



SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY

NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 9

NO. 3

JULY 1975

NEW BUSINESS OFFICE

MAJOR CHANGE IN BUSINESS OFFICE LOCATION

Beginning September 1, 1975, the SCA Business Office will no longer be located at California State University at Fullerton, but will be housed at the Northridge Archaeological Research Center (NARC), Department of Anthropology, California State University, Northridge 18111 Nordhoff Street, Northridge, CA. 91324. Temporary offices are still being maintained during the summer months at Fullerton, and members are urged to notify the Office of changes in addresses and status prior to September 1, so that all can be arranged prior to the move.

NOTE: All members who have not renewed their memberships- THIS IS THE LAST NEWSLETTER YOU WILL RECEIVE FOR THIS YEAR. A LIST CAN BE FOUND IN THIS ISSUE WHICH WILL SHOW IF YOU ARE A RENEWED MEMBER OR NOT.

CAPA HOAX ??

In the April issue of this Newsletter, an item was inserted calling for papers to be submitted to CAPA, for their ninth biennial meeting, to be held in Berkeley, California. The Executive Board and myself, in checking the names and addresses of the individuals requesting papers, discovered that the Association does not exist. Both John Humbert and Jerry Johnson (whose address was given as that of a "Mr. H. A. Richards Ph.D. of Carmichael) deny any knowledge of the Association. No such association is known with any archaeological groups throughout the nation as well.

For all of the members of our Society who were "fooled" by the item, including myself, the Editor, let me extend our heart-felt apologies. This incident has taught us a very important lesson- check one's sources- which we had become somewhat lax on.

-THE EDITOR-

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT CLEARINGHOUSE MEETING HELD MAY 24, 1975

The meeting was opened with presentation of a draft concerning what a clearinghouse was, what its responsibilities are, and recommendations and suggestion for better operation. The draft was read and discussed by those in attendance, and the final, revised copy was distributed to members of the Executive Board for comments.

As there seems to be some concern being expressed throughout the state concerning the operation of the Clearinghouses, both in the south and the north regions, I would suggest that all who are interested in participating in resolving any difficulties in clearinghouse operation should address their inquiries to Travis Hudson, Southern California V.P. at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, requesting a copy of the proceedings. In this way, further input can be gathered as to defining where problems lie and how they might be solved.

1976 SAN DIEGO

1976 ANNUAL SCA MEETING TO BE HELD IN SAN DIEGO

Arrangements for the annual SCA conference meeting in San Diego next April 8 through 10 are already being made. Conference rooms and a variety of accommodations have been reserved at Bahia by the Bay. This hotel is situated on its own landscaped peninsula in Mission Bay Park. The family bungalows, which accommodate four adults, have kitchens and bay front beach right at their doors. Other accommodations are in the high rise building with views of the bay and city. Some little stores and the beach at the ocean front are within walking distance. Also the Belmont Amusement Park. The paddle-wheeler "Bahia Belle", which had a soda fountain, bar, and dancing aboard, can take you on a cruise of the bay. There is a good restaurant as well as a coffee shop at the hotel. There is also ample parking, and courtesy airport pickup is provided. We have tried to find an alluring spot for a great conference, and we hope you will feel prompted to write many fine papers to re-capture the activity and energy provided by this year's convention at Santa Cruz. Those papers make the show, and the Bahia makes a perfect setting.

Prices: Single \$19.00 Family suite \$28.00
Double \$23.00 (submitted by Mary Alice Baldwin- local arrangements)

NEVADA SURVEY LAW

NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY BILL PASSED AND LAW ENACTED

Assembly Bill No. 210, introduced to the Nevada Assembly by Assemblymen Ford and Bremmer, was passed by the Nevada Legislature and signed into law by the Governor. The act relates "to the Nevada Archaeological Survey; establishing the survey, providing for its organization, functions, housing, staffing, membership, contracts, and publications; providing for intergovernmental cooperation; providing definitions; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto". The cooperative association, referred to as the Nevada Archaeological Survey, which is coordinated by the State Museum, The state University system, the Nevada Historical Society and the Lost City Museum, has been given much power through this act, as can be seen below: (an excerpt is given below)
WHEREAS, It is imperative that the purposes of the Nevada Archaeological Survey be more effectively accomplished; now, therefore,

Section 1. Chapter 381 of the NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 through 17, inclusive, of this act."

Of particular interest are:

- Section 4- divisions of the Survey
 1. Central-administrative- Nevada State Museum, Carson City, Nevada.
 2. Northern division on the campus of U of Nevada, Reno.
 3. Southern division on the campus of U of Nevada, Las Vegas.
- and,
 4. Desert research institute division at the western studies center, University of Nevada, Reno, general university extension. (continued on p.2)

SURVEY LAW CONTINUED, from p. 1

Section 5 (1) Establishes a Nevada archeological council composed of the: Coordinator, Directors of each division, the Director of the Nevada State Museum, staff members of the State Historical Society and the Lost City Museum.

Section 6 (3 & 4)- Review survey publications and research proposals; and periodically review survey to public agencies and private organizations.

Section 7 (2a) Administer all survey research efforts and, with the business office of the state museum, research contracts with public agencies or private organizations.

There will be both institutional membership as well as individual membership to this Council, made of active professionals in Great Basin historic studies, prehistoric studies or relevant ancillary studies. Section 13 (2) states that individual members may accept contract work through any survey division with the approval of the division director and the coordinator.

Section 16 states that the survey may prepare, publish, and sell "appropriate" publications.

Section 17 most importantly states that (1) " All departments, commissions, boards and other agencies of the state and its political subdivisions shall cooperate with the survey in order to salvage or preserve historic, prehistoric, or paleoenvironmental evidence located on property owned or controlled by the United States, the State of Nevada or its political subdivisions., and (2) When any agency of the state or its political subdivisions is preparing or has contracted to excavate or perform work of any kind on property owned or controlled by the United States, the State of Nevada or its political subdivisions which may endanger historic, prehistoric or paleoenvironmental evidence found by the survey to be on the property, or when any artifact, site or other historic or prehistoric evidence is discovered in the course of such excavation or work, the agency or the contractor hired by the agency shall notify the survey and cooperate with the survey to the fullest extent practicable to preserve or permit study of such evidence before its destruction, displacement or removal.

