



SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY

# NEWSLETTER

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JUNE '72

## TASK FORCE

### THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TASK FORCE

Senate Bill 215, signed into law during the 1971 legislative session, provided for the creation of a California Archaeological Task Force. The function of this commission is to:

"...conduct a study of the state's total effort to preserve and salvage the archaeological, paleontological, and historical resources of the state. The task force may develop a plan or recommend legislation for the preservation and salvage of California's archaeological, paleontological, and historical heritage (Calif. Pub. Res. Code, Ch. 1.75, Sec. 5097.91).

The seventeen appointees to the task force represent a broad spectrum of public and private interests. Included are representatives of Native Californians (3), The California Historical Society (1), State Division of Highways (1), California Farm Bureau Federation (1); University of California (1), California State Colleges (1), California Academy of Sciences (1), California Div. of Mines and Geology (1), California Dept. of Parks and Recreation (1), California Dept. of Education (1), Associated General Contractors of California (1), State Lands Division (1), US Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (1), and the Society for California Archaeology (2).

Five archaeologists (Robert Heizer, Red True, Jerry Johnson, and Mike Moratto) sit on the commission.

Two meetings of the task force have been held in Sacramento. Three officers were elected: Chairman, Robert Stoddard of the Associated General Contractors; Vice-Chairman, Mike Moratto of SCA; and Executive Officer, Jerry Johnson of Sacramento State College.

In subsequent business, the task force was divided into six sub-committees to investigate and gather data concerning the status of archaeology relative to specific topical focus of the sub-committee. These include Paleontology, Indian Interests, Historical Resources, Public Agencies, Professional and Avocational Archaeology, and Private Enterprise. During the next two months, these sub-committees will be compiling data to be used in the preparation of legislative recommendations.

MIKE MORATTO  
May 31, 1972

## LEGISLATION NEWS

### MILLS INTRODUCES IMPORTANT NEW BILL

State Senator James Mills (D-SDi) has introduced a significant new historic sites bill in the California legislature. S.B. 357, introduced on February 28, would require county assessors, when assessing historical landmarks or other property having historical significance, to give due consideration to limitations on the use of such property: In other words, a property owner who wanted to protect archaeological sites on his land but who was being taxed into a position where he could do nothing but sell out and develop the property, could argue for a tax cut on the basis of the historic significance of the property. This would eliminate one of the most significant economic forces now operating to destroy archaeological resources; S.B. 357 deserves support.

TOM KING  
June 4, 1972

## Out Of The Pits

### OUT OF THE PITS: ARCHAEOLOGY AS A SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

I should say in preface to this column, which may or may not be a regular feature of the NEWSLETTER depending on whether I remain a regular feature of California archaeology, that while serving my time in our Country's navy I became fascinated by the art and tactics of guerrilla warfare; I have realized only recently that this fascination has colored my thoughts about archaeological behavior. A parallel seems apt to me between the archaeologist and the oppressed peasant: we are regularly ignored and exploited by a giant amorphous establishment that is destroying the very fabric of our professional and personal existence- the archaeological resources that it is our business to protect and interpret. Being extremely weak relative to our oppressors, our only recourse is to the tactics of the guerilla- a high level of organization,



constant diffuse pressure, constant patient sniping until the enemy crumbles in frustration. This column is supposed to discuss some of the tactics and weapons that can be used in this sort of warfare- the archaeological laws of the land and the strategies that may be effective in their employment.

Let's begin with the NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969 - a far-reaching piece of legislation. The NEPA is designed to provide a mechanism whereby an evaluation of environmental effect can be formally integrated into the decision-making process of public and private land-modifying and/or polluting agencies, regulatory bodies, and the public at large. The crux of the matter lies in Section 102 (2) (C):

(...all agencies of the Federal Government shall -)  
...include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement by the responsible official on (i) the environmental impact of the proposed action,...

In a nutshell, every federal agency, and every local or private agency requiring a federal permit, federal cooperation or assistance, etc., must conduct a study prior to undertaking any action that may affect the environment, leading to a public statement about the potential environmental impact of the action. Archaeological resources are included as part of the "environment" under section 101 (b) (4) of the Act.

