PROGRAM FOR SCA ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 16-18

Dave Fredrickson, Program Chairman of the SCA, has set up the preliminary Program for the Annual Meeting to be held in Yosemite National Park on March 16th through 18th, 1978. The program sessions are listed on pages 12-14 of this Newsletter. The final printed program, to be issued at the March meetings, will incorporate any corrections or additions to the papers listed here, and will give times and specific rooms for the various sessions. The meetings will be at Curry Village in the park.

The annual SCA Business Meeting will take place on Thursday, March 16th, at 7:30 P.M. Everyone is invited to this meeting, the one yearly gathering of all SCA members, when new officers are introduced, resolutions debated, and often important decisions are made by the society as a whole.

An executive board meeting will be held Wednesday, March 15th, at 7:30 P.M., newly elected members will be notified by Paul Chace. A Regional Officers meeting of the California Archaeological Sites Survey is scheduled for Friday at 4:00 P.M.

Preregistration is advisable, but registration will take place at Curry Village before the Thursday morning sessions, from 8:30 A.M. on, and on Friday.

It is suggested by the Local Arrangements Committee that in view of recent snow and rain conditions, the route most likely to be in good condition would be Highway 99 to Merced, then Highway 140 from Merced to Yosemite.

Next News Deadline APRIL 6
Nominees

Ed Kandler and Russ Kaldenberg, Co-chairmen of the 1978 Elections/Nominations Committee, have received nominating forms for SCA Officers for 1978-1979. Ballots and membership renewal forms are in the mail to all SCA members, and should be returned to the SCA, Department of Anthropology, California State University Fullerton, CA 92634, by March 1.

Brief descriptions of the background and interests of each nominee are given below:

President-Elect

Charles D. (Chuck) James III

William (Bill) Roop
Partner in firm of Archaeological Resource Service since 1974. M.A., San Francisco State University. Interests: Cultural resource management, particularly site preservation, communication with Native Americans, legislation, innovative use of EIR-generated data, and processing of archaeological impact evaluations; relationships of plant communities to cultural resources (sites); accountability in EIR surveys and evaluations.

Jay von Werlhof
Anthropology teacher, Imperial Valley College, El Centro; Archaeologist for Imperial Valley College Museum. B.A., M.A., University of California, Berkeley. 50 years survey and excavation experience statewide. Interests: Contract archaeology, historic contact, Paleo-Indian, Southeast California.

Northern Vice-President

Mike Boynton
Forest Archaeologist, Mendocino National Forest, B.A. and M.A. (ABT), California State University, Chico. Interests: Site settlement patterning, lithic wear analysis and manufacturing techniques; conservation and public archaeology, archaeological contract administration.

Chester King

Donald G. Wren
Department of Anthropology, Fresno City College. B.A., M.A. Staff, SCA District 9 Clearinghouse, Professional advisor, Fresno County Archaeological Society. Fieldwork in Mexico, Arizona and California. Research interests: Settlement patterns, ecological adaptations, Western Sierras and foothills.

Southern Vice-President

Russell L. Kaldenberg

Richard Norwood
Archaeologist for RECON, Instructor at San Diego Mesa College. M.A. candidate, San Diego State University. Interests: Private sector archaeology, obsidian analysis, Southern California trade systems.

Secretary

Charles S. Pull

Ronald V. May
County of San Diego Archaeologist. M.A. candidate, San Diego State University. SCA Ethics Committee Chairman. San Diego Regional Editor, SCA Newsletter. Research interests: Milling Horizon in Southern California; Majolica ware ceramics, ceramic typology.

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY NEWSLETTER

The Society for American Archaeology is now publishing a monthly newsletter to keep members up-to-date on current archaeological meetings and research activities. The newsletter is included in the American Anthropological Assoc. Anthropology Newsletter, beginning with the January 1978 issue. It will be distributed to all SAA members, even if they are not AAA members. Contributions are sought concerning news of people, departments and research groups, publications of interest, meeting dates, announcements, requests for information, research news, obituaries, or other items of potential interest, and should be printed or typed. Items on SAA events, and editor's editorial letters from Society members will also be included.

Contributions should be addressed to Dr. Cynthia Irwin-Williams, Editor, Society for American Archaeology Newsletter, Anthropology, Station 54, Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, New Mexico 88130.
DEATH OF BOB ANDERSON, AVOCATIONAL EDITOR

Robert J. Anderson, Past President and longtime member of the Santa Clara County Archaeological Society, and Avocational Editor of the SCA Newsletter, died on December 16 after a six-month illness. He leaves his wife, Donna, and three children.

Bob was extremely active in the Santa Clara society, and was an able and popular member. He had been President for two terms, ending this past summer, and had served with great dedication and enthusiasm. It is perhaps a measure of his dedication to California archaeology that he volunteered, though already ill, to edit news of avocational activities for the Newsletter.

His friends in the Santa Clara County Archaeological Society have established in his name a memorial scholarship fund for a student of archaeology. Contributions may be made to Treasurer Reid Freeman, 1575 South Blaney, San Jose, CA 95129.