CEQA UNDER FIRE

At the summer Annual meeting of the Association of Environmental Professionals, held in San Diego June 7-8, 1975, a report was made by a Richard A. Warden, a planner for Los Angeles County, concerning the present situation involving the California Environmental Quality Act. Because we believe this to be an important and thought-provoking document, it is being printed below in excerpted form.

"The Present Situation"

At present, two and one-half years after the famous Friends of Mammoth court decision of September 20, 1972 that declared CEQA applied to all projects, regardless whether they are sponsored by a public agency or private developer, delays and confusion reign. While many conscientious public agencies have discouraged construction of numerous bad projects and significantly improved others with severe problems, and the public has gained important influence in the decision-making process, overall, the potential contribution CEQA offers has yet to be realized. Many delays occur as a result of an obstructionist attitude from either project proponents and public agencies who refuse to comply with the full extent of the law, thus endangering initiation or completion of projects or citizen groups who wrongly use CEQA to delay or stop a project they oppose on other than environmental grounds. This seriously undermines the effect and credibility of CEQA. Other delays occur because public bureaucrats are confused as to the intent of the law, what constitutes a "significant adverse effect," how to balance out all physical, social, and economic issues and the like. Certainly,

Cont. on p. 3

SELGEMIZED SITE INVENTORY

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION REPORT ON
SITE INVENTORY COMPUTERIZATION

State Parks Archeologist, Dr. Paul Nesbitt, reports that "for the purpose of the heritage work of the State of California's Dept. of Park and Recreation," the Department can collaborate with other professional archaeologists throughout the State " to work on the development of a computer system for data storage and retrieval and to set up basic forms for inventory purpose, including confidentiality of archeological data".

As was reported by Dr. Michael Glassow in a very lengthy report on the SCA Site Inventory Consortium meeting held May 21, 1975 at UCSB, the Dept of Parks and Recreation would maintain a state-wide SELGEMIZED site record file, compiled from data provided by local institutions state-wide. State funding would be provided. Locational information would be primary in the compiled inventory. Explicitness and consistency (i.e., standardized replies) would be insured through the system devised. Both objective and subjective remarks would be solicited on the form provided. A guide to filing would be provided with the forms. Possible testing of this program may be financed by the Historical Preservation section of the Department.

Prior to initiating the program, it was suggested that the concept of "significance", being still ill-defined, be re-evaluated and then inserted on the form. This type of information would be part of the Descriptive Information section, relating with site identification criteria, area, depth, modification degree, floral/faunal analysis, and the like.

It was suggested that a "short-term" as well as a "long term" form be developed, in hopes of reconciling problems arising when one tries to use data for both resource management and scientific purposes, often divergent. Also suggested was the applicability of SELGEM's ability to retrieve "hierarchially organized information".

It was nonetheless realized that no one form will be able to fit everybody's research needs.

We would suggest that anyone who is interested in this type of computerization of archaeological data should contact either Dr. Nesbitt, Dr. Glassow, John Fritz and request a digest of the meeting. We believe that the greater the professional participation on this effort, the easier the task will become. There definitely is a need for such a data bank.

MUSEUM DIG CONTINUES

San Diego Museum of Man projects continue

The San Diego Museum of Man sponsored two scientific field projects during the Spring. Archeological excavations were conducted at San Clemente Island and at La Jolla under the direction of the Museum's scientific staff.

Dr. Spencer Rogers, Museum Scientific Director, and Curator Rose Tyson with two field crew volunteers spent April 24 working at a prehistoric Indian site on San Clemente Island. The work was performed at the invitation of the U.S. Navy which flew the project staff from the mainland to the island and back. Navy personnel had recently discovered material exposed and being wind-eroded from the sandy archaeological deposit. The field

Cont. on p. 3

The vagueness in the law and the State guidelines issued to implement CEQA are to blame for a good deal of this bureaucratic inefficiency. Lack of properly trained staff, sufficient funding for both the agencies preparing environmental documents and those reviewing these statements, and resistance by some public agencies to recognize the value of CEQA and thus fully comply with the law contribute further to bureaucratic delays. The reports themselves are in many cases too long, too complexly written, lacking a precise summary clearly outlining the issues. Moreover, a complete lack of statewide standardization in the form and content of the initial study, negative declaration and particularly the EIR itself causes further confusion and delay.

CUTTING THE GORDIAN KNOT

There are several solutions to the present state of affairs. The first and most immediately effective is for Governor Brown to create, by executive order, a California Department of Environmental Quality, (CDEQ), incorporating and extending the concept of Title II of NEPA. Its basic role would be to provide statewide coordination and enforcement of CEQA. The CDEQ would assume responsibility for the State guidelines now with the Resources Agency. It would have other duties similar to the Federal Council as set forth in Section 204 of NEPA, particularly duty number 5 "to conduct investigations, studies, surveys, research and analysis relating to ecological systems and environmental quality". This department would perform research to clearly establish what constitutes a "significant adverse impact", assist local agencies to develop procedures consistent with implementation of CEQA, develop standards to determine environmental impacts and perform other statewide coordination and enforcement of CEQA. While the Resources Agency has performed quite credibly under trying circumstances, the State must commit a great deal more in time, money and expertise to fully develop the very great beneficial potential of CEQA. Incorporation of the whole title, including the annual issuance of a State Environmental Quality Report as outlined in Section 201 of NEPA by amendment by the legislature, would quickly overcome this major error of omission.

The second basic solution is to repeal the present wording of Section 21080 of CEQA, dealing with Application to Discretionary Projects and replace it with new wording embodying a different concept. CEQA should apply to projects, both public and private, that generate a significant adverse threshold effect on the environment. The present state of the art is sufficiently advanced to define threshold effect with reasonable accuracy. For instance, the design capacity and present utilization of service systems, utilities (gas, water, electricity, etc.) can be readily determined. Whether a project generated a threshold effect would be determined by its generative impact at peak usage hours. Other areas where threshold can be determined in quantitative terms is increases in air and water pollution, noise, odor and illumination levels, encroachment on wildlife habitat, and disturbance of archaeological or historic sites, amongst many others. CDEQ research could further develop such threshold criteria.

