciam.com/1998/
1198issue/1198scicit4.html](http://www.sciam.com/1998/1198issue/1198scicit4.html)

The Scientist “Monte Verde Archeologist Prevails In Dispute Over Settlement’s Age”
[http://www.the-
scientist.library.upenn.edu/
yr1990/jan/
morell_pl_900120.html](http://www.the-scientist.library.upenn.edu/yr1990/jan/morell_pl_900120.html)

Anthropology in the News
[http://www.tamu.edu/
anthropology/news.html](http://www.tamu.edu/anthropology/news.html)

New Publications



Prehistoric Archaeology

A. Craig Hauer and Greg White

This series offers an annotated bibliography of recent published and some unpublished literature pertinent to current debates and methods in Californian archaeology. Prehistoric and historic archaeology will appear in alternate issues. If you have any news or ideas about how this section can better fit the needs of its audience feel free to email the authors: delliot@psln.com or chauer@ecst.csuchico.edu. Please limit contributions to those that can be easily accessed by all members of the SCA and have appeared within the last five years.

Colten, R. H., and J.E. Arnold
1998 Prehistoric Marine Mammal Hunting on California's Northern Channel Islands. *American Antiquity* 63(4):679-701.

The authors conduct a detailed analysis of archaeological marine faunal assemblages from the Channel Islands to address issues of intensification, cultural, and technological change. Their study indicates that exploitation of marine mammals decreased with time, and was confined to littoral habitats. Furthermore, this decline in exploitation was related to an increase in diet breadth related to intensification due to climatic factors. Colten and Arnold also argue that marine mammal exploitation did not result in increases in socio-cultural complexity. Instead, increases in intensification, due to environmental and population pressures, are seen as more likely causes of increased complexity and technological change by the authors.

Jackson, T. L., and J. E. Ericson
1994 Prehistoric Exchange Systems in California. In *Prehistoric Exchange Systems in North America*, Edited by T. G. Baugh and J. E. Ericson, Pp. 385-415. Plenum, New York.

The authors present an overview of exchange trends throughout California by material types and temporal periods. Issues of environmental change and increasing social complexity are briefly examined as possible explanations of the observed variability in exchange systems.

Jones, T. L., G.M. Brown, L. M. Raab, J.L. McVickar, W.G. Spaulding, D.J. Kennett, A. York, and P.L. Walker
1999 Environmental Imperatives Reconsidered: Demographic Crises in Western North America During the Medieval Climatic Anomaly. *Current Anthropology* 40(3):137-169.

The authors attempt to correlate the onset of the Medieval Climatic Anomaly with incidences of violence, disruption of trade, and abandonment of regions throughout the North American West. These correlations suggest that a complex relationship of cultural change and environmental change existed which are not predicted by a continuous intensification model. As a result, the authors advocate research that incorporates environmental factors as having a major role in cultural change.

• Quick Takes:

Dockall, J.E.
1997 Wear Traces and Projectile Impacts: A Review of the Experimental and Archaeological Evidence. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 24:321-331.

Describes and evaluates fracture types and wear traces associated with points used to tip weapons.

Beck, C. and G.T. Jones
1997 The Terminal Pleistocene/Early Holocene Archaeology of the Great Basin. *Journal of World Prehistory* 11(2):161-236.

Assessment of cultural and adaptive variability in early GB. Companion to Kelly's article (11(1)).

Kelly, R.L.
1997 Late Holocene Great Basin Prehistory. *Journal of World Prehistory* 11(1):1-49.

Assessment of cultural and adaptive variability in Upper Archaic GB.

Simms, S.R. and J.R. Bright
1997 Plain-Ware Ceramics and Residential Mobility: A Case Study from the Great Basin. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 24:779-792.

Nature and distribution of utilitarian ceramics in NW Utah is examined, and variability is found to be linked to gearing and other contingencies related to mobility.

Larson, M.L. and M. Kornfeld
1997 Chipped Stone Nodules: Theory, Method, and Examples. *Lithic Technology* 22(1):4-18.

Describes and evaluates the methods used to analyze nodule (pebble and cobble) reduction.



Northwestern California

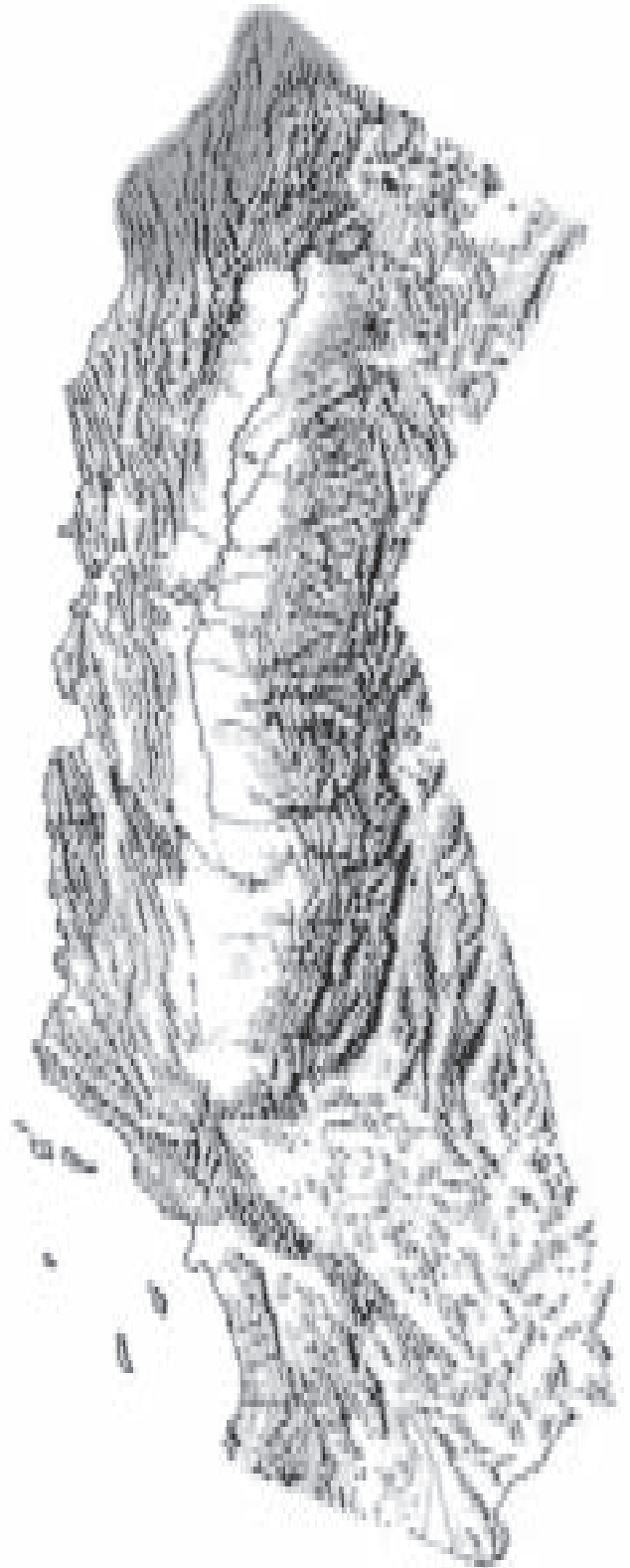
Thomas S. Keter
Six Rivers National Forest