NEW BUSINESS MANAGER

Lori Haney, CSU, Fullerton, archaeology student and SCA member, has taken over the job of SCA Business Office Manager as of January 1st. She replaces Susan Wright, who has resigned in order to devote more time to her master's program at Fullerton. Our thanks to Susan, who kept the business affairs of the Society in good order, and who devoted a great deal of her own time and best efforts on behalf of SCA. We welcome Lori, who has taken capable charge of the office in the past month, and is the person to whom correspondence, requests for back issues of the Newsletter or SCA publications should be addressed. The mailing list of members is now also in her care.

The business office address is as follows:

Lori Haney, SCA Business Manager
SCA Business Office
Department of Anthropology
California State University
Fullerton, CA 92634

TRANSFERS

Jerry Gates to Modoc National Forest...Mike McIntyre from Mighty Mine Research to BLM, E1 Center...Garth Fortillo from Bakersfield BLM to BLM Bishop...Patrick Welch from BLM (Desert Planning Staff) to BLM Battle Mountain, Nevada ...Nancy Farrell from BLM (Desert Planning Staff) to Birth and Associates, San Diego.

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL MEMBERS FROM PRESIDENT-ELECT

With the revised By-Laws of 1976, the Society for California Archaeology has a new and more responsible structure for conducting the Society affairs. Responsibilities now are held clearly by your elected leaders. However, your ideas are needed in setting Society goals and your efforts are required to carry out Society programs.

In serving you as President-Elect, I need your thoughts and your help. As a member of the Executive Committee elected to represent all of you, my principal task is to organize our ideas and all of our efforts in the most effective manner to advance archaeology in California. I need to know the problems you feel are important. I need the help of all members to help resolve solutions to the problems and projects we face in California archaeology.

To everybody concerned with archaeology in California, I would like to restate two points I spoke about at the SCA Fall Data Sharing Meetings.

First, please communicate to me the problems, concerns, and programs you think the SCA organization should address. As a statewide organization the SCA can help provide effective solutions and programs. Because of our breadth and combined efforts, through our structure, we can be effective.

Second, your efforts are needed to help advance the SCA programs. A major task of the President-Elect is to be ready to make all the appointments to the many SCA committees that do so much to carry out SCA programs. These committees, under the 1976 By-Laws, now serve like a presidential advisory staff. I encourage you to get involved. If you would like to chair or assist in the work of an SCA committee, tell me. We have many able people now serving on SCA committees, but more can be accomplished with additional help. I hope to be able to have committee appointments ready to be announced at the beginning of our Annual Meeting in Yosemite. Then each committee group can meet while we are together there, and committee efforts can begin even before we leave Yosemite.

The following areas of concern are presently recognized for presidential advisory committee attention:

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There is also appointed a Nomination Committee and the Newsletter Editor, who requires assistants statewide.

In conclusion, as your President-Elect, I need your interest and involvement as members. Together we can set goals and advance programs with the new structure of our statewide Society for California Archaeology.

PAUL G. CHACE 12/26/77
1623 Kenora Drive
Escondido, CA 92027
(714) 743-8609
One of the most important pieces of legislation in years for the future of archaeology in California has been proposed by the State Office of Planning and Research, and is being introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Knox. This proposal is potentially so important to California archaeology that we are printing both the memorandum from the state office and the proposed statute itself, for the immediate attention of the membership.

The legislative proposal, OFR-78-04, would confer ownership to Indian artifacts found on State or local public property to the "descendants of their makers." Such artifacts "shall be deemed the property of the descendants of the California Indian tribe, band, or group which created it." The Native American Heritage Commission is empowered to return the artifacts, or if unable to find descendants willing to accept them, to act as trustee to preserve such artifacts; it may lend them to an organization or institution for specified lengths of time. Artifacts discovered after January 1, 1979, will be covered by the statute.

Two other possible impacts might well follow enactment of this legislation. One is that it establishes a principle of artifact ownership by a special interest or ethnic group, a principle which would play havoc with efforts to preserve the state's historic as well as prehistoric heritage. The second is that it does not protect collections already in public museums or other public repositories from being discovered subsequent to January 1, 1979, and returned to Indian or other ethnic groups.

SCA members should note that this measure is sponsored by the State Administration, and that it could well become law. There are other measures in draft form which could also drastically affect our discipline if enacted.

PLEASE SEND YOUR COMMENTS TO: The Governor, 1400 Tenth Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, and to your legislators in the Assembly and the House.

We are printing in this issue, by permission of Mike Moratto, the text of his letter to Governor Brown on the subject. While this letter is well-reasoned and should be effective, it is only one letter against the legislation. As with other bills, the legislators and the Governor will listen more attentively if they receive a number of letters and arguments on the subject of this proposal.

YOUR LETTER IS TRULY NEEDED ON THIS BILL!
"I would underscore that the subject artifacts and skeletons are not simply specimens in need of curation. They are sources of information about the past societies, cultures, environments, and ecology of California. Properly interpreted, these data have applications in modern education, agriculture, and land-use planning. The suggestion to 'return' such data to the Indian people reflects a basic misunderstanding of exactly what is to be returned as well as the fact that the information is of interest and value to all citizens.

"Please note too that the policy being developed by your administration [cf. OPR-78-04; memorandum dated 15 December 1977 from Michael Fischer, Deputy Director of the Office of Planning and Research] and that of Cahill and Fischer of 23 December 1977] ...is fundamentally one of 'inverse' racism. To entrust the state's pre-historic heritage to any group or groups on the basis of their genetic background is, by definition, racist. Exposed here is the specious assumption that, by virtue of their heredity, Indian people are somehow better prepared than others to manage and interpret archaeological remains. This sort of intellectual fascism—excluding firm control over archaeological data by the 'proper' race—was prevalent among the German Socialist Party during the 1930s and early 1940s. One would hope that California of the 1970s does not backslide into such a deplorable state.