Another immediate solution is greater emphasis on the use of the Initial Study as required in Article 7 of CEQA. It should be effectively used to screen potential significant adverse effects. If any exist, an EIR should be prepared addressing itself to only those significant issues identified in the Initial Study. This would greatly shorten the amount of verbiage in an EIR. Couple this with an amendment to Article 9, Form and Content of an EIR, requiring the use of a concise 5-10 page Summary of significant issues at the beginning of the report, would greatly shorten both preparation and review time. Additional time can be saved by careful preparation of the EIR for General or Community Plans that serve as a "Master EIR" from which project EIR's can draw basic information on such items as the regional and local setting, potential areas of specific impact and long-term cumulative impacts.

Overall, greater project processing time can be saved if the EIR process is functionally integrated into the present decision-making process. Use of the EIR as a super staff report addressing itself to all issues-physical, social, economic, and those required by such laws as the Subdivision Map Act (with appropriate changes in processing time frames)- would save needless duplication of effort.

A final consideration should be given to amending the entire outline of Article 9 to utilize the EIR as an effective tool for planning and feasibility studies. The format should begin with a description and analysis of existing conditions. Alternative projects should follow. The specific impacts of the alternatives chosen, both beneficial and adverse, would then be presented including measures to mitigate adverse impacts. Long range impacts (short-term gains and long-term losses, irreversible commitment of resources and growth-inducing impacts) would conclude the report. All of this, of course, concisely summarized in a separate section at the beginning of the report. This format change would reflect a more realistic assessment of the project design and its impact on the area in which it is proposed to be constructed.

It has long been recognized that CEQA has significant omissions. It's time to seriously consider some fundamental changes, to fully recognize and develop its beneficial potential for the people of this state. Rational reform rather than emotional repeal will save us from "throwing the baby out with the baby water".

RESEARCH RESULTS

by Chester King

Ed Ladd

When I started editing the RESEARCH RESULTS section of the SCA Newsletter, I contributed the first articles which discussed my own research. I expressed an interest in receiving articles by other archaeologists involved in understanding California's prehistory. The following is the first article RESEARCH RESULTS has received. Although it represents research on our profession, rather than on archaeological data per se, and is political in nature, I think it is more important for the future of California archaeology to understand the forces operating within the field which act to impair our perception of truth. As RESEARCH RESULTS editor, I would appreciate receiving comments concerning Bob Gibson's analysis.



"THE EAGLE CRIES"

This article is a result of my interaction with Indians in California and written at this time because of the Indian-Archaeologists Symposium held at the 1975 Society for California Archaeology Meetings in Santa Cruz. I will state what I, as chairperson, saw at the Indian-Archaeologist Symposium; what the reasons were for what was said; and what can be predicted in the near future for California Archaeology.

I hope we are all aware that the Indian people in California (and other areas) strongly object to archaeologists digging in the cemeteries of their dead no matter what their antiquity. We have all seen both tear and gun. During the Symposium at Santa Cruz, Indians were fighting to save an Indian cemetery in Watsonville. Archaeologists at the meeting called the burial situation, "The Indian Problem".

Research results, cont.

Archaeologists at the symposium essentially stated that doing science (archaeological research) was of paramount importance despite what anyone else thought. Other comments were that there must be a communication problem: The Indians simply didn't understand what we were doing; they didn't know we were doing science; they must think differently.

Besides the above sentiments expressed by archaeologists another trend was apparent. More business cards than ever before were floating around during the three-day meetings. More symposium time was devoted to the "business" of archaeology than in previous years. More money is floating into archaeology on the federal, state and local levels. This flow of money is the result of the pressure and organization of archaeologists not the result of Indians' demands or wishes.

The archaeologist makes a living by dealing in Indian culture. Archaeologists often say that Indians are extinct or that there is no genetic or direct relationship between living Indians and Indians 2000 years ago. The Indian people know that archaeologists are making money and gaining academic success. Also they know that in almost all cases, Indians are not involved, they are not consulted, and generally don't know what the archaeologists are doing.

An increased flow of money (energy) into archaeology will result in growth of that cultural subsystem. There will be an increase in the number of components in the subsystem. In the near future the Society for California Archaeology will split into at least two groups.

One group will be people who make their living by doing archaeology with little or no interaction with the Indian people. People in this group will make decisions about archaeology that will allow them to continue their jobs, income, and academic success. They will generally not agree to do something that would endanger or end their goals. The Indians recognize these goals; they are the same goals held by the Spanish missionaries, the Indian agents, the bureaucrats and other people that took away their land and tried to destroy their culture. Can any of us truthfully agree that archaeology is different? How many white cemeteries do archaeologists excavate to show students how to dig? How many cultures do ethnographers study without first asking the people if it is okay with them?

The other group will listen to the Indian people. They will have an interest in doing research because of the Indian people, not in spite of them.

The ultimate goal of science should be to better mankind, to end strife. A scientist works for the people, not for himself. To do archaeology for science, to search for the truth at the expense of another people won't result in the discovery of a universal truth but rather limited egocentric truth. Not even science (or archaeology) is more important than people.

(signed)
Bob Gibson

INDIANS PROTEST BURIAL DISTURBANCE-ACT TO PRESERVE ANCESTRAL GROUNDS

In two separate articles appearing in WASSAJA, May 1975, continued appeal has been made by many Native Americans to stop archaeological excavation of ancestral grave sites. In Eugene Oregon, A Clatsop Indian, Mr. Wilbur Ternyik, took the position that "Indians should have reciprocal rights, if white men continue to dig up Indian graves". Due to Ternyik's persistence, the Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission recently adopted a policy requiring archaeologists . . . digging for Indian artifacts to get permissions from the Indians first. (Ternyik is the chairman of the Coastal Commission).

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RESEARCH RESULTS cont.

As reported by Richard Carrico, a San Diego archaeologist, in the San Diego County Archaeological Society NEWSLETTER, Vol. 3, #3, Palomar Community College and the SDCAS are currently undertaking the excavation of an early milling stone (La Jollan) site on San Elijo Lagoon.