Potentially, the NEPA could bring the millenium upon us. If fully implemented, the Act would require that during the earliest planning stages of virtually every land-modifying project a multi-disciplinary study be made of the area to be modified, including a complete archaeological survey. Studies are supposed to be regional in scope - not just limited to the "right-of-way", property boundaries, or whatever, and they are supposed to assess indirect impacts as well as those directly resulting from the project. In other words, if a highway is going to result in increased urbanization of a given area, or provide access for pothunters, the study should be sufficiently inclusive to identify these impacts as well as those resulting directly from highway construction. Each impact statement must also propose means of mitigating impacts; in the case of archaeology this means some kind of management/preservation/salvage plan. Thus the NEPA, potentially, could require that all destructive activities be preceded by an in-depth regional study leading to a plan for protection of prehistoric and historic resources. In actuality, though, there are at the moment only glimmers of hope that his may come to pass.

The NEPA was signed into law without an appropriation sufficient to allow review agencies to staff up to evaluate impact statements. Specific guidelines were not provided for the preparation of such statements, and individual agencies, left more or less to their own devices, have come up with a rather bewildering array of disparate policies. Usually what seems to have happened is that review agencies have dumped EIS reviews on the shoulders of some already overworked planning office, while the agencies writing impact statements have employed fresh young biology graduates or old engineers who like plants, called them things like "Community and Environmental Factors Specialists" and sent them out to write impact reports. Nine times out of ten archaeology gets ignored in the preparation of an EIS; when it is considered, what usually happens is that the Specialist will talk to a local historian or check the local site files. Of course he finds that no sites are known in the immediate impact area, since it has

never been surveyed, so he reports that the project will have no impact on archaeological values. Since Statements are perused by the overworked review agencies in only the most cursory sort of way, and since there is no institutionalized means for the archaeological community to gain regular access to all such Statements, the assertion normally goes through unchallenged.

Challenges do come, however - from individual archaeologists and from reviewing archaeologist in the National Park Service, Forest Service, and State Department of Parks and Recreation. After they've been stung a time or two, the Statement specialists usually resort to a new tactic, calling up their local archaeologist - professional or avocational - and saying, "Gee, I have an impact study on this new town due in a week, but I'll give you a map and let you go out and look at the area for me - it's only 400 square miles." If the archaeologist, after a gasp or a choke, says he really can't do that kind of survey without a little reimbursement, the specialist will most probably turn to another archaeologist, and another, until he gets one who will do the job. Alternatively a private consulting firm may be employed at the very outset to write the Impact Statement; the firm maintains various more or less anonymous "professional" consultants who will write extremely ambiguous reports without ever looking at the ground.

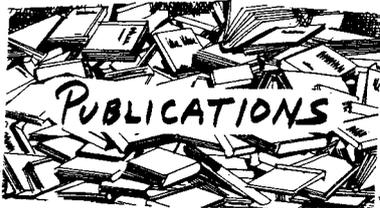
Attempts are being made - notably by archaeologists in the National Park Service - to bring this kind of abuse to an end, and specifically to require that each EIS on archaeology be based on actual field reconnaissance by qualified, adequately supported professionals. If these attempts are to be successful, however, there are several rules that archaeologists need to follow.

1. Try to get into the EIS review act in your local area: get hold of Statements being prepared for local projects and see if they're adequate archaeologically. If not, scream at the agency responsible and at me as Chairman of the SCA Committee on Environmental Policy.
2. If approached by a Statement specialist asking about the archaeological resources of a given area, if you don't know those resources cold, tell him that a complete, professional survey will be needed to assess them. And remember that the impact of many projects goes far beyond the tightly-defined "project boundaries."
3. If asked to do a survey for an Impact study, consider first: are you the best person/institution to do the job? Is it possible that the specialist has gone to someone else with specific research interests or abilities in the area in question and been turned down? Is he looking for a whitewash? Are you stabbing your colleagues in the back? Don't do it - bounce him back to the person who's best equipped to do the study, and contact your colleagues to let them know he's coming. We're in the business of doing the best possible archaeology, not competing to see who can give Amalgamated Stripmining, Inc. the cheapest survey.
4. If you are the right person/institution to make the survey, don't do it for free unless there is absolutely no alternative. There is no point in selling out- the guy who's asking you to invest your weekend tromping through the tules is probably pulling down at least \$15,000 per annum to hustle up suckers. Nor should you feel that you're doing archaeology a favor by doing such a survey - there are plenty of projects around that have to be done for free, and there's no use spending your precious volunteer time on something that someone should pay for. Further, your survey will inevitably be less complete than it would be if you had money to