"Lastly, it would seem unconstitutional to transfer to the Indians artifacts and skeletons from public lands without offering the same concession to all ethnic groups in the state. Are we prepared to 'return' mission and pueblo remains to modern Spanish-Americans; artifacts from the old ranchos to the Chicanos; or specimens from Fort Ross and the Farallones to Californians of Russian descent? And what about countless Chinese or to Gorners of German descent? The Commission would be able to impose the clear policy that California Indian organizations which have built suitable facilities to protect cultural artifacts have difficulty in obtaining materials to display in these facilities. As a result, younger California Indians have been denied the opportunity to learn about their ancestors.

"I urge your prompt and considered action on this matter. Thank you kindly for your interest and efforts on behalf of heritage preservation.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL J. MORATTO, PH.D.
"The recently created Native American Heritage Commission is responsible for the protection of California Indian cultural and spiritual sites located on land owned by the State and on parks which are owned by cities or counties and are larger than 100 acres (Pub. Res. Code § 5097.9, et seq., as enacted by Chap. 132, Stats. of 1976). While the Commission has some influence over significant sites, it cannot protect the cultural artifacts found at such sites. This proposed legislation would return artifacts found on state-owned property to the descendants of their makers and would also extend this concept to artifacts found on property owned by local governments. This concept does not constitute a gift of public property which is prohibited by the California Constitution (art. X, § 6). Instead, this proposed legislation specifies that cultural artifacts never were public property and that they still belong to the creators and their descendants. In this case the government is simply returning private property found on public land.

"The proposal would result in minor new costs to local governments, which would be required to notify the Native American Heritage Commission of their discoveries of artifacts. Because these costs would be insignificant, the State would not be required to reimburse local governments. Any costs for the excavation of artifacts discovered as part of a public works project would continue to be local costs, just as they are now. The Native American Heritage Commission would incur costs to administer this new program and advise state agencies and local governments. The Commission's new responsibilities would require the addition of half a staff position and the publication of an advisory brochure. The costs would total $14,539, beginning in the 1979-80 fiscal year. Other state departments would bear the costs of storing artifacts under the Commission's control, just as they pay for such costs now. The proposed bill would not contain an appropriation because funds would be appropriated through the Governor's Budget for 1979-80.

1. Salary (0.5 of Assistant Analyst at $11,425 a month) $8,550
2. Benefits (17% of Salary) 1,454
3. Total, Personal Services 10,004
4. General Overhead 3,355
5. Miscellaneous 1,000
6. Total $14,539

"RECOMMENDATION"

"After review and comment by all Agency Secretaries and the Department of Finance, the Administration should sponsor the attached legislation for introduction in January 1979."

At the bottom of the first page, under suggested author is the following: "Assemblyman Knox is a likely author, given his authorship of the legislation which created the Native American Heritage Commission (Chap. 132, Stats. of 1976)."

(signed) Michael L. Fischer, Deputy Director November 15, 1977"

TEXT OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL OPR-78-04

The following text consists of the additions to the Public Resources Code Sections 5097.9 and 5097.94, and the entire new Sections 5097.98 and 5097.99, which are italicised in the legislative proposal OPR-78-04.

"An act to amend Sections 5097.9 and 5097.94 of, and to add Sections 5097.98 and 5097.99 to, the Public Resources Code, relating to Native Americans."

"The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 5097.9 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

5097.9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, California Indian cultural artifacts discovered on property owned by the state, including the University of California, or on any property owned by a local agency shall be subject to Sections 5097.98 and 5097.99.

SECTION 2. Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

5097.94. The commission [Native American Heritage Commission] shall have the following powers and duties:

... (k) To assist federal, state, local, and regional agencies with the preservation of California Indian cultural artifacts discovered on public property; to control such artifacts as a trustee, pursuant to Section 5097.98; and, to loan such artifacts, pursuant to Section 5097.99.

SECTION 3. Section 5097.98 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

5097.98. (a) Any California Indian cultural artifact discovered on or after January 1, 1979, on property owned by the state, including the University of California, or on property owned by a local agency shall be deemed the property of the descendants of the California Indian tribe, band, or group which created it.

As used in this chapter, 'California Indian cultural artifact' means anything made by California Indians whether historic or prehistoric, not associated with a site that is known or should be known to be a California Indian burial site.

As used in this chapter, 'local agency' means any city, county, city and county, special district, school district, redevelopment agency, or any other political subdivision.

(b) Upon discovery of any California Indian cultural artifact, the state agency, including the University of California, or local agency which owns the property on which the artifact was found shall immediately notify the Native American Heritage Commission of the discovery and protect the artifact from destruction. In addition, any person, agency, institution, or organization which possesses any California Indian cultural artifact may voluntarily transfer such artifact to the commission for disposition pursuant to this chapter.