"Utilizing a sampling technique which concentrates on areas of high archaeological intensity it is hoped that certain major problems can be investigated and perhaps solved. Using a problem solving model we are researching the following:

1. Variable shell fish use within the site.
2. Seasonality parameters.
3. Lithic technology.
4. Intra-site use areas.
5. Temporal and spatial context of the site.
6. Positioning of fire hearths and shell refuse piles within the site.
7. The correlation, if any, between this site and other early milling sites in and around San Elijo Lagoon.

Techniques and methods of analysis include pollen studies, flotation, Carbon-14 dating, pH analysis, lithic tool analysis, column sampling and profiling.

Museum of Man excavation, cont.

crew recorded in place and salvaged the material for preservation in the Museum's collections. The Navy movie photographers accompanied the field crew to make a photographic documentary of the project. The site, designated SCL1-17, is on the west side of the island near Wilson Cove, and is one of several hundred prehistoric sites on the island under the Navy's jurisdiction.

Paul Chace and Rose Tyson of the Museum's staff directed an archaeological excavation March 1 and 16 at the famous Scripps Estate site in La Jolla. The site has been dated by radiocarbon as 7400 to 5500 years old. With twelve volunteers a trench was excavated in a remaining part of the midden soon to be destroyed. A new technique of water-separation was employed, and charred seeds and fish bones were recovered in quantities never before recognized for this ancient La Jollan culture. Soil samples for pollen identification were also secured to determine the ancient plants growing in the area and used by the Indians.

Then, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, the site of the Norton Mounds is currently the location of controversy between Native Americans and archaeologists. Several years ago the Grand Rapids Public Museum wanted to establish an educational center atop the mounds, which are administered by that facility. The Indians report that the mounds have not been kept up, and object adamantly that no more excavation should be allowed. The Indians report increasing vandalism. Indian youths are patrolling the burials' grounds, keeping it cleaned of refuse. The Indians have gone so far as to barricade the site and make note that they are attempting "to restore this sacred land to its natural cycle . . . to plant trees and close up the area". At this time, there have been no reports as to the reaction of the Museum or archaeologists.

In northern Arizona, the Hopi Indian Council currently is discussing vigorous prosecution for "pot-diggers" who come onto reservation lands and remove valuable historical artifacts. Dr. Emil Haury, eminent southwestern archaeologist, currently is working with the Council to find some way to "police" reservation land in hopes of stopping the extensive grave-robbing occurring within Reservation lands.

UNRENEWED MEMBERS

As of June 7, 1975

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 Steven Alarcon
 Richard Albright
 James Allen
 Terry Ambrose
 Carol Anderson
 Chuck Anderson
 Cristi Assad
 Howard Atkinson
 James Baird
 Eric Barnes
 Evelyn Baxley
 Terry Bellinger
 Sandra Bennett
 Sharon Bennett
 Henry Benning III
 Henry Benning III
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 Judy and Stanley Berryman
 Jeffrey Bingham
 Darlena Blucher
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 Dr. Sylvia Broadbent
 Melvin Brody
 Dr. Richard Brooks
 Giorgio Buccellati
 Charlotte Buetow
 Charles Bull
 Richard Carrico

Donna Case
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NON-RENEWED INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

American Indian Cultural Center
 Charles W. Bowers Memorial Museum
 Mendocino County Museum
 San Fernando Valley Archaeological Society
 UCLA Archaeological Survey
 U.S. Forest Service-Klamath National Forest
 Ventura County Archaeological Society
 c/o Yvonne Harper-Oxnard

SUGGESTED READING

THE JOURNAL OF CALIFORNIA ANTHROPOLOGY

The Journal of California Anthropology recently distributed its second number, completing Volume 1. Volume 2 is now being prepared and will also consist of two issues.

With costs going up, the Journal is heavily dependent on income from subscriptions. If you have not already done so, the Journal urges you to subscribe now. We would also suggest that you check to make sure that your local college or university library subscribes, as well as the museums in your area. Public city and county libraries should also be made aware of the Journal and it might help to drop by with copies to show the librarians.

The Journal seeks to include in each issue articles on California ethnology, archaeology, linguistics, and the arts. The editors stress including articles of wide general appeal as well as technical contributions.

The Journal is sponsored by the Malki Museum (Morongo Indian Reservation, Banning) and editorial offices are at the Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA. 92502. Subscription is \$6.00 for individuals, \$10.00 for institutions.

The Journal also solicits for publication articles, documents, reviews, and photographs on the ethnography of Alta and Baja California.

POLICY STATEMENT FORMULATED FOR PREPARERS AND REVIEWERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS-AEP

Also decided on by members of the Association for Environmental Professionals was a Policy Statement, determining professional standards for those who prepare and review environmental documents. As increasing numbers of archaeologists are joining the AEP here in the state and throughout the nation, this statement will be very influential and possibly constraining to archaeological practice in this state and should therefore be studied carefully. We quote,

- 1) Environmental documents are informational reports. In their preparation, a systematic, interdisciplinary approach must be utilized in analyzing projects both under CEQA and NEPA.
- 2) Environmental documents (EIRs) consider physical, biologic and cultural factors, both natural and man-made, and their interrelationships. These considerations cannot be limited to any single discipline.
- 3) There is a need for a legal determination as to whether the preparation of Environmental documents does or does not constitute the practice of geology or engineering as defined in acts relating to these professions.

Edgar Jackson
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 Lavinia Knight
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 Betty Loufek
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 Leland Meiswender
 Dr. Paul Nesbitt
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 Charlotte Williams
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 David Wise
 Olive Wollesen
 Donald Wren
 Eric Yarborough
 John Zachry

IF YOU HAVE ALREADY PAID YOUR DUES AND CAN SUBSTANTIATE PAYMENT, PLEASE CONTACT THE BUSINESS OFFICE IMMEDIATELY.

SCA NEWS

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING-MAY 31, 1975- Summarized
Minutes- held at the Santa Barbara Natural History Museum

Meeting was called to order with these members present:
Pres. Rob Edwards, Dick Hastings, Roberta Greenwood,
Travis Hudson, Nancy Walter, Kathy Flynn, Bill Roop,
Micki Farley (Avocational Editor), and Keith Dixon.

Minutes of previous March 22 Executive Board meeting
approved after certain corrections; particularly,
"The Executive Committee voted unanimously to decline
Dr. Heizer's request to publish his letter with at-
tached 1970 memo".