do it properly, and finally, if you start doing freebees, the specialist can point to you as a shining example of archaeological propriety the next time one of your hard-pressed colleagues has the nerve to ask for travel money. So charge; the Arkansas Archaeological Survey charges \$80.00 per archaeologist per day for consultation; the Forest Service in California pays \$50.00 per day plus mileage and per diem. These rates provide reasonable guidelines.

I think the basic thing to remember here is to stay in touch with your local colleagues, and don't sell them out. It is in the interests of the site-destroying agencies to keep archaeologists divided, competitive, and self-serving. It is in our interests to cooperate among ourselves; it is with the destroyers that we need to compete.

NEXT ISSUE: THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT



#### SCHENK ARCHIVES OF CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY

The Society for California Archaeology maintains an archive of manuscripts on California archaeology. Jim Dotta directs the archives, which are located at the Department of Anthropology at the State University at San Francisco.

The purpose of the Archives is to make available papers on archaeology that are not published, particularly papers that concern themselves with descriptive data. Any author who has a manuscript of value to the field, but which is not going to be published, should submit it to the archives so that it can be available.

The archive papers are xeroxed on request at cost. Requests must be accompanied with payment for the xeroxing. Lists of the manuscripts and prices are periodically published in the NEWSLETTER and may be obtained from Jim Dotta.

Because the manuscripts are intended to be xeroxed, strict care must be taken in their preparation. SCA's requirements for papers are:

1. Manuscripts should be neatly typed on high quality paper. The paper should be of regular letter size rather than legal size.
2. An abstract must be part of the paper.
3. Drawings and illustrations must be in lines or half-  
Usually what seems to have happened is that review agencies have dumped EIS reviews on the shoulders of some already overworked planning office, while the agencies writing impact statements have employed fresh young biology graduates or old engineers who like plants, called them things like "Community and Environmental Factors Specialists" and sent them out to write impact reports. Nine times out of ten archaeology gets ignored in the preparation of an EIS; when it is considered, what usually happens is that the Specialist will talk to a local historian or check the local site files. Of course he finds that no sites are known in the immediate impact area, since it has

# NOTES AND QUERIES

## OBSIDIAN DATES

Anyone knowing of or having possession of obsidian specimens with associated C-14 dates or bead sequence dates is asked to notify the Obsidian Hydration Laboratory at UCLA. Neutron Activation Analysis and Obsidian Hydration will be conducted to determine the source of the obsidian and the hydration rate. Samples are needed for southern and central California. There will be no cost for specimens submitted before 1984 so hurry while this amazing offer lasts! Send specimens to: Obsidian Hydration Laboratory, Dept. of Anthropology, UCLA 90024.  
BOB GIBSON  
UCLA Arch. Survey  
June 1, 1972



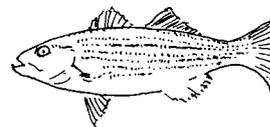
## FISH

I have become alarmed recently at finding Striped Bass mistakenly listed as a food resource for the California Indians in two publications; "Contributions to the Archeology of San Mateo County," Treganza Anthropology Museum Papers, No. 8, page 61, and The Pomo Indians of California and their Neighbors, Vinson Brown and Douglas Andrews, 1969, page 23.

The Striped Bass, Roccus lineatus (Bloch) or Roccus saxatilis (Walbaum), was introduced to the Pacific coast in the area of San Francisco in 1879 and again in 1882 (Common Ocean Fishes of the California Coast, Phil M. Roedel, Fish Bulletin No. 91, State of California, Dept. of Fish and Game, Marine Fisheries Branch, 1953, page 71).