"
"(c) The Native American Heritage Commission shall determine the origin of any such California Indian cultural artifact and determine who should receive the artifact. In making such determination, the commission shall consider and base its decision on the following factors: (i) the relationship of a proposed recipient to the creator of the artifact; and, (ii) the ability of a proposed recipient to preserve the artifact from destruction or deterioration. In determining to which descendants a cultural artifact should be returned, the commission shall give first preference to any descendants who reside in the locality where the artifact was discovered; second preference to any descendants who are residents of the state; and, third preference to other California Indians. The commission shall ensure that a cultural artifact shall remain in California.

"(d) If the descendants of the California Indians who created such cultural artifacts decline to receive them, or if no descendants can be located, the Native American Heritage Commission shall assume the power of trustee for such artifacts. The commission shall, in its capacity as a trustee, preserve any such artifacts until descendants are located or request the artifacts, at which time the commission shall designate a recipient for the artifacts. All state agencies, including the University of California, shall assist the commission in the preservation of such artifacts.

SEC. 4. Section 5097.99 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

5097.99. (a) The Native American Heritage Commission may lend any California Indian cultural artifact which it is required to preserve as a cultural artifact discovered on property owned by the state, including the University of California, to any organization or institution, provided that loans shall be for a specified time period and that any artifact shall be returned to the University of California, shall assist the commission in the preservation of such artifacts, including but not limited to the use of artifacts and opportunities for public inspection.

(b) No state agency, department, board, or commission, including the University of California, local agency, its employees, or contractors shall destroy, sell, remove, or otherwise dispose of any California Indian cultural artifact discovered on property owned by the state, including the University of California, or by a local agency, except as provided in this chapter. Violation of this subsection shall be a misdemeanor.

(c) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to relate to the ownership of any California Indian cultural artifacts discovered on property owned by private persons, nor shall this chapter be construed to relate to the ownership of any California Indian cultural artifacts discovered before January 1, 1979."

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**Calendar**

**Feb. 23-25**
CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA ADVISORY COMMITTEE, El Cortes Convention Complex, 7th and Ash Sts., San Diego. Thursday 2:00 P.M.-10:00 P.M., Friday, 8:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.; Sat. Seminar on Organized Recreation Group Use, 8:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.

**Feb. 27- March 1**
MULTIDISCIPLINARY SYMPOSIUM ON THE CALIFORNIA ISLANDS, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Contact Dr. Dennis M. Power, Director, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 9559 Puesta del Sol Road, S.B. 93105.

**March 4**

**March 16-18**
SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY, Annual Meeting, Yosemite National Park. See Pre-Registration Form and session schedule in this issue.

**March 23-25**

**April 29**
SANTA CLARA CONFERENCE ON ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY FOR UNDERGRADUATES, University of Santa Clara, 95150.

**May 4-6**
SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, Annual Meeting, Marriott Hotel and Tucson Convention Center, Tucson, AZ. Program Chair: Dee Ann Story, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

**May 11-12**
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONFERENCE, Scottish Rite Temple, San Jose. Write c/o San Jose Historical Museum, 635 Phelan Ave., San Jose 95112.

**May 12-14**
CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA ADVISORY COMMITTEE, Bishop. Contact Desert Advisory Committee, 5610 Central Ave., Suite 403, Riverside, CA 92506 for information or to be put on the mailing list.
American Antiquity is seeking Current Research Information relating to California and Great Basin archaeology, to be published in the October 1978 issue. Reports should be precise, informative, and deal with the results of projects only. All C-14 dates should be cited according to the format given on the inside front page of the current American Antiquity. Reports should be sent no later than March 15 to C. Melvin Aikens, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, 97403.

JOB OPENING

San Jose State University seeks an archaeologist with Ph.D. conferred by June 1978 for assistant professorship (tenure-track) beginning Fall 1978. Salary $14,256 to $17,136 depending on previous teaching and research and archaeological field school experience. Preferences are: (1) North America with preference for the greater Southwest or California, plus background for teaching courses in contemporary Native Americans; (2) demonstrated teaching experience and ability emphasized; (3) proficiency in one or more of the new, sophisticated fields of ceramic analysis desirable.

Course load is 12 hours of instruction per week including introductory as well as upper division archaeology. Facilities available include an archaeological laboratory for routine analysis, University vehicles for field work, a physical anthropology laboratory, and a technical support position for archaeology.

San Jose State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer—we invite applications from all qualified persons but especially seek applications from minority and women candidates.

Send vita and three current letters of recommendation before March 1, 1978 to:

JAMES M. FREEMAN, Chairperson
Department of Anthropology
San Jose State University
San Jose, CA 95192

SACRAMENTO MARINA CONTROVERSY

Sacramento Indian Center director Martin Cantu is demanding that the removal of Indian skeletons from a marina construction site near the state capitol be halted. Cantu said 18 skeletons of Maidu and Miwok Indians have been unearthed on the site of the proposed 616-boat Broaden Marina near Discovery Park and taken to California State University, Sacramento.

Los Angeles Times 11/25/77

CALL FOR RESEARCH REPORTS FOR AMERICAN ANTIQUITY

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Los Angeles Times 11/25/77

57 SUMMER FOREST SERVICE JOBS OPEN

Seven National Forests in northern California will be hiring 57 seasonal archaeologists during the summer of 1978. All will be hired on a temporary, 700 hour (67.5 working days) professional appointment at a GS-5 level ($4.79 per hour, including Workmen's compensation and sick and annual leave benefits; housing will normally be the responsibility of the applicant).