Officers Reports- President Rob Edwards noted that
he has sent letters to Dr. Robert Heizer concerning
the discontinuance of published material relating to
the censure motion, as well as to the Society for
American Archaeology concerning ideas raised during
our joint convention with the American Society of
Conservation Archeology.

The President-Elect, John Fritz, was unable to attend
and hence made no report. However, Southern Calif. Vice
President, Travis Hudson, discussed his and John's par-
ticipation at a So. Calif. Data Sharing/Clearinghouse
meeting held in Santa Barbara the week previous (see
this issue). Hudson reported that he still was awaiting
word from the Membership chairman as to the status of
his committee.

Fall Data Sharing meetings are tentatively being plan-
ned for Oct. 11 in the North (perhaps at either Fresno
State or Stanislaus State) and Oct. 18 in the South,
possibly at Calif. State University, Northridge. It
was suggested that the theme for both be "Regional Re-
search Goals in Archaeological Significance", with
specific archaeologists be asked to serve on a panel
discussing particular research strategies for specific
regions.

Treasurer's Report- Roberta Greenwood reported a bal-
ance of \$3,840.00, which will be the operating capital
for this current fiscal year. It was decided that this
current issue of the NEWSLETTER will be the last for
all UNRENEWED members. All unrenewed members (as of
June 7) are listed in this issue, so a check should be
made. Roberta also noted that the Business Office is
moving from Calif. State-Fullerton to Northridge come
September 1, 1975.

EIR PREPARERS AND REVIEWERS POLICY, cont.

4) Much of the data utilized in environmental documents are
based on professional documents prepared by many differ-
ent professional disciplines. Preparers of these doc-
uments should be able to incorporate all relevant techni-
cal reports, analyze them, consider and identify all pro-
ject impacts and the interrelationships of all environ-
mental factors. This work should be carried out by com-
petent professionals with appropriate training and ex-
perience but not necessarily by registered persons.

5) AEP recognizes that project circumstances can require
services of licensed professionals in a variety of dis-
ciplines. AEP encourages their participation where it
is determined additional technical input is necessary
to assist in full disclosure of impacts.

AEP seeks cooperative interaction among all disciplines to
identify areas of professional interest and responsibility.

Constitution- Roberta Greenwood is awaiting the revisions
of the Constitution, to be compiled by Paul Chace, Chrmn.
When they arrive, election proceedings will be discussed
with Francis Riddell. This year, the voting ballot will
not be enclosed with the NEWSLETTER, but be mailed First
Class to insure proper return.

Environmental Policy Committee member Roberta Greenwood
reported that the Danville site, threatened with destruc-
tion for the Bank of Contra Costa, has been successfully
mitigated through the action of Dr. David Fredrickson
of Cal. State College, Sonoma. A report should be avail-
able soon.

Avocational Council's report was made by Ms. Micki Farley
(Avocational Editor) for Dr. Charles Dills, chairperson of
said council. A questionnaire has been distributed to other
avocationalists throughout the state; however, in many cases,
the response could be attributed to any specific member
of each society's governing body. A copy of this question-
aire is included in this issue, with the hope that avoca-
tionals would identify themselves upon replying to it and
return it to the Council.

It was also decided that the Avocational Council be a
standing committee of the SCA, and that a representative
would be sent to each Executive Board meeting as a non-
voting member, until such time as the Constitutional re-
visions appear.

The Directory- Roberta Greenwood reported that she is cur-
rently involved in up-dating the Directory. Note these
corrections:

Clearinghouse phone numbers: #10- 633-2127 (primary)
#01- 759-2312; David 752-0745, #04- Treganza Museum-
469-1642, #5- 429-2623 (UCSC, College V)

Please send all corrections, additions, applications for
inclusion to Roberta Greenwood. In the meantime, Rob Ed-
wards will write to members of the Review Board, including
Dr. Clement Meighan-UCLA-in preparation for a new group
of applicants.

Membership- Paul Nesbitt, although unable to attend, sug-
gested that membership forms go out to all schools and
avocational groups. He said that he would be willing to
do this when school begins in the fall.

Native American Communications Committee- Chairperson
Gary Berg has relocated in New York and until a new chair
is appointed, Rob Edwards will handle the committee's
affairs.

ANNUAL MEETING- Annual meeting 1976 has been set for April
8-10 in San Diego's Bahia-by-the-Bay Hotel. See write-up
in this issue.

Antiquities Committee- Keith Dixon appeared at the meeting
to discuss the current status of the investigation into the
Bowers Museum acquisition policy. It was moved, seconded and
passed that Dixon's report was proper and consistent with
SCA's ethical position as well as that of the American An-
thropological Association and the Society for American
Archaeology, and for the above reasons, the Society felt
that it was our responsibility to inform the Foundation's
Board of Directors of possible ethical (and perhaps legal)
infringements of their acquisition policy.

Old Business- The Board considered Dr. Heizer's letter of April 10, 1975, distributed to many members of SCA. The Society agrees with certain of his statements; notably, our difficulty in deciding where we stand on issues, particularly issues of ethical professional judgment. This problem is shared by such organizations as the New York Archaeological Society, the SAA and the AAA, who have also expressed great difficulty in attaining general agreement on such issues. Those who take the trouble to consult either the Bancroft files or who wish to arrange access to the SCA files will note the 1974-1975 Executive Board's feeling that the floor motion at Riverside was procedurally hastily drawn and should not have been voted on at that meeting in any case. Philosophically it was felt that such an important question should have been considered more deliberately, discussed fully and voted on (by mail) by the total membership. The lack of any ethics code by the SCA, the SAA or AAA covering discussion of this type of professional judgment would make this situation extremely difficult to censure. Therefore, at the first Executive Board meeting following the election of the complete Board the following action was taken:

. . . by a unanimous vote . . . The Executive Board of 1974-75 in effect rejected the direction contained in the resolution of censure against Drs. Heizer and Clewlow . . . (Ezell letter to Heizer dated 1 October 1974).