The rapid adaptation of the fish and local acceptance may have led to some confusion on the part of anthropologists as to whether this fish is a native species or not. I hope this note will alleviate that confusion.

R. PAUL HAMPSON  
May 11, 1972



4. If you are the right person/institution to make the survey, don't do it for free unless there is absolutely no alternative. There is no point in selling out- the guy who's asking you to invest your weekend tromping through the tules is probably pulling down at least \$15,000 per annum to hustle up suckers. Nor should you feel that you're doing archaeology a favor by doing such a survey - there are plenty of projects around that have to be done for free, and there's no use spending your precious volunteer time on something that someone should pay for. Further, your survey will inevitably be less complete than it would be if you had money to

Hueneme; Dr. Thomas Maxwell, Thousand Oaks; Lory Quam, Ventura; Benetta Sciutto, Santa Paula; Ann Slatten, Camarillo; Ronald Sutton, Oxnard; Ben Tapia, Ventura.

The following Society officers were selected from the Board of Directors: Herrick Hanks, President; Dr. Thomas Maxwell, Vice-president; Benetta Sciutto, Secretary; Ann Slatten, Treasurer.

At the last general meeting of the Society, officers reported on the progress of the Society and outlined the goals for the remainder of the year. Four committees were presented to the membership. The committees as approved by the Board of Directors are: Educational committee, chaired by Robert Lopez; Legislative Committee, chaired by Herbert Tierstein of Thousand Oaks; Resource Committee, chaired by Mrs. Ida Keith of Santa Paula; and Survey Committee, chaired by Bob Browne of Oak View. VCAS members were asked to join committees in the areas of their particular interest. Dr. Thomas J. Maxwell showed slides of the Winchester Site.

The next general meeting of the VCAS will be held at 7:30 P.M., July 5, in the Student Lounge at Ventura College, 2776 Telegraph Road, Ventura. More information about the meeting may be obtained from Rick Hanks, Archaeological Instructor, Ventura College or from any of the Directors.

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#### TAHOE ORDINANCE

The Tahoe Regional Planning Agency adopted a "Grading Ordinance" on February 10, 1972, which includes a sub-section for protecting cultural resources as follows:

"An Ordinance establishing minimum standards and providing regulations for the construction and maintenance of land fills, excavations, cuts and clearing of vegetation; providing for other matters properly relating thereto.

#### Section 7.00 Standards for Grading, Filling and Clearing

##### 7.150 Objects of Antiquity

##### 7.151 Prohibition on Grading

No grading, filling, clearing of vegetation, operation of equipment, or disturbance of the soil shall take place in areas where any historic or prehistoric ruins or monuments or objects of antiquity are present. The grading plan shall indicate all such areas on the site and shall indicate the measures that will be taken to protect such areas.

##### 7.152 Discovery of Antiquities

Whenever during excavation there are uncovered or become apparent any historic or prehistoric ruins or monuments or objects of antiquity not previously accounted for in the grading plan, all work in the immediate area shall cease until the permit-issuing authority shall determine what precautions should be taken to preserve the historic artifacts.

The area administered by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency include lands within the Lake Tahoe drainage system. Inquiries about Ordinance 5 and other ordinances should be directed to: Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, Post Office Box 8896, South Lake Tahoe, California 95705.



DONALD S. MILLER  
US Dept. of Agriculture  
Forest Service  
May, 1972

## BAAC



The Bay Area Archaeological Cooperative will hold its next meeting at the Aptos home of Rob Edwards on September 3, 1972. The affair will begin at 12:00 noon with a pot-luck lunch.

California State University at San Francisco hosted a June 4th meeting of the BAAC. Highlights of the meeting were:

Mike Moratto reported on the second meeting of the California State Archaeological Task Force in Sacramento. The results of the meeting are reported elsewhere in this NEWSLETTER.