The work will involve archaeological reconnaissance and report preparation for proposed timber sale, road and fuelbreak construction, land exchange, systematic sampling of wilderness study areas and related projects on National Forest lands. Appointments begin May 22, 1978 and terminate Sept. 22, 1978, when Forest Service employment ceiling limitations become effective.

Applicants must have a Bachelor's degree in anthropology with an archaeological emphasis and prior field survey and reconnaissance experience. Prior experience in local cultural areas will be desirable and beneficial.

To apply, submit a completed Standard Form(SF)-171, available at most Federal Offices, and a brief personal resume. Applications will be accepted until March 15, 1978, and should be submitted to the following Forest Archaeologists. Interested archaeologists may also contact them immediately for additional information if desired.

7 positions: Jim McDonald, Klamath N.F., 1215 S. Main St., Yreka CA 96097
6-7 positions: Mike Boynton, Mendocino N.F., 420 E. Laurel St., Willows 95988
6 positions: Gerald Gates, Modoc N.F., Altura 96097
15 positions: Chuck James, Plumas N.F., Quincy, CA 95971
10 positions: Winn Renf, Shasta-Trinity N.F., 6543 Holiday Dr., Redding, CA 96001
7 positions: Joe Winter, Six Rivers N.F., 710 E St., Eureka, CA 95501
6 positions: Wally Woolfenden, Stanislaus N.F., 175 S. Fairview Ln., Sonora 95370.

JOE WINTER 1/15/78

SCA DIRECTORY FORM ACTUALLY INCLUDED THIS TIME!

In this issue of the Newsletter, you should find an updated copy of the "Minimum Criteria for Inclusion in SCA Directory" and the Application form for listing in the 1978 SCA Directory of Archaeological Consultants. (Unfortunately too few were provided for distribution to all members with the December 1977 issue). Persons or organizations wishing to be included in the new edition should return both these forms and a renewal/registration fee of $5.00 to James Rock, Chairman of the Direct Directory Committee:

James T. Rock
Klamath National Forest
1215 South Main
Yreka, CA 96097
INGREDIENTS OF DESERT VARNISH REVEALED

"The recipe for desert varnish, the glossy black or red-orange finishes that accumulate on rock formations, has been revealed by mineralogists at the California Institute of Technology. To their surprise, the main ingredient is an old staple—clay. The red coating on the underside of rocks is not iron oxide, but 90 percent clay mixed with an iron oxide stain. The black top-surface finish is 70 percent clay and 30 percent manganese and iron oxides.

"George R. Rossman and Russell M. Potter analyzed samples of different types of rock from 20 locations in California, New Mexico and Arizona. They found that all desert varnish shares a similar composition. They illuminated samples with infrared light and measured its transmission through the samples. Desert varnish had not been analyzed previously because its particles are too fine to be characterized by X-rays.

"The researchers propose that fine clay, carried by the wind from a wide geographic area, settles on a rock's surface. Then water carrying traces of manganese and iron migrates through the clay film. 'The oxides build bridges across the clay particles and cement them,' Rossman explains."
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

PAUL J. F. SCHUMACHER
Historical Archaeology Editor
California Department of Parks and Recreation

In addition to the continuous Cultural Resources Inventory effort, the California State Department of Parks and Recreation's Cultural Heritage Section is involved with several historic sites research projects, the results of which may be published within two years.

In Old Sacramento, field investigations in a portion of the first industrial area of Sacramento City (1850 on) have been completed. A Title II grant will provide increased research during 1978 in Old Sacramento State Historic Park. At Port Ross State Historic Park, work in 1978 will focus on a portion of the Russian village area outside the palisades of the fort. Further work at Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park was conducted in fall 1977. Future work (1979-80) will trace out the hydraulic power system for the mill.

Investigations at Los Rincones State Historic Park in the San Fernando Valley clarified newly discovered features. At El Pueblo de Los Angeles monitoring and research to determine mitigation efforts for development projects were carried out.

The Cultural Heritage Section plans to conduct its own 1978 research at units where work has been contracted in the past. In Old Town San Diego several locations will be investigated to determine the original grade. Research is also planned at Fort Humboldt, Bureka, and at Salt Point, a small coastal part of the 1800's and early 1900's.

Publication plans for the results of Inventory work on historical units are as follows: Cultural and Natural Values at Malakoff Diggins, an Important hydraulic mining site; and Cultural and Natural Values at Mulhall Gold Discovery Site. Publication is also planned for nonhistorical State Park units which have significant cultural values, such as Sinkyone Wilderness State Park. It may take at least 2 to 3 years to reach publication, however, since the Technical Reports Section of the Department does not now have sufficient staff to print the reports produced by the Cultural Heritage Section.

Rancheria de Buchon Archaeological District

The Rancheria de Buchon, a 165-acre property near Elma, San Luis Obispo County, has been approved by the State Advisory Board and the State Historic Preservation Officer for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. El Buchon was the regional northern Chumash chief of this area who greeted the Portola expedition hospitably in 1769. The association of the site with a definite historical event, its political importance, and its relatively undisturbed state make the site an important source for preservation. The nearly complete hamlet of aboriginal activity—dwellings, industrial waste, hearths, private and community wealth storage areas, and the mortuary complex—are represented at the site. Such a site can provide information on social stratification, and organization, social uses of space, trade, etc. The district also contains a stone wall, part of the Mexican Corral de Piedra land grant.