Substitute motions were made and copies of all actions sent to Dr. Heizer (Ezell to Heizer 15 Sept. 1974) which were "agreeable" to him (Heizer to Ezell 20 Sept. and Ezell 1 Oct. 1974). Concern for fair treatment of both professionals and the cultural resource prompted a letter from Dr. Ezell to the SAA for a statement on the matter. On May 4 1974 a resolution was passed which was communicated to Dr. Ezell on 15 May 1974 by Dr. R.E.W. Adams, Secretary of the SAA:

The Society recognizes that increases in vandalism and commercial exploitation of archaeological remains have created difficulties with traditional methods of archaeological reporting, and therefore urges all members to be appropriately circumspect in the inclusion of precise site locations in their future writing. State and Federal agencies should be urged by members to make such information available only on a need-to-know basis.

Since the SCA Executive Board had spent a great deal of time dealing with this type of professional judgment problem, it was not favorably inclined to do into another what had been done unto Drs. Heizer and Clewlow, even if it was Dr. Heizer requesting such actions. In fact it was particularly strange to the Board that Dr. Heizer should make the request, given the history of SCA actions of which he has been kept informed. It is our feeling, then, that after great difficulty, time and anguish spent on making a decision on such matters, our decision on the King memo does indeed reflect consistency.

We do disagree with, and feel there is no basis for, Dr. Heizer's statement:

The plain fact is that the SCA Executive Committee found nothing professionally objectionable in the memorandum, and by so deciding, gave its tacit stamp of approval. (Heizer to membership of the SCA, 10 April 1975).

The copy of Tom King's memo to Moratto and Johnson did not reflect formal action of the SCA in 1970 recorded in any minutes. The SCA Executive Board of 1974-75 regretted it had been written on SCA stationery. The current president has instructed chairpersons and officers that use of stationery be restricted to matters relating to the official policy of the Society. Therefore, it was moved, seconded and passed that the Executive Board, in reference to the recent mailings received by members of the SCA and other parties, will not be a party to any further exchange on a matter that is five years old and seems to be between private parties.

New Business- There was a request that the Society write to the State of California asking that the term "Heritage" be inserted into "Parks and Recreation, since the Department of Parks and Recreation now has the responsibility for Heritage matters.

It was also requested that the Society write the State as well to discuss the possibility of changing the job description of "State Parks Archaeologist" so that other state agencies might become able to hire archaeologists. Dick Hastings will write a letter concerning this matter and will report back to the Board on its success.

LEGISLATION
NEWS



FURTHER LEGISLATION DEALING WITH CEQA

There have been a number of important legislative developments dealing with CEQA in the Legislature. Two important bills are now on the Governor's desk awaiting signature or veto. These are Senate Bill 476 (Collier), which would establish a moratorium on the application of CEQA to Timber Harvesting Plans for the remainder of the year. The bill specifies that it would not disturb the ruling in the court decision which held that CEQA applies to the Z'Berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act. The bill would also validate all approvals of Timber Harvesting plans, which had been approved without the preparation of an environmental impact report.

The second bill on the Governor's desk is Assembly Bill 335 (knox). This bill would validate all decisions of local agency formation commissions ("LAPCO") which occurred before the effective date of the Bozung decision, which held that LAPCO decisions on annexations, in some circumstances, would require environmental impact reports. The purpose of this bill is to remove legal clouds from the decisions of LAPCO's which were made before the Bozung decision told them that they had to concern themselves with CEQA. (Cited from The Calif. EIR MONITOR, June 30, 1975).

Also passed in another Senate Bill (No. 1274) introduced by Senators Holmdahl, Roberti, and Schrade, concerning the Public Resources Code. The Environmental Quality Act of 1970 authorizes an action to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an act or decision of a public agency on the grounds of noncompliance with such act. This bill would require every person who brings such an action to furnish a copy of the complaint to the Attorney General. Senate Bill 1275, also introduced by Senator Holmdahl, now gives such actions preference over other civil actions, "including the hearing of any such action on appeal from the decision of a lower court". (These two bills become Sections 21080.3 and 21168.3 of the Public Resources Code.)

DUE TO REQUESTS THAT MEMBERS BE KEPT REGULARLY INFORMED OF SCA ACTIVITIES, AN AUGUST ISSUE WILL BE FORTHCOMING. HOWEVER, TO HAVE THIS ISSUE, WE DEFINITELY NEED MORE ITEMS TO BE SUBMITTED, AND WE NEED COMPLIANCE WITH SCHEDULED DEADLINES. WE APOLOGIZE FOR THE LATENESS OF THE PRESENT ISSUE AND THE REQUEST OF MATERIAL SUBMISSION WHICH LEAVES VERY LITTLE TIME, HOWEVER I AM AVAILABLE IF PHONE REPORTING IS YOUR STYLE. WE ESPECIALLY WOULD LIKE TO HEAR ABOUT ACTIVITIES IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONS AND THE NORTH COAST RANGES.

-THE EDITOR-

DEADLINE---AUGUST 15

AVOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES



Editor, Micky Farley- Santa Cruz



#

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY STATE-WIDE

a continuing column by
Paul Schumacher

SDCAS Report-- Concerning litigation involving the Compadres site in San Diego mentioned in the preceding issue, SDCAS reports that their counsel, John Bost, who has taken the case without fee, will be taking depositions for use during court proceedings, attempting to prosecute both the developer and the archaeologist who unprofessionally and inaccurately reported the status of this significant archaeological resource. Donations are still being sought.

Also, the Sorrento site, discussed in the preceding issue continues to concern members of the SDCAS. On behalf of the Archaeological Fellowship of San Diego State University, an anonymous donor hired an attorney to protest the use of non-professionals as excavators of this site. Before the City Council, the attorney and the SDCAS Community Relations Committee presented their case. Due to their efforts, a delay was allowed in order for a scientific analysis. Both the Society and the attorney are hoping that the site might be preserved, through land acquisition or swap.

Currently, the SDCAS has been asked by the City of San Diego to help formulate archaeological policy.

(Don Dederer reports)

PCAS reports that progress continues at the site of Ora-82 (as reported by Mike Lind) during their second season at this important midden. Attempts have been made to determine how shellfish were procured (Pecten, Pismo clam, Chione etc.) and how they also were processed (perhaps by the use of "bees" or "hooked knives", a familiar artifact in the tool assemblage). It has also been suggested that Pecten, a difficult sea animal to procure due to its mode of swimming, might have been trapped in tidal pools and collected by using baskets or nets, involving collective action on the part of the residents. Bone awls recovered from the site suggest basketry weaving as well as possible use of these woven implements to transport gathered shellfish.