Way up here in the northwestern corner of the state those of us working in cultural resources management and archaeology sometimes feel a bit isolated from what is happening in California Archaeology. Since this column is supposed to be on what is happening in the north coast region archaeology-wise, I thought would present a brief overview to SCA members on some of the work being accomplished in archaeology by federal agencies with offices in Humboldt County. The dollars spent by federal agencies on cultural resources management—including both Section 106 and Section 110 work—is substantial and probably funds the majority of the work in archaeology now being accomplished in this region. Here in Humboldt County, Redwood National Park (Department of the Interior), the BLM (Department of the Interior), and Six Rivers National Forest (Department of Agriculture) all have full-time cultural resources staffs.

Anne Smith is responsible for cultural resources management at Redwood National Park as well as at Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, Lava Beds National Monument, and Lassen National Park. One of the Redwood Park's most recent CRM publications is entitled *Final Historical Resources Study Report for Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery*. As part of this project the property was also determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. At the Whiskeytown NRA, located just west of Redding, a report was published on an excavation at CA-SHA-559 (Bevill and Nilsson 1996). An ethnographic overview of the area (Theodoratus and Emberson), and an Evaluation of 18 Historic Mines (Hamusek-McGann, Flint, Peak, and Price) located within the boundaries of the NRA will be completed by the end of the year.

At the BLM Office in Arcata, Marlene Greenway has been busy working with Anne Smith and Kathy Heffner-McClellan, Tribal Relations Officer for Six River National Forest, to develop and define federal roles and relationships for federal agencies with the numerous federally recognized tribes in Humboldt, Trinity, and Del Norte Counties. Marlene has also been working on an education project with the Round Valley Indian Tribes. The goal of this project is to provide training to tribal members so that they can develop and manage their own cultural resources program. One of the most recent projects undertaken by the Arcata BLM District Office was to move the Cape Mendocino Lighthouse (ca. 1868) from its original location—where it was eroding into the Pacific—to Shelter Cove where it will be rehabilitated and interpreted for the public.

Another exciting project that will be undertaken in the near future by the BLM is the study, survey, and recordation of cultural resources on the property conveyed to the agency



Map Adapted from E. Raisz "Landform Map of the United States."

Regional Reports

by Pacific Lumber as a result of the Headwaters Forest agreement. Over 7,500 acres in the area southeast of Eureka contain a number of unique resources including the logging town of Falk (ca. 1875-1951), historic schools, a railroad system, military trails and a number of Wiyot village sites.

At Six Rivers National Forest, the Heritage Resources staff (Ken Wislon, Tom Keter, Kathy McCovey, and Pam Conners) is busy preparing for the field season. Two of our major projects are Forest Service Passport in Time (PIT) projects. PIT (Passport in Time) projects are designed to involve the public with various kinds of cultural resources projects including excavations, survey, oral histories, and the rehabilitation and renovation of historic properties including cabins, guard stations, and lookouts. The PIT program has



Six Rivers NF PIT volunteers excavating remains of an 1860s blacksmith shop.

proven to be one of the most popular and successful public outreach programs in the Forest Service.

Our first project, taking place in mid June, will be the second year of an historic excavation at the mining town of Altaville located northeast of Crescent City. The project is being done in partnership with Cal Nickel Corporation, PAR Environmental Services of Sacramento, and others. The second PIT project is a cooperative effort of the Forest Service, BLM, and Karuk Basketweavers and is entitled *Following the Smoke*. In this project, the basketweavers will be demonstrating their skills in making baskets as well as taking participants on field trips to areas where plant materials are collected. PIT volunteers will have the chance to learn to collect and process plant materials and the fundamentals of making a basket.

Here at Six Rivers we have recently completed or are nearing completion of some very interesting and informative projects. Last year, for the 50th Anniversary of Six Rivers National Forest, historian Pam Conners published *A History*

of Six Rivers National Forest. This publication documents in detail the political and economic forces that led to establishment of the Forest. At this time, we are also working on analyzing the artifacts collected during the excavation of a Tolowa village site along the Smith River. This is the first prehistoric site to be excavated in the interior of Del Norte County. One of the significant aspects of this excavation is the fact that we had no Native American observers but rather included a number of Tolowa on the excavation crew. They provided both help in excavating the site and provided input on where the units were placed and other methodological decisions that were made in the field. The report is scheduled to come out early next year.

Although I only touched on what is happening in the federal sector I will do a little "investigative reporting" and try to bring you the "rest of the story" next time around on others working in cultural resources on the North Coast in my next column.

Next Issue: Northcentral California and the Mojave/Colorado Deserts

Working Together in California

(cont'd from Page 1)

It was in 1985 that I returned to California after a long absence conducting archaeological research in West Africa. I completed my Ph.D. from U.C.L.A. in the Fall and began working for Chambers Group in Orange County as Director of Cultural Resources. My African research had consisted of tightly interwoven archaeological, ethnographic, and ethnohistorical studies, and I had become accustomed to working regularly with African peoples as I conducted my research. During the first few years working in California archaeology, I was shocked to see the frequent lack of communication and cooperation between archaeologists and Native Americans. I remember being introduced to the well-known California ethnologist, Lowell Bean, as "one of the good archaeologists," as if most were in fact bad. In 1986, I remember attending the 2nd California Indian Conference in Santa Barbara and witnessing a spectacle of cultural anthropologists chastising archaeologists for being insensitive about the issue of human remains. Determined to make a difference within my own firm, I began using Native American monitors in 1986 and began employing Native American crew trainees during archaeological excavations beginning in 1988.