He then reported on the status of the BAAC grant proposal. In May, the Director of the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences approved in principle the BAAC plans, but the final word of approval rests with the Scientific Council which has met but which has not yet reported on their decision. Indications are that it will be favorable, however. The BAAC proposed budget of \$406,000 covers a three-year operation, including salaries, overhead, benefits, operating expenses, space remodeling, equipment, supplies, etc. The proposed sum is to come from NSF and other agencies. The budget has been worked out by the Finance Committee, and further work on it, as well as submitting it to the BAAC membership for comments and suggestions, will take place before it is considered complete. The deadline for the proposal is August.

#### Membership

The BAAC has 29 people who have paid \$2.00 dues. Dues may be sent until the end of June to Shirley W. Lee, 880 Lathrop Drive, Stanford, CA. 94305.

#### Public Relations

Rob Edwards, who is acting as editor for a series of articles on California and Bay Area Indians and archaeology to be run in local Bay Area newspapers as a series, hopefully in the fall, said that he has so far received only five or six of the dozen or so that have been solicited. Anyone who wishes to submit a paper to Rob should send it to him at Cabrillo College, Aptos. He also appeals to people to send him copies or clippings of good public relations articles that appear in Bay Area papers.

Rob also announced that we have a way of reaching all the 8500 elementary and secondary schools in the state through the Deputy Superintendent of Education. At present, the Archaeological Task Force is drafting a paper on California Indians to be sent through this channel. There is a teachers' newspaper which alerts teachers to such material a week or so before they receive it, and this has proved to be a service much appreciated by the teachers.

Ron Hansen announced that he has been carrying out a salvage dig at San Mateo 6, a site surveyed by Nelson many years ago. It is about half a block from El Camino Real, and is to be disturbed by construction. Bert Gerow mentioned that excavations have been going in the downtown area of San Jose preceding construction

but have been shut down due to some disagreement with the owners. Hansen also announced that he has been able to set up an archaeological fund at San Mateo College; one of the contributors has been the San Mateo Board of Realtors.

Chester King reported for the Research Committee on the progress of the BAAC Site Survey form which he has been working on. He has come to the conclusion that the old U.C. forms are adequate, but should be accompanied by a site survey manual.

Chester urged all Bay Area scholars to be certain to inform him if they want specific sorts of data collected for any particular research interests in the area. The handbook will then inform surveyers how to collect such data in a manner that will be useful and coordinated to research goals.

Chester King will continue to develop the BAAC Survey Handbook with the assistance of the Research Committee.

SHIRLEY LEE  
Secretary, BAAC  
June 4, 1972

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#### SANTA ROSA JUNIOR COLLEGE

Reexamination, reevaluation, and redisplay of Native American artifacts is currently underway at the Jesse Peters Museum on the Santa Rosa Junior College campus. An ad hoc committee, including René Péron, Bob Dodds, and interested students have made a formal proposal to the administration which has been approved and is currently being implemented.

The proposal includes a plan to devote a specific portion of the museum, about one-fourth of the floor space, to the display of native American material, in such a fashion as to enhance its educational value and its relation to living people.

The first stages are underway and are revealing more "mysteries" than answers as to the origin and age of the artifacts currently displayed.

The museum has some very important specimens, especially Pomo basketry.

RENE PERON  
S.R.J.C.  
June 4, 1972



## Summer Fieldwork

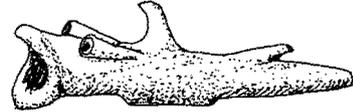
### UCLA

This summer the resources of the UCLA Archaeological Survey will be split between our two areas of research interest: central Arizona and southern California.

Ten faculty members and graduate students plus twenty undergraduates will take part in the second field season of the Chevelon Archaeological Research Project. Local field work will focus on the Santa Monica Mountains. A permanent crew of twenty will be based at the site of Malibu; this group will be augmented by thirty volunteers. The Malibu excavations are slated to run from June 15th until August 1st. Part of this crew will remain in the field until the first of September, working at an early village

near the site of Malibu, to salvage a late village site in northern Los Angeles County, or site surveying in the Santa Monica Mountains. With the exception of the site in northern L.A. County, all of this field work is part of the Santa Monica Mountains Program.