Swinerton Adobe

Excavations at the Swinerton Adobe ruins in the city of San Luis Obispo were completed by Cal Poly's San Luis Obispo archaeology classes in spring 1977. The adobe, built behind the mission for grain and wool storage, was converted into a residence during the Mexican Period. It later received a mud sill and plank floor, porch, and additional rooms. The house was inhabited until 1958.

Lovelock Chinese Community, Nevada

The right-of-way of the Lovelock Bypass, Interstate 80, crosses part of the site of the Lovelock Chinese community (ca. 1865-1925). The site (26/4-356) represents about 20-30% of structures shown on Sanborn Map Co. maps of Lovelock dated 1904, 1907, and 1923 as occupied by Chinese. The significance of the site to Chinese-American historians is largely due to the paucity of information available about the Chinese who lived in small rural communities throughout the West.

Although the most spectacular find was a small cache of gold coins in the cellar of one house, the most important information is expected to be yielded by the contents of two hand-dug wells and numerous trash pits on the premises. Excavation has been completed and cataloging is under way. The draft final report is due July 15, 1978.

Work is being conducted under terms of an agreement between the Nevada Highway Department and the State Museum. Mary Rusco is project archaeologist.

Society for Historical Archaeology Meetings


Robert S. Greenwood chaired a session on "The Significance of Historical Resources", in which Vance G. Bente spoke on the problems of historical archaeology in California: "Along the California Dripline". J.C. (Pink) Harrington in his critique, "Interpretation as an Integral Function of Archaeological Research", showed extremely high marks to the report written for the National Park Service in 1977 by George A. Teague and Lynette O. Shenk, "Excavations at Harmony Borax Works; Historic Archaeology at Death Valley National Monument".

The next meetings will be in early January, 1979, in Nashville, Tennessee.
COMMENTS SOUGHT BY STATE PARKS & RECREATION ON DRAFT POLICY FOR SURVEYS AND EXCAVATIONS

The draft policy outlined below has been submitted to the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation by Cultural Heritage Section staff archaeologists. It recommends against reburial of skeletal materials as being inconsistent with the Department's goal of cultural resource preservation. Any comment should be addressed to:

Francis A. Riddell
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 2390
Sacramento, CA 95811.

The State DPR (Department of Parks and Recreation) recognizes that the materials contained in archeological sites throughout California have deep cultural and sacred significance to many Native Americans. In light of the controversies and misunderstandings over the past few years regarding disturbance to sacred Native American sites, destruction of sites by construction projects, and preservation of human skeletons and grave artifacts by archeologists, there is an obvious need to weave the element of Native American involvement into the State's cultural resource management program.

"The preservation of sites, artifacts, records and other aspects relating to Native American heritage in California is the foremost concern of the DPR. In keeping with the Department's mandate set forth in the Public Resources Code, the policy enumerated below which calls for preservation of all surviving vestiges of California prehistory in the State Park System, shall be followed.

"I. General Cultural Resource Management Goals

A. The Department will comply with State and Federal laws and directives, and professional codes of ethics regarding historical and archeological sites.

B. Any proposed park projects which require ground disturbance shall be done with strict adherence to the Departmental Resource Management Directives.

C. The Department will consult with representatives of the local Native American community prior to performing any archeological reconnaissance or other field study. Such consultation is intended to ensure that cultural and scientific issues are identified as early as possible in the planning process, and to ensure that a full range of alternatives with respect to location and possible mitigation measures can be evaluated.

D. The Department shall locate its projects such that any areas of potential environmental impact do not contain identified cultural resources.

E. When archeological excavations must be conducted to mitigate the adverse effects of nature or man, then they will be done fully, professionally and in consultation with Native American groups. The results of all archeological excavations will be made available to the public in readable form.

F. All archeological and ethnographic materials shall be maintained and curated as an active preservation measure. Where appropriate, certain specimens shall be used in the Department's interpretive efforts throughout the State Park System. The DPR Archeological Laboratory shall be the repository for materials and data, with the intent to facilitate public and scientific access. Because these cultural values constitute a non-renewable resource, the Department shall honor the responsibility for maintaining the archeological collections for present and future understanding of California's past.

The Department shall avoid implementation of archeological excavations within any known cemeteries. Where human remains are endangered by natural forces or development projects, the Department shall enforce any necessary measures for their protection and preservation. Grave artifacts shall be considered as integral associations of the skeletal remains. The following policies for the treatment of human remains from archeological sites within the State Park System, shall be followed by this Department.

"II. Treatment of Skeletal Remains

A. When archeological excavation is requisite, it shall be done in consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American groups as there is always the possibility of encountering human skeletal remains.

B. Excavation and transport of human remains shall employ measures to ensure that minimal damage occurs.

C. The indiscriminate reburial of skeletal material excavated in the State Park System shall not occur.

D. As human skeletons from archeological contexts hold special significance for many living Native Americans, the Department shall avoid the establishment of interpretive displays which would utilise such materials or any representation thereof in a manner which could be offensive to any faction of the public.

E. The skeletal remains which are removed from Park units shall be housed in Departmental or other approved institutions which have proper facilities and staff to ensure optimum recording and preservation.