Other archaeologists of the early to mid-1980s also saw the need for improved communication and cooperation. At the 1980 SCA Annual Meeting in Redding, a "Native American Symposium, participants to be announced" was

held on a Saturday morning. NAPC committee member, Janet Eidsness, remembers seeing Indians at the annual meeting for the first time. Past meetings regarding Native American concerns had tended to be non-Indians talking about the need to work with Indians. When Indians actually came to the meeting, many archaeologists were uncertain of what to do or to say (Janet Eidsness, personal communication, April 1999). At the 1986 Annual Meeting in Santa Rosa, Breck Parkman, Nancy Evans, Mark Hylkema, Janet Eidsness, Judy Towey, and Cris Porter organized a "Common Goals Symposium" to discuss the common goals of cultural resource managers and California Native Americans. This symposium was attended by more than 70 people, about half of which were Native American. In 1987, at the Annual Meeting in Fresno, Robert Laidlaw organized a session on "Law, Public Policies, and the Management of Cultural Resources," whose speakers focused in part on Native American issues including human burials. The speakers at this session were largely non-Indian. At this meeting, some Native Americans criticized archaeologists for their lack of respect for Native American concerns, while another group supported archaeologists' efforts to retrieve the past (Chartkoff 1996:3). In 1988, June Wilburn, organized a "Native American Indian Issues and Perspectives" morning session at the SCA Annual Meeting in Redding. The list of speakers included both Indian and non-Indian speakers. This meeting also saw a presentation on cupule rocks in the Pit River region by Native American Floyd Buckskin collaborating with archaeologist Arlene Benson.

At the Annual Meeting in Foster City, in the Spring of 1990, acrimonious discussions developed between archaeologists regarding the issue of the repatriation of human remains at the SCA Business Meeting. In October 1990, I attended the Sixth California Indian Conference in Riverside, where I listened to passionate debate on the issue of repatriation and reburial of Native American human remains in the context of the proposed state Katz bill and federal NAGPRA legislation. I was struck by the reluctance of archaeologists in the audience to express their views and the generally hostile feeling toward archaeologists in general. From that time on, I began to speak out publicly and write about the need for cooperation between archaeologists and Native Americans. After the Riverside meeting, I asked the Executive Secretary of the California Native American Heritage Commission, Larry Myers, whether I could address a letter to the commission about my views on the issue of human remains. He offered to publish my "Letter from a Concerned Archaeologist" in the Winter (Fall) 1990 issue of the Native American Heritage Newsletter. It was reprinted in the Society for California Archaeology *Newsletter* in January 1991. In this article, I stressed four points with regard to the issue of human remains: 1) as anthropologists, archaeologists are ethically required to work with the living descendants of inhabitants of sites that we study; 2) human remains can provide important scientific information for both Native Americans and archaeologists alike, but science should not automatically take precedence over the wishes of Native American groups; 3)

basic human rights are involved when it comes to the disposition of human remains; and, 4) there should be a flexible policy with regard to repatriation and reburial oriented toward case by case negotiations.

At the Annual SCA meeting in Sacramento in March 1991, Dave Fredrickson of Sonoma State University issued an appeal for improved cooperation between Native Americans and archaeologists. After that appeal, I met with Dave Fredrickson and Claude Warren of University of Nevada at Las Vegas to discuss how we might proceed to do just that. I received support for such efforts and was encouraged to push forward. In 1992, I began a series of articles in the SCA *Newsletter* which focused on how cooperative efforts might be developed. Leslie Steidel also contributed her own article. These included: 1) the telephone or in-person solicitation of Native American concerns regarding project impacts and archaeological excavations, 2) the inclusion of Native Americans at the research design stage, 3) the provision of copies of all reports to interested groups, 4) the regular use of Native American monitors during excavation, 5) the use of Native American crew members (including as crew trainees) for both survey and excavation, 6) working cooperatively with Indians on the issue of human remains and associated grave goods, 7) more emphasis on ethnographic and ethnohistoric research during archaeological projects, 8) a greater focus on site preservation rather than site mitigation, and, 9) the participation of Native American elders in archaeological field schools in an effort to get away from an archaeology of "things" toward an archaeology of "people." I put this latter philosophy into practice during two UCLA field schools in the summers of 1991 and 1993 and presented the concept as a paper at the Seventh California Indian Conference at Sonoma State in 1991.

In 1992, Dick Markley was elected the new president of the SCA. Thanks to his vision, a Native American Programs Committee was established by the SCA Executive board on June 7, 1992. I was named chair. Markley suggested the committee move forward in a number of domains, including the creation of an SCA scholarship fund, the organization of a symposium focusing on "success stories" involving Native Americans and archaeologists, helping Native American groups to establish curation facilities and get training in collections management, and the development of programs to increase Native American participation in archaeological fieldwork as archaeological technicians [Markley, SCA *Newsletter* 26(4), July 1992].

The first major effort of the committee was to organize a symposium that would showcase successful examples of cooperation between Native Americans and archaeologists in California. This took place at the SCA annual meeting in Asilomar in April 1993. It was complemented by a second symposium focused on how Indians and archaeologists often view cultural resources from different perspectives. Both were highly successful and were very well attended by the membership. During the Annual Meeting, Mark Aldenderfer

Articles

of the University of California at Santa Barbara, who had just taken on the editorship of the Society for American Archaeology Newsletter, asked me to provide an article for the newsletter on Native American issues. The resulting article focused on the creation of the Native American Programs Committee and the success of the Asilomar conference. It was published in the Summer of 1993 and would mark the initiation of a new column in the SAA Newsletter entitled, "Working Together," which continues to this day.

In 1994, I had the opportunity to speak on the issue of cooperation between Native Americans and archaeologists at two national conferences. The first was a meeting of Army Corps of Engineers' archaeologists at the SAA annual meeting in Anaheim, where I emphasized the importance of Traditional Cultural Properties. At the Department of Defense's Biennial Conference held in Pensacola, Florida, in June 1994, I presented a history of the Native American Programs Committee and emphasized the dual nature of cultural resources, as both scientific resources and Native American heritage resources.

In 1995, the committee sponsored a major Native American symposium at the SCA annual meeting in Eureka. It was organized by Bob Orlins. This symposium marked the beginning of a new policy, the waiver of registration fees for Native Americans desiring to attend SCA annual meetings. This year also saw the development of the concept of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) workshops for interested Native American groups to aid them in the protection of their cultural heritage. In January 1995, the committee began a series of meetings in the home of committee member, Janet Eidsness, with representatives of the Salinan Nation. The goal was to develop a 3-day CRM workshop tailored to the needs of the Salinan Nation and, in particular, to develop a detailed sourcebook to be used for such workshops [see *SCA Newsletter* 29(2)]. An article announcing such plans to California Native Americans was also published in the journal, *News from Native California*, in the Winter 1994/1995 issue. A fundraising effort initiated to support the costs of the workshop and sourcebook netted over \$1,200 from individuals and CRM firms.