"Although our current emphasis has been on developing and testing hypotheses concerning the subsistence activities at Ora-82, students at Santa Ana College are also very much concerned with reassessing and testing Margaret Weide's hypothesis concerning the seasonality . . . and understanding the significance of the absolute age of Ora-82 and neighboring sites in the settlement system relative to the evolution of the Bolsa Gap. Furthermore, our interests extend to reconstructing the social system of the occupants of Ora-82 as revealed both through an analysis of the burials uncovered there and through a more comprehensive study of the subsistence activities and their relationship to social structure. It is our belief, yet unproved, that the lack of evidence of huts in Orange County sites in general and Ora-82 in particular may result from excavation in the "wrong place". (editor's emphasis) It seems unlikely that huts, which may reveal a great deal about social organization, would be constructed on top of garbage dumps (middens). Therefore, structures may be found near, but not in, middens."

China Ranch up-date (as reported by Jane Gothold): Some additional work was done in the highly vandalized area of the cave, where a small ledge remained under the roof fall, after determined that area was geologically "safe". Types of data recovered still continue to substantiate the original report's conclusion that the cave was utilized from perhaps Amargosa I through the late prehistoric. Small side-notched points, manos, olivella disc bead, as well as pottery sherds-both smooth and corrugated- represented part of the artifact assemblage. cont. on p.10

On March 20, 1975 at the SCA's Annual Meeting, an entire day was devoted to a symposium on Historical Archaeology. These papers were presented; (write to the authors for copies):

- Roger Kelly- National Park Service Western Region, San Francisco, "Down the Yellow Brick Road with Historic Sites Archaeology"
- Claudia Nissley-CSU-Long Beach, "Salvage Excavation at the Bernardo Yorba Hacienda and Manriquez Adobe, Orange Co., California"
- John F. Horn (address unlisted), "Problems concerning State Sponsored Historical Archaeology"
- Dr. James R. Moriarty- University of San Diego, "U.S. Army Burials: Exhumation Techniques and Analysis at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá"
- Sharon Bollinger-U of San Diego, "Multi-disciplinary Use of Historical Documents in Solving Problems of Historic site archaeology"
- Paul Ezell- San Diego State University, "The San Diego Presidio: A False Front"
- Betty Schmucker-San Diego State U, "A New Figure in San Diego History"
- Dr. William Wallace (address unknown), "Captain Cooper's House: An Archaeological Study of an Early 19th Century Monterey Adobe"
- Richard Hastings- Archaeologist, District 4, CALTRANS "An Architectural Study of the Ventura Mission Project"
- Vance Bente- Northridge Archaeological Research Center, "Historic Materials (Ventura Mission)"
- John F. Romani and George Toren- NARC, "Preliminary Faunal Analysis of 5 Historic Trash Pits from Ven-87."
- Daniel Larson and Robert Wlodarski-NARC, "Soapstone and Indian Missionization"
- James Moriarty and Brian Smith- U of San Diego, "Discovery and Interpretation of Intaglio Impressions Mission San Diego de Alcalá"
- Richard Gadler and Kimball Banks-National Parks Service archaeologists, "La Paz: Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Investigation of an Historic Arizona Mining Town"

Several other historical archaeology papers were given during the proceedings: Karen Sterret-CSU-Long Beach, "The Trade Beads from the Hidden Valley Reservoir; Susan Kaufman-UCLA, "Acculturation at Dead File Village (Nevada): The Surface Archaeology; and John Kelly's "The Indian and the European at "CHINA DIGGINS"

Also in the works were :

Paul Ezell's fall 1974 excavations continue at the San Diego Presidio Chapel, in the south cemetery area, uncovering J. F. Snook's grave. There may be evidence for a false front to the Presidio.

James Moriarty and his crew excavated the foundations of the Light-Freeman house built ca. 1835 in San Diego's Old Town for the Dept. of Parks and Recreation. These two men represent the first two black businessmen in San Diego. Their home was possibly a general store and definitely a saloon.

In Santa Barbara, Julia Costello continues to excavate in the Presidio Chapel area for the Santa Barbara Historic Trust. She also examined last winter the first site of the Mission of La Purissima which existed from 1787-1812 before it was destroyed by the 1812 earthquake.

CURRENT FIELDWORK

EDITOR'S NOTE: The purpose of this column is to provide a permanent record of all archaeology done in the state. Please help us make this list complete by submitting the following information on a regular basis: NAME OF PROJECT,

NATURE OF PROJECT (SURVEY, EXCAVATION, SALVAGE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, ETC.), COUNTY, DIRECTOR, AND WHERE THE DATA IS LOCATED.

| PROJECT | DATES | LOCATION | DIRECTOR | DATA AVAILABLE |
|--|--|------------------------|--|---|
| F:5:1 CSU-San Diego Excavation | Begun in February '72, works continues | South San Diego County | Charlotte McGowan | Southwestern College Chula Vista, CA. 92010 |
| Mesa Park Archae. Impact Survey | April 1975 | San Diego County | Russell Kaldenburg-RECON | RECON files Dist. 11 Clearinghouse |
| Isham Springs 15% Salvage Excav. | Mar.-April '75 | " " " | " " | " |
| Singing Hills Rancho Unit No. 1- Survey | May 1975 | " " " | " " | " |
| Rancho del Rios- 5% Archaeological test | May 1975 | " " " | " " and Charles Bull | in progress |
| Singing Hills Ranch Company-Survey | June 1975 | " " " | " " | RECON files District 11 Clearinghouse |
| Pacific Ranch & Tennis Club Sewer Alignment-Survey | June 1975 | " " " | " " | " " |
| City of Arcata Road Alignment-Mitigation | May 1975 | Humboldt County | William Roop-Archaeological Resource Service | ARS files Dist. 01 Clearinghouse |
| Squaw Creek/Geysers AIE (for ESA) | May 1975 | Sonoma County | Katherine Flynn | ARS files Dist. 01 Clearinghouse |
| King's Road AIE San Jose, Calif. | June 1975 | Santa Clara County | William Roop & Katherine Flynn | ARS files District 05 Clearinghouse |
| Ventura Mission | June-Sept. '75 | Ventura County | Roberta Greenwood | in progress |
| Sonoma Barracks | June 1975 | City of Sonoma | John Kelly for Dept. of Parks & Recreation | " " |
| Fort Ross Re-construction | June-August '75 | Sonoma County | Dr. Paul Nesbitt & Karl Gurcke for Dept. of Parks & Recreation | in progress |
| New Melones Dam-Mitigation | June throughout summer | Stanislaus County | Dr. Michael Moratto | in progress |
| Hidden Reservoir National Parks Service | Summer | Madera County | Franklin Finnenga | in progress (6th Season) |