The sites that will be sampled this summer are all scheduled for destruction during 1972. The site at Malibu is the only one that is definitely going to be disturbed; at present we are actively trying to preserve the other earlier village. We hope that we will have the month of August for site survey. During the first six months of this year, site survey was focused on the foothills of the interior valleys and the coastal strip. Crews this summer could finish this work and begin on the canyons and the high flats in the interior of the mountains. Once this is accomplished we will have a good body of data from which to create some long range plans for protection and interpretive use.



#### MALIBU EXCAVATIONS

The UCLA Archaeological Survey will be excavating a portion of Lan-264 (Malibu) that will be destroyed toward the end of 1972. The area we will be concerned with is referred to as the "vegetable garden."

We have been aware of this impending destruction for over a year; thus we have been able to take some preliminary steps toward the salvage excavation. Some 35 pits, 30 by 60 inches have already been excavated in the area, which measures approximately 200 by 150 feet. This information coupled with data from the UCLA field class held in 1964 provides us with a good idea of the gross internal organization of the deposit.

The bulk of the midden in the vegetable garden area dates to the earlier occupation of the site (300 BC to 500 AD). The lower levels of the deposit, near the edge of the terrace, may date to a period when Malibu Lagoon was used on a temporary basis (1000-300 BC). Above this deposit and in the lower levels throughout the vegetable garden the deposit dates to the early village use mentioned above. The upper levels, away from the terrace edge contain late (after 700 AD) materials. The upper 8-12 inches of the entire site have been disturbed by either cultivation or landscaping. An additional feature of the vegetable garden is the presence of two cemeteries. One is represented by a scattering of burials near the Pacific Coast Highway; only a small portion of this area will be available, as the majority of it is under the Highway. The other cemetery is totally within the vegetable garden area.

This cemetery and the early occupations will be the focus of our work. The cemetery may date exclusively to the historic period; the one burial that has been excavated dates to about 1800 A.D. This cemetery or this lobe of a larger one will provide archaeologists with a rare chance to study the affects of Spanish contact on the character of Chumash society. If the cemetery is restricted to the historic period, then it will yield 150-200 individuals; however, if it is only the historic lobe of a late period cemetery then the population could reach 1000 individuals. It is expected that we will be able to date burial lots very accurately by beads; thus even over short periods of time we may be able to deal with changes in the number and kinds of social positions, changes in village relationships, and changes in the physical make-up of the population.

NELSON LEONARD  
UCLA Archaeological  
Survey

# UCR

Four major projects will occupy the UCR Archaeological Research Unit this summer:

The Coachella Valley Project, a long-term study of the socio-economic effects of fluctuations in the level of the extinct Blake Sea, will get underway with the inception of Philip Wilke's dissertation research. Wilke will conduct a preliminary survey this summer and may undertake excavations at sites on various pre- and post- recessional shorelines to 1) fix a date for the last recession of the Sea, 2) ascertain the date of inception of trade with the Southwest and, if present, agriculture, and 3) construct a temporally meaningful ceramic taxonomy that will permit sequencing of sites away from the Sea, toward observing change in settlement systematics through time. Excavations will be keyed to salvage needs in this rapidly urbanizing area, and several salvage projects not directly related to Wilke's research may be undertaken if necessary. Volunteers are needed.

The Owens Valley Project will begin this summer under the direction of Robert Bettinger, whose dissertation research concerns the economic bases for sedentary village life and complex political organization among the Owens Valley Paiute. Bettinger's research this year will closely parallel that of David Thomas in the Reese River Valley of central Nevada, in order to quantify the ethnographically reported differences between settlement systems in Owens Valley and elsewhere in the Great Basin.

The Fry Mountain Project is an interdisciplinary study of the ecology and archaeology of the west-central Mojave Desert, conducted under contract toward the preparation of an environmental impact statement pertinent to Southern California Edison Company's Fry Mountain power plant. Lynne Mounday and Joan Smith will direct the archaeological end of this project, which includes detailed studies in the southeastern Ord Mountains, Lucerne, Rabbit and Tylor dry lakes, the San Bernardino Mountains, and elsewhere, paleoecological studies, and specific impact studies on such matters as the effects of smog on pictograph erosion. Preliminary survey of the plant site area itself, plus helicopter survey of various input and output line right-of-ways, suggest that if the plant is built a substantial program of impact-mitigation will be necessary.