F. Skeletal remains which can reasonably be shown to possess direct lineal ties to living Americans may be returned to those Americans when the Director makes a finding that the proposed recipient will deal with them responsibly and in accordance with guidelines established by law or in cooperation with the Native American Heritage Commission.

JOHN W. FOSTER 1/20/78 State Park Archeologist
Annual Meeting
Preliminary Program
MARCH 16 - 18, 1978

Wednesday Evening, March 15, 7:30 P.M.
SCA Executive Board Meeting;
Registration - 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
Thursday Morning 9:00 A.M. to 12:00 noon

Session 1 Symposium: National Park Service:
Reorganization and Resource Research - Chairperson - Roger Kelly
1. Research Results of Inundation Study - Toni Carroll
2. Current Status of NPS Reorganization - Garland Gordon
3. Yosemite National Park Archaeology - Keith Anderson
4. Alcatraz Graffiti - Roger Kelly and Cindy Orlando

Volunteered Papers: The Sierran
5. The Reflex Simœ-Banked Bow of the Sierran Miwok - Craig D. Bates
6. Subsistence Settlement Systems of the Southern Sierra Nevada - Alan P. Garfinkel
7. The Nature and Antiquity of Pinyon Exploitation in the Southern Sierra Nevada Crest - Kelly McGuire

Session 2 Symposium: The Chronicle of SCL-128:
The Holiday Inn Site - Chairperson - Joe Winter
1. Introduction - Tamien - 6000 Years in an American City - Joe Winter
2. Fieldwork at SCL-128 - Joe Winter
3. Physical Anthropology at SCL-128 - Gary Breschini
4. Paleopathology at SCL-128 - Robert Jarmain
5. Economic Change as Revealed by Historic Ceramics - Nancy Olsen
6. Projectile Point Collection - Patricia Hicks
7. Historic Indian Settlements in the Vicinity of the Holiday Inn Site - Chester King

Session 3 Volunteered Papers: Southern California
1. Geologic and Biologic Determinants of the Table Mountain Complex: the Desert Transition of the Jacumba Pass - Ronald V. May
2. The McQuil Site: A Pinto-Elko Site in Riverside County - Larry L. Bowles
3. A Stone Enclosure Site in Juaneno Territory - F.E. and R.E. Langenwalter
4. Archaeological Survey of the Chocolate Mountains - Jay von Weilhof
5. A Possible Paleo-Indian Site Complex in the Western Mojave Desert - Mark Sutton, et al.
6. Applying Multidisciplinary Strategies to Eastern California-Western Great Basin Prelhistory - Clyde E. Kuhn
7. ORA-193 on Newport Bay: Implications for Gabrieleno Subsistence Systems - Margaret M. Lynels

Thursday Afternoon 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Session 1 Symposium: Recent Research in Northwestern California - Chairperson - James T. Rock
1. Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of South Fork Mountain - James Rock
3. The Significance and Management of Karok and Yurok Ceremonial Sites - Joe Winter
4. Historic Research on the Klamath - Denise Mclemore
5. Prehistory of the North Coast Ranges: Some Considerations for a Regional Research Design - Sonia Tames

Volunteered Papers: Northwest California
7. Inundation Effects on Archaeological Sites at Lake Mendocino - Steven Stoddard

Session 2 Symposium: Aliso Creek - A Transect through Orange County - Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
1. Shellfish Resources - Lee Di Gregorio
2. Ca-Ora-98c, Dual Perspectives - Randy Mayers
3. A Late Prehistoric Settlement-Subsistence Model for San Joaquin Hills, Orange County, California - Timothy Learns
4. Nominating a District: Research and Study Design - Nancy A. Whitney-Desautels
5. Nominating a District: Agencies, Guidelines and Requirements - Roger Desautels

Volunteered Papers: Method and Theory I
7. Some Examples of Shell Money from Aboriginal California and Their Theoretical Implications - John Ismane
9. Get It Together - Emma Lou Davis

Session 3 Volunteered Papers: The Chinese in California
1. Overseas Chinese Ceramics in the Americas - Paul G. Chase
2. Food and Fantasy: Archaeological Culture of the Chinese in California and the West - William S. Evans, Jr.
3. A Preliminary Analysis of English Chinese, Chinese, and Japanese Ceramics from the San Diego Presidio - Jean P. Krase
4. The Western Chinese and Opium Smoking - Patricia Etter
6. One Man's Archaeological Mark: The Chinese Cook at Rancho Los Cerritos - Ms. S. Evans, Jr.

Session 4 Volunteered Papers: Method and Theory II
1. Relationship between Modified and Non-Modified Lithics at Lam-771 - Mark Q. Sutton
2. A Project in Edge Damage - Jack Carpenter
4. 19th Century Linkeilns in California - Bob Etberg
Thursday Evening
7:30 P.M.
Society for California Archaeology Business Meeting

Friday Morning
9:00 to 12:00 noon

Session 1 Symposium: Recent and Current Research in Northern California - Chairperson - James Johnston
1. New Problems and Hypotheses in Dealing with the "Archaeological Tradition": Evidence from the Southern Cascades - C.W. Brott and J.B. Detta
2. The Wintu and Yana Territorial Boundary - James D. Johnston
3. Archaeological Investigation of Dead Man's Cave, Tehama County, California - Gregory Greenway
4. Archaeological Sampling in Site Surveying - Kenneth Wilson