In May 1996, a very successful 3-day workshop was held for the Salinan Nation at the San Antonio Mission. It focused on the following topics: 1) What are cultural resources? 2) state and federal CRM laws; 3) hands-on archaeological knowledge of artifacts and sites, including a site visit; 4) how to read a topographic map; 5) monitor/consultant roles and responsibilities, and 5) monitoring scenarios. It was followed by a one-day workshop in August 1996 centered on the interpretation of CRM documents and getting involved in local, state, and federal planning processes. These workshops were largely the work of Donna Haro, Penny Hurt, and Gregg Castro of the Salinan Nation, and NAPC committee members Philip de Barros, Rob Jackson, Janet Eidsness, Karen Nissen, Cassandra Hensher (Karuk), Lorrie Planas (Choinumne Yokuts), David Earle, Mike Jablonowski (Sonoma State

Anthropological Studies Center), Ann King Smith (Redwood National Park), Yolanda Chavez (Guidiville Pomo), and Carlys Gilbert (California Department of Forestry).

The year 1996 also saw another first. Thanks to editor Malcolm Margolin and contributing editor Ray Moisa, a special report, "California Indians and Archaeology," was included in the Summer 1996 issue of *News from Native California*. The 32-page supplement contained a series of Indian and archaeologist viewpoints about past and present relationships between archaeologists and Indians. Major contributors included archaeologists Joseph Chartkoff, Ric Windmiller, Philip de Barros, and Bruce Love. Indian voices included those of Anthony Andreas, David Belardes, Reba Fuller, Gregg Castro, Ron Goode, Donna Haro, Walt Lara, Sr., and Lorrie Planas-Beck.

Efforts to develop a similar workshop program in Bakersfield toward the end of 1996 encountered some serious difficulties. Inevitably, the organization of CRM workshops will at times encounter political issues. CRM workshops are often perceived as "monitoring workshops" by some Indian groups. This may bring up the issue of whether the workshop



Native American Participation at the 1998 SCA Annual Meeting in San Diego. Top: Panelists Lori Cachora, Fort Yuma Quechon, Tina Biorn, Caltrans, Greg Castro and Donna Haro of the Salinan Nation, Tim Gross of Affinis, Clarence Brown, a Kumeyaay elder, Jerry Schaefer of ASM, Stan Berryman of Camp Pendleton, Mona Sespe from Pala, Jamie Cleland of KEA Environmental, Dan McCarthy, San Bernardino NF, Danielle Huey of the Navy (not shown); Bottom: Roundtable discussion of the Native American Programs Committee.

is being organized for people who are the traditional descendants of the region where the workshop is being held. Most Indian groups do not see it as proper for Indians of one ethnic group or tribe to be serving as monitors in an area outside of their traditional territory. Attempts to resolve this problem in the Bakersfield area became insurmountable. A workshop was ultimately held involving a number of regional archaeologists, but it was not officially sponsored by the SCA.

At the request of local Pomo and other Indian groups, a major forum for archaeologist-Native American interaction was organized at the SCA Annual Meeting in Rohnert Park (northern California) in March 1997. For the first time, some major Indian leaders were invited to participate, including Larry Myers, the Executive Secretary of the California Native American Heritage Commission, and Dwight Duetsche from the SHPO's office. The forum was attended by over 100 Indians and there was a very frank exchange of views between Indians and archaeologists, including those from both the public and private sectors. This forum led to a request for a CRM workshop from the Mendocino County Tribal Chairpersons Association and the Mendocino County Intertribal Repatriation Project, headed by attorney Pauline Girvin. This was held in March 1998 at the Coyote Valley Reservation near Ukiah. It was organized by Pauline Girvin and Michael Jablonowski, Madeline Solomon, and Seana Gause of the Sonoma State Anthropological Studies Center. NAPC committee members Philip de Barros and Janet Eidsness also contributed. This workshop was an unqualified success. And, just a month earlier, in February 1998, Ken Wilson of the SCA and the Six Rivers National Forest, organized a similar workshop for Yurok and Tolowa Indians.

In April 1998, the NAPC tried something new. Heretofore, we had worked in close cooperation with a single tribe or small regional group to organize workshops, such as with the Salinans and the Mendocino Pomo. This time, it decided to hold a CRM workshop during the course of the annual meeting in San Diego. Indians from all over southern California were invited. Documents from previous workshops were compiled into *A MINISOURCEBOOK on Cultural Resource Management, Archaeology, and Cultural Heritage Values for the Native American Communities of California*. Over 120 copies of this sourcebook were distributed free of charge to the Indians who attended the San Diego workshop. The one-day workshop had standing room only and nearly every Indian group from southern California sent representatives. The workshop consisted of presentations on CRM laws, traditional cultural properties, the Yurok Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), a demonstration of flintknapping, the use of topographic maps, and a roundtable discussion of monitoring roles and responsibilities, including a discussion of "what if" monitoring scenarios. Former head of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Tom King, and his wife, Pat Parker of the National Park Service were also in attendance.

Demand for the Minisourcebook of CRM documents has been great. It was recently revised to include recent revisions

to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the creation of the California Register of Historical Places. Additional material on the differences between projects falling under CEQA (state law) and Section 106 (federal law) were clarified in an easy-to-read chart. Important CRM laws are presented in three formats: a brief paragraph description, a lengthier explanation, and the full text of the law. Several glossaries of archaeological and historic preservation terms have also been included. The book also contains guidance on traditional cultural properties, excerpts from the *Keepers of the Treasures* report by the National Park Service, an Indian's viewpoint about the nature of archaeology, and a list of the courses offered in anthropology and archaeology at local community colleges across the state. The latter was prepared by Jeanne Goetz, a student of Rob Edwards' Archaeology Technician Program at Cabrillo College in Aptos. Finally, the book includes an offer for a reduced rate for becoming a member of the Society for California Archaeology. The Sourcebook (as it is now called) is about 200 pages in length.

At the SCA Annual Meeting in Sacramento, a major archaeological forum was organized by committee member Janet Eidsness, and Sierra Me-wuk Cultural Resources Specialist, Reba Fuller, a major participant in the first symposium at Asilomar in 1993. This forum was entitled "California's Indian Heritage into the 21st Century: Walking the Road to Collaboration." It included a wide spectrum of Indian leaders, CRM archaeologists, agency archaeologists, and consultants (see **Committee Reports**).

In short, the Native American Programs Committee has come along way since 1992. In seven years we have organized a series of symposia, forums, and workshops for various regions and Native American groups and developed a useful sourcebook for Native American communities. Most important, however, Native American participation at SCA Annual Meetings is now the expected pattern, rather than the exception. Increasingly, Native Americans want to attend our Annual Meeting whether they are participating in an organized session or not. In fact, the NAPC sent out a formal invitation to 270 individuals and groups to attend this year's Annual Meeting. This mailing included a personal letter signed by the NAPC chair and the past, present, and president-elect of the SCA, a flyer presenting the details on the forum to be held on April 24th, and a summary of the major symposia and sessions of the Annual Meeting.