The Santa Ana River Project is a cooperative project with the Riverside County Parks Department, and involves an intensive survey of the planned Santa Ana River-Prado Basin Regional Park by a team including archaeologists and biologists. Contingent upon completion of the Santa Ana survey, other park units and potential park units will also be surveyed; some excavations necessary for park interpretive development may be undertaken. Alex Kirkish will direct the four-man archaeological crew.

Other expected summer projects include highway salvage excavations at the Pyrite Site between Riverside and Ontario, and continuing assistance to the Agua Caliente Cahuilla community in studies of Tahquitz Canyon near Palm Springs. Analysis continues on the Perris Reservoir project, and completion of a publication-ready manuscript is expected by mid-summer. The UCR spring field class has contributed to the larger San Jacinto Valley project this year by excavating the Dead Dog Site (4-Riv-202) on the edge of extinct Mystic Lake, in an effort to determine where the summer residents of the Perris locality spent their winters.

An agreement has been reached between the Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians and the Archaeological Research Unit for a survey and possible sample excavation on the Tahquitz Canyon fan near Palm Springs. The Agua Caliente Band needs hard data on the distribution of archaeological material in connection with an attempt to modify plans by the Corps of Engineers to build a flood-control structure across the Canyon mouth. Tahquitz Canyon has considerable religious significance in Cahuilla Indian history, and is rich in archaeological resources. George Jefferson and Steven Hammon will conduct the project, with general assistance from Tom King.

TOM KING  
June 1, 1972



## VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR CAYUMA EXCAVATIONS

There will be an excavation in the beautiful Cayuma Valley during July and August of this summer. The research is being conducted by students from California State University at Northridge (previously called San Fernando Valley State College) in conjunction with the Division of Highways.

The work will involve a wide variety of techniques in sampling, excavation, and analysis. In order to maximize the time spent on this project, several of the students have developed research designs to test on the two sites being excavated. A complete field laboratory will be in operation to process data as it is recovered.

Volunteers will be welcomed. Food as well as your own oak tree will be provided. However if there is a great rush the rule will be first come first served. Full water cans may be brought, as there may be none near the site; or better yet, bring cold beer.

Interested people can contact Jeanne Binning, Gary Major, Dan Larson, or Valerie Levulett at the California State University at Northridge. Write to:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ASSOCIATION  
Department of Anthropology  
18111 Nordoff  
Northridge, California 91324



## CABRILLO COLLEGE SPECIAL SUMMER SESSION

From June 5 to June 16, Rob Edwards of Cabrillo College will conduct archaeological field studies at the Brown Site (4-SCR-20) near Felton. The students will examine the ecology of the site, the proper techniques for mapping, excavations, and the preparation of archaeological material for analysis.

## MAPOM FIELD CLASS

The Miwok Archeological Preserve of Marin County will conduct a field class June 3 through July 22 at a Coast Miwok site in southwest Novato. Students will be instructed in excavation methods and artifact identification and processing. Tom Jackson will instruct the class.

MAPOM  
2255 Las Gallinas  
San Rafael, CA 94903

JOB OPENING AT CABRILLO COLLEGE

Cabrillo Junior College is looking for someone with an M.A. or equivalent to teach a course in Introductory Cultural Anthropology for the Fall semester, beginning the last week in August, for three hours on Tuesday nights through mid-December. Pay for the course will be \$675. Anyone interested should apply to Jack Stevens, Human Science Division, Cabrillo College, 6500 Soquel Drive, Aptos 95003.

OCTOBER 1



Deadline for materials submitted to the next issue of the NEWSLETTER is *October 2*. Everyone is urged to submit material.

The Society for California Archaeology, Inc., is a scientific and educational organization dedicated to promoting the interests of California Archaeology.

All statements in the NEWSLETTER, including editorials, do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the SCA unless said statements are signed by the Society's President and Executive Committee. All other statements are the opinions of the Editorial staff or of the person(s) and/or organization(s) whose name appears below each statement.

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