C.O.P.I.A. EXPLAINED

OSTEOLOGY AND AMERICAN INDIANS- Judy Suchey
(as printed in the SLOCAS News-letter ARTIFACT, May-June '75)

Our discipline of anthropology is organized in such a manner that osteologists and archaeologists have infrequent contact. Traditionally, the archaeologist who encountered human skeletal remains, excavates the materials and sends them to the laboratory of an osteologist. Too often, reports are slow to be written due to the lack of trained osteologists. The lack of communication between these specialists has aggravated one of our immediate problems in California archaeology--the current protests of certain American Indians in the analysis of prehistoric and historic Indian populations.

Osteology has much to offer in the analysis of past populations; broad comparative studies of many populations can yield useful information on paleopathology, migrations, evolutionary changes, and demographic patterns. At present, osteologists from CSU-Fullerton and CSU-Long Beach, San Francisco State, CSU-Sacramento, as well as the University of Calif. at Berkeley and Davis, are joining together to obtain a broader picture of the prehistoric populations in California. Much useful information is beginning to emerge from our inquiries but ironically this trend is concomitant with a

Cont. on p. 10

[An editorial appeared in the latest issue of the SDCAS NEWSLETTER, Vol. 3, #4, written by the editor, Ms. Sheila Neiswender, concerning her personal opinion on avocational certification and its inherent problems. We are citing it here in its entirety because it poses many questions that need be answered by professional archaeologists, which heretofore do not seem to have been answered- THE EDITOR]

" Any editorial worth its salt should promote a little controversy. As I'm reasonably sure that the following comments will draw some response, I want it known that the opinions expressed here are entirely my own and do not reflect the views of the society in general.

I have no idea what the attrition rate for avocational archaeologists may be, but I get the impression that it may be rather high. Why? Let's explore a few reasons. A group such as the SDCAS forms and often their goals are idealistic and empiric. In most instances, the organization was formed because of a serious interest and concern in an about archaeology--not for social purposes. The avocationalists hope that with a little luck they can get some field experience volunteering for excavations and surveys. This usually doesn't work, however, because they're told by the members of the archaeological community that working without pay is frowned on because "if you guys work for free it makes it rough on the professionals and students who are trying to make a living out of archaeology". Fair enough. So being nice guys, the avocationalists try to avoid screwing anyone out of a job. They do hope that occasionally they'll be asked to help do some work, some place, some time. The call usually never comes, however.

It then occurs to the avocationalists that they need more training so that maybe--just maybe-- the professional will occasionally use them on projects. They spend a couple of years trying to get an educational program started for avocationalists and students. They approach the state archaeological society regarding a certification program for non-professionals. They find that although the state society had recommended the program, they apparently felt it too unimportant to strive for its implementation. So, back to the drawing board. Eventually, with the help of the faculty and staff of a local college, they obtain a suitable certification program. The program begins and is a success with high member attendance and interest.

But what will happen when the avocational completes the program and attains certification? Will the professional make use of the trained avocational's services? Will anything have changed? If not, then what are we doing?"

Southwestern College, under the direction of Charlotte McGowan, continues excavation of a "Kumeyaay" Indian site in South San Diego county.

The extent of the site indicates that it was inhabited over a long period of time and is probably a village site although as yet there has been no evidence of house structures.

The range of artifacts so far found includes many types of projectile points made of many types of materials, primarily of flint, although there is a small amount of obsidian which appears to be from the Salton Sea area. There is an abundance of Tizon Brown ware and about 10% of the ceramics are Colorado Bluff and other less abundant types. Olivella and other types of shell beads are abundant; also one rather interesting tubular shell bead has been found. Two very small glass trade beads with deep patination are the only indications of European contact so far. Soapstone arrow shaft straighteners and a rather complex soapstone figurine representing perhaps a turtle have been found. Many manos indicate the processing of grain food and there is much debris from shellfish. Only two metates have been found and it appears as if the site was raided by pothunters perhaps long ago.

There are a few La Jollan and Dan Dieguito artifacts on the surface of the site indicating that perhaps they were either washed in or carried in by the Indians. San Dieguito sites are known from this area as well. (submitted by Charlotte McGowan)

COPIA, Cont.

trend for certain American Indians to protest the analysis of human skeletal remains. Much of the current protest is based on lack of understanding of the methods, procedures, and goals of osteological analysis. Too few American Indians realize that many anthropologists and osteologists can claim American Indians in their ancestry. We have formed an organization entitled COPIA (Council of Pan-Indian Anthropologists) to unite anthropologists of American Indian descent with American Indians supportive of our goals. Please write to me, Communications Coordinator, Anthropology Dept., CSU-Fullerton, CA. 92634 for further information.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Response is solicited to the following questionnaire, devised by the Santa Cruz Archaeology Society in order to devise a viable program for avocational archaeologist. The greater the response to the following questions, the better one may be able to gauge how avocationalists can help professional archaeologists. Replies should be sent to SCAS c/o Santa Cruz City Museum, attn: Micki Farley, 1305 E. Cliff Drive, Santa Cruz, CA 95602, indicating your archaeological status (i.e., membership in a county organization).

1. Specifically, just what is an avocational?
2. What is its function? What can it do?
3. How can an avocational archaeological program be implemented?
4. What is the general public view of archaeology?

The Society for California Archaeology, Inc. is a non-profit scientific and educational organization dedicated to promoting the interests of California Archaeology. All statements in the NEWSLETTER, published six times a year, do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the SCA unless said statements are signed by the Society's President and Executive Committees. All other statements are the opinions of the Editorial Staff or of the person(s) and/or organizations whose name appears below each statement

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| | |
|----------------|--------|
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