Future goals of the NAPC include the development of a scholarship program for Native Americans and the formal recognition of Native American scholars at our Annual Meeting.

On April 24th, I will be stepping down as Chair of the NAPC. Long-time, active committee member, Janet Eidsness, will take over as the new chair. A great deal has been accomplished and much more remains to be done, but I believe the SCA has succeeded in moving toward improved communications between Native Americans and archaeologists. Indeed, we are now "Working Together."

Articles

Managing Survey Data: The History, Challenges, and Promise of the California Information Center System

A series edited by Thad M. Van Bueren

There is perhaps no single node more central to the management and study of cultural resources than the repositories where survey data are maintained. From their roots in the University of California Archaeological Survey more than 50 years ago, the present day Information Centers have experienced explosive growth. That development has included some growing pains and challenges, as well as many successes. While resources for the Information Center system have always been in short supply, there has never been a shortage of visions for its future.

With this issue of the Newsletter we launch a series of articles on the origins, development, and prospects for the future of the California Information Centers. This series will move from the firm ground of the past to the challenges that lie ahead of us. A variety of voices will provide views from both inside and outside of the system. The contributors will reflect the diverse perspectives of archaeologists, historians, and Native Americans. Some of those views are likely to be provocative. All of the articles should be informative and thought provoking. It is my intention to foster a constructive dialog in which you are invited to participate. Prospective contributors may contact me at the address listed in this Newsletter.

The first article in this series covers the history of the system up through the mid-1980s. Penned by David A. Fredrickson, it is a revision of a paper originally presented as a lecture at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia on May 21, 1985. The article focuses on the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University—a facility coordinated at that time by Dr. Fredrickson.

Archaeological Data Management in California: History and Function of the Information Center System

David A. Fredrickson

The management of archaeological information is a complex task that can be approached from any number of directions. I have been asked to describe some of the procedures that are currently being used in California, focusing upon the Information Center and its role in archaeological planning and research. For this purpose we must restrict the types of information under consideration to inventory and site status data, with the clear understanding that collections data, while also requiring management, are not included in the Information Center system. Although

California has a relatively effective system for the management of inventory data on a statewide basis, no similar system exists for the management of information pertaining to collections. Because procedures vary to some extent from one Information Center to another, I will focus my remarks on the center at Sonoma State University for which I have been responsible since its beginnings over ten years ago. First, however, I wish to outline the history of California's site record management system. I believe we can learn from the failures of the past, as well as from the successes.

Although today's Information Center plays its most important role with respect to land-use planning, it also has important research potential that has yet to be realized. In fact, California's Information Center system is a direct descendant of the University of California Archaeological Survey (UCAS) founded in 1948 as a research facility by University of California archaeologist Robert F. Heizer. The Survey was originally conceived as a statewide organization, the California Archaeological Survey (CAS), whose primary objective was the collection and preservation of prehistoric remains and records concerning them. The CAS also had an Advisory Board comprised of five ex-officio members representing the University of California and eight appointed members representing museums and other organizations. The purpose of the Advisory Board was to facilitate collaboration between organizations throughout the state whose interests were similar to those of the CAS (Heizer 1948). Unfortunately, because of internal disagreements regarding administration and funding, the cooperative effort failed and the California Archaeological Survey (CAS) became the University of California Archaeological Survey (UCAS), almost exclusively an archaeological research arm of the University of California, Berkeley (Heizer 1972). To its credit with respect to archaeological site records management, the UCAS (1) brought together into a single system site records from more than 50 years of university research, and (2) regularized the site numbering system by adopting the trinomial nomenclature system introduced at that time by the Smithsonian Institution for the River Basin Survey. In California, this system now uses the two-letter post office abbreviation for California (CA), a unique three-letter designation for each county, and consecutive numbers assigned to sites by order of entry into the system. In mid-1961, after more than a decade of successful use and as Heizer's research interests moved from California into the Great Basin and Mesoamerica, the UCAS was formally disestablished and reorganized as the Archaeological Research Facility (ARF). The site record system, now maintained by ARF, became more or less dormant as archaeological work in California sponsored by the University declined (Heizer 1972).

During the 1960's, after the UCAS was disestablished and dropped out of active site record management, California's site record system fell into what might kindly be called chaos. Heizer (1972:75) described the situation as follows:

To those individuals who still harbor an impression that Berkeley is uncooperative, it should be pointed out that since 1961 for each person who has contributed information there have been fifty who have asked for information. Whenever possible this has been provided. Some requests have been impossible to grant because the Facility staff is so limited, and some requests have taken the form of peremptory demands for gratis copies of records whose duplication would have been beyond the Facility's budgetary means.

These unreasonable requests could not be granted and in some cases this has provided an excuse for criticism.

The background for this situation is this. During the 1950's, higher education in California experienced rapid growth as a three-tiered system was adopted. The tiers consisted of (1) two-year community colleges geared toward vocational education but also including both recreational and academic courses, (2) the State Universities and Colleges which provided four-year undergraduate training as well as graduate training in some fields up to the Master's level, and (3) the University of California which offered full undergraduate training as well as graduate work through the doctorate.

New schools, including new campuses of the University of California, opened in rapid succession, a process that continued into the 1960's. Many campuses, including two-year community colleges, the state colleges, and the new or newly reorganized University of California campuses, established anthropology programs or included anthropology courses in their offerings. Archaeology was a frequent anthropology offering due to its considerable popularity at the time, and numerous field courses (many of questionable quality) were offered throughout the state. In addition, the State of California, through what is now its Department of Parks and Recreation, began an archaeological program in order to satisfy legal requirements associated with the state's

participation in federal undertakings, especially water, and then, later, road building projects. When the site record system at Berkeley essentially closed its doors, many of these organizations began assigning their own site designations, often employing the Smithsonian system, resulting in a situation where at times the same site number was assigned to different sites by different institutions and at other times the same site was assigned different numbers by different institutions.

In 1972, Heizer stated: "A duplicate Berkeley site record and map file was given to the Department of Anthropology of the Davis campus in 1961, but no attempt has been made to keep the Berkeley and Davis post-1961 site record augmentations in accord" (p. 75). Institutions that assigned site numbers during this period, often attempting to keep the continuity of the existing UCAS system, included both the Davis and Los Angeles campuses of the University of California, San Francisco State University, and the State Department of Parks and Recreation. The informal plan then was to have an exchange network with newly generated site records to be regularly distributed by the originating institution to the other participants. As one might predict, the plan failed.

In retrospect, at least part of the problem was the failure to assign responsibility to the different site record centers on the basis of geographic criteria. Thus, a framework for a regional Information Center System was created, but because records in each center covered the entire state, and because each organization could assign numbers to sites located anywhere in the state, there was little motivation to engage actively in the information exchange network. As a result, because all groups used the trinomial system, we have numerous examples dating from this period of the same site having been assigned different numbers by different institutions and of the same number being assigned to different sites.



Articles

The growing importance of archaeology conducted in conjunction with water projects and highway construction in the late 1960s created many problems related to coordination of records. However, it also prompted some limited but effective solutions. One of the first accomplishments was the founding on November 16, 1966, of the Society for California Archaeology (SCA), by a committee established during the 34th annual meeting of the Southwestern Anthropological Association held at Davis in 1966 (Chace 1980). The eleven-person committee was formed to study the feasibility of establishing through legislation a central state agency or a system of regional centers, for the compilation and maintenance of archaeological site records (Fredrickson 1980). The committee adopted a draft bill which was submitted to state officials in Sacramento within the month (Chace 1980), but which failed to become law. A later bill, AB 1788, the California Archaeological Survey Act, was passed by the state legislature but vetoed by Governor Ronald Reagan in 1971 (Chace 1980).

One of the first achievements of the SCA was the development of a plan in 1967 by members Fritz Riddell and Tom King to divide the state into a number of regions with a cooperating institution in each region, to be responsible for handling appropriate site records. This tentative division of the state became the basis for the SCA Clearinghouse system, and subsequently for the state Information Centers (Fredrickson 1980). Another achievement of the SCA, through its members, was the creation in 1970 of the role of "District Archaeologist," in consultation with the state highway department. The SCA appointed one archaeologist in each of the eleven highway districts in the state to advise the local district personnel on archaeological matters and to arrange for survey of proposed projects. Such survey was done initially on a volunteer basis since at that time no funding was available for survey (Chace 1980).

In 1972 an important court decision "Friends of Mammoth" ruled that California's environmental quality act (CEQA), passed in 1970, applied to all undertakings permitted by local governmental agencies, not merely to those carried out by the state. Since archaeology was included in CEQA, this decision (together with additional concordant decisions) was responsible for fundamental and dramatic shifts in the practice of archaeology in California. As CEQA was implemented, it was accompanied by an unprecedented demand for archaeological information for planning purposes. Requests multiplied exponentially. Unfortunately in some regards, such information was not readily available, and in fact, as I have tried to outline, archaeological records throughout the state were in a state of almost wild disarray.

At this time, the SCA's Tom King, later associated with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, set to implement the concept of the Archaeological Clearinghouse, developed earlier with Fritz Riddell. Building upon the network created by the District Archaeologist system, the emphasis shifted from individual archaeologists to sponsoring institutions. Major functions of the Clearinghouses were (1) to

receive and file archaeological reports generated under compliance conditions; (2) to provide archaeological information on the Clearinghouse region to those with regulatory need for it; (3) to review the adequacy of the archaeological element contained in environmental impact reports; (4) to maintain a referral list of archaeologists qualified to work in the region; and (5) to sponsor meetings of archaeological consultants so that common problems could be discussed and solutions found.

Although the Clearinghouse system was designed to incorporate newly generated information, there were no guidelines as to how this should be done and there were no means for obtaining or integrating information generated in the past. However, shortly after the Clearinghouses were established, the state, through its Department of Parks and Recreation, successfully negotiated the transfer of a duplicate set of the UCAS records, including copies of master maps, to the state. Since Sonoma was an SCA Clearinghouse, but with no substantial number of site records pertaining to its region, Sonoma, in turn, negotiated with the state to receive a set of records for a single county, the one within which the college was situated. It was further agreed that Sonoma would be the sole entity responsible for the assigning of identification numbers for newly recorded sites, and that duplicates of these records would be regularly sent to the state. Within a few months, the state made the decision to regionalize administration of all the records, primarily because it lacked adequate staff to respond in a timely manner to the numerous demands for information. With some major exceptions, each of the SCA Clearinghouses became a state Information Center. The state was able to provide a small amount of financial support under matching fund contracts. After several months of operating under the Department of Parks and Recreation interpretive services, the administration of the Information Center system was transferred to the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP).

California now has eleven Information Centers grouped under what in 1984 was known as the California Archaeological Inventory. All but one of the centers (UCLA) is under a matching fund contract with OHP. Each center is housed at a college or museum and in most cases is coordinated by a professional archaeologist. An assistant coordinator usually runs the day to day operations with variable amounts of help from part-time staff or interns. The number of counties for which each center is responsible varies depending upon the capabilities of the center and the geographic region it can administer without overbearing strain. The geographic regions usually, but not always, reflect the local research interests of the center coordinator. Sonoma began its center career with six counties but over the years the total has grown to 18 as Sonoma has accepted counties from other centers that for a variety of reasons were not in positions to continue administering them.

At the present time, the California Inventory as a whole contains about 80,000 archaeological site records, about 15,000 of which document California's comparatively brief

historic period. Bill Seidel (p.c.) of OHP estimates that there are perhaps another 20,000 site records housed at institutions that have not yet forwarded copies to the appropriate centers. There are about 30,000 survey reports on file with the Information Centers. It is generally accepted that about 5 percent of the state has been intensively surveyed, although coverage has been highly variable. Some administrative units have had virtually no coverage, while others have had almost 100 percent coverage.

Sonoma's Information Center houses more than 10,000 site records, more than 7000 archaeological survey and excavation reports, a complete set of USGS quad sheets for each of the 18 counties for which it now has responsibility, and additional resources useful for conducting record searches. These include but are not limited to government land survey maps made in the 19th century, insurance company block maps, county histories, and lists and registers of historic sites compiled at both state and local levels. Base maps depict locations of archaeological sites as well as outlines of survey areas keyed to file numbers of papers that report the work. Each report is briefly annotated when it is received and these data are entered into a computerized bibliography that allows searches and print-outs of references by county, USGS quad sheet, site number, or any other combination of a total of eight fields.

In addition, key information taken from each site record is entered into a computerized site record file presently accessible through OHP in Sacramento. OHP is currently seeking legislative support for the creation of a statewide computerized system to encompass information from a variety of heritage disciplines in addition to archaeology. Only one agency, the California Division of Forestry, routinely utilizes the existing computerized site records file.

Information flow in a timely manner is a major goal of center operations. Archaeological data are received from a variety of sources, mostly archaeological consultants and agency archaeologists, integrated into the system, and put back into the information cycle when record searches are requested. Duplicate site records are routinely sent to OHP in Sacramento.

When the center conducts record searches for individuals or organizations other than archaeologists, it provides information on presence or absence of recorded sites, information as to whether the area in question has or has not been subject to survey, and recommendations for future action including consultation with appropriate professionals, the conduct of a survey, or what amounts to a clearance. The aim is no more than a two week turn-around for any record search request. Although Information Centers are authorized under the state contract to charge for record searches, Sonoma charges for some and conducts others for no fee. Sonoma does not charge for record searches conducted for municipal entities and counties that agree to allow us to review routinely their permit applications.

One of the achievements of the Sonoma Information Center was the development of an out-reach program that attempted to articulate the Information Center with local planning agencies, including their advance planning programs. What we have learned is that planning agencies have a strong aversion (for good political reasons) to situations that cause delays or interruptions in the normal routine of processing permit applications. Thus, our efforts were placed upon

What we have learned is that planning agencies have a strong aversion (for good political reasons) to situations that cause delays or interruptions in the normal routine of processing permit applications.

developing, in cooperation with planners, a routine that was predictable with respect to each stage of the permit review process, and that eliminated the unexpected. As a result, Sonoma entered into various agreements (at least one codified into county ordinance) that fell under CEQA, and provided recommendations based upon the archaeological records on file with the local Information Center.

A word about CEQA is important here. Although modeled after NEPA, CEQA is a remarkably democratic law. It is administered at the level of the entity that permits a development project, whether municipality, county, special district, or state. Although the law covers a wide range of environmental concerns, implementation frequently depends upon the presence of an interested constituency.

It is important to emphasize that such constituencies need only be potential if there are few uncertainties about achieving desired ends. For example, treatment of engineering or geologic hazards would fall into this category. On the other hand, as uncertainties increase with respect to objectives and the means for achieving them, then the active involvement of the constituency must increase. Because there are many uncertainties regarding archaeology, the need for an active constituency is high.

Sonoma's out-reach program has been quite successful, subject to this constituency stipulation. For those governmental agencies within reasonable driving radius of the college, communication and interaction has tended to be good, while for those jurisdictions that were further removed, results were mixed. It is again important to make an observation. Because of local political considerations, the agreements with the different planning agencies differed from one another. With one county, for example, the Information

Articles

Center worked directly with planning department staff and recommendations of the Information Center were routinely required as stipulations of the permit. In another county, Information Center recommendations were filtered through a locally appointed archaeological commission whose membership included only one archaeologist. Information Center recommendations may be overruled by that Commission.

To conclude, I point out that Information Center activities are quite separate from field survey activities, although there are times when center staff may conduct windshield surveys in order to obtain data required for the provision of valid recommendations in their record searches. In addition, I believe that the system owes its success to having been built upon previous structures, but not without conflict and some failures. Not only must there be a constituency for an Information Center to function optimally, there must be a commitment to information management on the part of center personnel. There must also be a two-way education process between Information Center staff and planning staff so that each can become familiar with the strengths and limitations of the other. When successfully integrated with planning programs, the Information Center can play a vital role in preserving or protecting archaeological sites without causing significant problems for the development community. Predictability, consistency, and reasonable advocacy are not contrary to the world of development. We have discovered that we have more of a constituency in the development world than we ever dreamed could exist.

References Cited

Chace, Paul

1980 Cradle, Credo and Cross. The Society for California Archaeology: Founding Purposes and Future Directions, A Symposium Held April 3, 1980, at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Redding, California, pp. 6-9. Prepared and printed by the Shasta College Cultural Resource Laboratory, Redding.

Fredrickson, David A.

1980 The Society for California Archaeology: A Report from the Acting President 1966-1967. The Society for California Archaeology: Founding Purposes and Future Directions, A Symposium Held April 3, 1980, at the Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Redding, California, pp. 2-6. Prepared and printed by the Shasta College Cultural Resource Laboratory, Redding.

Heizer, Robert F.

1948 The California Archaeological Survey; Establishment, Aims, and Methods. *Reports of the California Archaeological Survey*, No. 1. Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley.

1972 Site Surveys in California or a California Site Survey. *Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey*, No. 75, Pp. 73-80. Archaeological Research Facility, Department of Anthropology, Berkeley. (Reprinted, with a few deletions, from UCLA Archaeological Survey Archaeological Newsletter, No. 9, December, 1965, pp. 5-11 [dittoed].)



Editor's e-mail:
gwhite@csuchico.edu

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD & LABORATORY STAFF NEEDED

DATE: May 13, 1999

Openings in California:

Oakland, Staff Archaeologist

URS Greiner Woodward Clyde is seeking experienced field archaeologists for an approximately six to eight week archaeological excavation at a multicomponent site on Yerba Buena Island, located in the San Francisco Bay, California. Fieldwork is anticipated to begin as early as August of 1999. The project will consist of excavating, mapping, and processing prehistoric and historic artifacts from a shell mound and an early American period archaeological deposit. Candidates with a B.A./B.S. in a field related to Archaeology are needed. Candidates must have completed a minimum of one archaeological field school, or be able to demonstrate considerable excavation experience under the direction of a qualified professional archaeologist.

A total of 12 positions may be needed, including staff to work as laboratory staff and/or field crews. These positions are temporary. The work schedule will most likely be in eight hour shifts, five days a week, with weekends off. Salary is competitive, and is negotiable depending on experience. Meals and lodging are not covered for this project.

If interested please submit a cover letter with resume as soon as possible to:

URS Greiner Woodward Clyde

Job #99-0000324

500 12th Street, Suite 200

Oakland, CA 94607-4014

or fax at (510)874-3268.

No phone calls please. EOE M/F/D/V

Please visit the URS Greiner Woodward Clyde employment web page:

<http://www.wcc.com/employ.htm#current>

Advertisements

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE

invites applications for an

VISITING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR in Mesoamerican or Western North American Archaeology

Preference will be given to candidate with demonstrated record of scholarship, teaching and field experience in Mesoamerican archaeology (Maya region or northern/western Mesoamerica) or in Western North American archaeology along with demonstrated expertise in GIS, geoarchaeology, lithic analysis, archaeometric and/or quantitative methods.

This position is an one-year replacement for faculty on Sabbatical or other types of leaves during the 1999-2000 academic year. A Visiting Assistant Professor will teach six courses over three quarters. Salary is that of an Assistant Professor, Step I in the University of California. Instruction for the UCR 1999-2000 academic year begins on September 23, 1999.

The Ph.D. or, for exceptionally qualified individuals, ABD, and relevant teaching experience is required. The principal criteria of selection will be the scholarly quality of the publication record and an indication of teaching excellence.

To apply: Submit a letter of application with a current curriculum vitae and the names of three referees to R. E. Taylor, Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Applicants may submit applications by email to retaylor@citrus.ucr.edu in addition to a mailed application.

The University of California is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE

invites applications for

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNIT

The Archaeological Research Unit (ARU) operates as a regional teaching, research, and public service center for the study of human history and prehistory in California and adjacent areas of Western North America. Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of California, Riverside (UCR) derive practical experience in research design preparation, field and laboratory work, and data analysis and reporting.

The Associate Director position is being initiated in the context of the development of expanded research and teaching programs within the Archaeological Research Unit, Department of Anthropology, as part of the organization of the Western Center for Archaeology and Paleontology at the University of California, Riverside.

Description of Position: The Associate Director will have two major responsibilities. The first is to assist the ARU Director in supervising and directing ARU and Eastern Information Center (EIC) personnel, and overseeing maintenance of the Archaeological Curation Unit (ACU) at UCR. Principal duties associated with this responsibility include assisting in the planning, organization, and administration of all ARU field and laboratory investigations, final report writing and editing, and active participation in graduate training and research of M.S. and Ph.D. students in the Department of Anthropology. The second major responsibility involves the development of grant and contract proposals to support ARU operations and research programs as part of the Department of Anthropology. Principal duties associated with this responsibility include the investigation of research opportunities, the development of grant and contract proposals, and initiation of planning for programs that will position the ARU to participate in major future research projects.

Educational Qualifications: Ph.D. or ABD (or, for exceptionally qualified individuals, M.A. or M.S.). Before applying, candidates are strongly encouraged to contact the Department and request a copy of the position description which sets out in detail the expected qualifications of the successful candidate.

Salary: Competitive salary commensurate with education and experience.

To Request Position Description and/or Apply: To obtain a copy of the position description, please contact Joye Sage at (909) 787-5524 or joye.sage@ucr.edu. To apply, send a letter of application with a current curriculum vitae and the names of three referees to R. E. Taylor, Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521-0418. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Applicants may submit applications by email to retaylor@citrus.ucr.edu in addition to a mailed application.

The University of California is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Calendar of Events

Geospatial Technologies for Archaeology

Archaeological Mapping Specialists

provides its clients with advanced geospatial services to solve substantial cultural resource research and management problems.

- Geographic information systems
- Satellite, aerial, & subsurface remote sensing
- Photogrammetry
- Computer cartography
- Virtual visualization
- Spatial analyses

Christopher D. Dore, Ph.D., R.P.A.
LuAnn Wandsnider, Ph.D.
Principals

www.archymap.com

2430 5th Street, Suite K, Berkeley, CA 94710.2410
510.540.0791

National Preservation Institute

Seminars in Historic Preservation & Cultural Resource Management

*New Seminar on Section 106: Working with the Revised Regulations

Professional training for the management, development, and preservation of historic, cultural, and environmental resources. *Section 106: Working with the Revised Regulations • Cultural Resources and NEPA Compliance • Contracting for Cultural Resources Tasks • Affordable Housing and Historic Preservation (San Francisco) • Secretary of the Interior's Standards • Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans • Cultural Resource Management Plans (San Diego) • Historic Structures Reports (Tempe) • plus more. Please contact us for a seminar schedule.

703.765.0100 info@npi.org www.npi.org
P.O. Box 1702, Alexandria, Virginia 22313

December 11-12, 1999. New Approaches to the Archaeology of Art, religion and Folklore 'A Permeability of Boundaries?' Will be held at the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton. The conference welcomes papers from academics, non-academic researchers and undergraduates. Four themes will be explored in four sessions: rock art; archaeology and art theory; images through time; art, religion and magic. Keynote address will be delivered by Professor Richard Bradley. In the interests of international delegates and related interests, the conference is planned close to TAG 1999. Titles, and abstracts of 500 words must be received by the end of March. Send to: Robert Wallis, Ken Lymer or Simon Crook at the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ. E-mail: rjw2@soton.ac.uk or kjl31@soton.ac.uk or see our webpage at <http://www.soton.ac.uk/~kjl31/confer.htm>

January 4-9, 2000. The Society for Historical Archaeology and the 33rd Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada, under the theme Waterways and Landscapes. The deadline for all submissions is June 1, 1999. Application forms must be accompanied by a pre-registration fee as well as an abstract. To organize a session, please contact: Reginald Auger Program Coordinator, CELAT, Université Laval, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada G1K 7P4. Email: reginald.auger@celat.ulaval.ca. For more information or application forms write to SHA Quebec 2000, 225 Grande-Allée Est, Quebec City (Quebec), Canada, G1R 5G5, or visit the website at <http://www.sha.org>.

January 14-15, 2000. The Southwest Symposium 2000, a biennial archaeological conference, will be held at the James A. Little Theater in Santa Fe, New Mexico January 14 and 15, 2000. Four half-day sessions and poster presentations will explore the theme of "At the Millennium: Change and Challenge in the Greater Southwest." For further information, contact Sarah Schlanger, New Mexico Bureau of Land Management, PO Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-7115, (505) 438-7454, email sschlanger@nm.blm.gov.

The **Federal Preservation Forum** is online at <http://www.ca.blm.gov/cdd/fpforum.html>. The FPFORUM listserv promotes and facilitates communication and information exchange among cultural resources professionals working with federal preservation programs.

Interested in cataloguing and preserving archaeological data? Visit the Archaeology Data Service at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>

Calendar listings include notices for meetings, lectures, museum openings, educational opportunities, etc. All submissions are welcome. For frequent updates and more background information visit the SCA web site <http://www.scanet.org>. Please send calendar listings to Donna Day, Tahoe National Forest, 631 Coyote St., Nevada City, CA 95959-6003 or email day@jps.net.

Join the SCA!



Education
Research
Preservation
Meetings
Publications

Select the membership category and send your check, along with your name, address, and phone number to:

C. Kristina Roper
Society for California Archaeology
Dept. of Anthropology, CSU Fresno
5245 N. Backer Ave., MS 16
Fresno, CA 93740-8001

For information, contact Kristina Roper at (209) 224-0201, or e-mail <kroper@ix.netcom.com>

Membership Form

Check One

<input type="checkbox"/> Student	\$15.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Senior	\$20.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse	\$20.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	\$45.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional	\$60.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributing	\$100.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Life	\$600.00

Please Complete

Name

Address

.....

City/State/Zip

Phone ()

FAX ()

e-mail

Membership Year April 1, 199_ to March 31, 200_

Society for California Archaeology
 Newsletter Office
 Department of Anthropology
 CSU Chico,
 Chico, CA 95929-0400

Address Service Requested

Non-Profit
 U.S. Postage Paid
 Chico, CA
 Permit No. 217

Time Sensitive Material



*Society for California
 Archaeology Newsletter*

Volume 33, No. 2