Session 2 Volunteered Papers: Method and Theory III
2. Correlation of Tethered Balloon Photography with Other Aerial and Geodetic Information - Rams Lec Davis
4. The Geomorphology and Antiquity of the Charles H. Brown Site - Herbert L. Minshall
5. Soil Analyses of Archaeological Sites - Billy J. Peck
6. Vegetation and Late Holocene Vegetational History of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, California - James West
7. Current Problems in Zooarchaeological Analysis - Paul E. Langenwalder II

Session 3 Volunteered Papers: Cultural Resource Management II
1. ECM and GLREEV: Regional Studies in San Diego County - Gary Pink
2. Archaeological Activity Plan: Squaw Spring (Mojave Desert), California: A Case Study in the Exploration of Methods of Cultural Resource Protection in a Multiple-Use Land Use Agency - Russell L. Kaldenberg
3. ECM, Cultural Resources and Contracting - Ann A. Loose
5. A Place in the Sun: Cultural Resource Planning in the California Desert - Eric W. Ritter
6. Archaeology in the Oil Fields: Joanne MacGregor-Banifan

Friday 1 P.M.
State Native American Heritage Commission
Steve Rice: Pending Legislation

Friday Afternoon
2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Session 1 Symposium: Northern Sierra Research Directions: The Maidu and Their Neighbors - Chairperson - Charles James
1. Whither the Weather with Mountain Maidu - Wallace B. Woffenden
2. Maidu Prehistory: The View from Chico - Mark Kowta, Peter Jensen, Keith Johnson
3. A Review of Research and Prospects in Maidu Linguistic Prehistory - Kenneth W. Whitaker
4. Suggestions of Maidu Prehistory from Basketry Evidence - Lawrence B. Dawson
5. Discussion - A View from the Great Basin - Robert Elston

Session 2 Symposium: Mission Registers
1. Applications of Mission Register Data with Examples from the Monterey Bay and San Francisco Bay Areas - Randy Milliken
2. Population and Stratification on Santa Cruz Island: A Mission Register Study - Steve Craig, Linda Pfeiffer, Michael Macko
3. Computers and Mission Register Data - Chad McBride
4. Mission Register Research - Stephen Dietz

Symposium: Radiocarbon Dating - Chairperson - Irvin Taylor
5. To be Announced: 3 P.M. on Friday.

Session 3 Volunteered Papers: Cultural Resource Management
1. Ethnic Group Interests in Cultural Resource Management - Donald S. Miller
2. Native Americans and Archaeology: Coso Sacred Hot Springs - A Case of Cooperation - Helen Clough and Eric Montisambert
3. Cultural Resource Management: An Ethnological Perspective - Emerson Pearson

Volunteered Papers: Central Coast
4. Traces of Human Behavior in Bay Area Fauunal Remains - George R. Miller
5. Research Potentials in San Mateo County Archaeology - Sally Salzman
7. The 1977 Summer Excavations at Mission San Antonio de Padua - Michael Anderson

Friday 4:00 P.M.
Regional Officer Meeting, California Archaeological Sites Survey

Saturday Morning
9:00 A.M. to 12:00 noon

Session 1 Symposium: Bones as a Resource: Osteology and Inference in Archaeology Today - Chairperson - Judy M. Suchey and Bonnie D. Fowall
1. Paleopathology and Culture in Central California - Peter D. Schulz
2. A Comparison of Osteological Methods for the Field and for the Laboratory - Judy M. Suchey
3. Indian Burials, Public Policy and Anthropology - R.M. LaJeunesse
Session 2 Volunteered Papers: Art
1. Native American Photographs from a 19th Century Silver Mining Boom Town of Inyo County, California - Michael Clayton and David Beasley
2. Basque Tree Carving in the Sierra Nevada - Paul Langenwalter II
3. Form and Function of Santa Clara Valley Petroglyphs - Katherine Flynn
4. Rock Art of Santa Catalina Island - N. Nelson Leonard III
5. A Visual Odyssey into Chumash Astronomy and Rock Art - Travis Hudson

LATEST DETAILS ON SOVIET MAMMOTH DISCOVERY

On June 23, 1977, a bulldozer operator excavating a site for gold prospectors in northeastern Siberia struck a solid piece of ice in the permafrost. The worker examined the block of ice and upon finding that it contained an animal contacted the Magadan Research Center 435 miles to the south. The research center promptly dispatched a scientific team to bring the find to Leningrad in a specially constructed container at a temperature of minus 40 degrees. The frozen animal turned out to be a perfectly preserved late Pleistocene mammoth—the first baby mammoth to be discovered intact.

The 140-pound animal, named Dima after the stream where it was found, measures about three feet long and almost the same in height. Its skin is a dark brown color with a few coarse scrappy hairs like pig's bristles. The smallest details of the head and body were perfectly preserved, and the frozen body is reported to look like a sleeping elephant, complete with curving trunk. Soviet scientists say that the baby mammoth froze very shortly after its death and therefore there was very little decay. "The stomach was empty," one scientist observed, "but there are traces of grass in the intestines which indicates that he was weaned. It is difficult to say what caused the death of the mammoth. Maybe it drowned, but we have only been studying it for a month and that is not long enough to tell." The scientists estimate the mammoth remains to be between 7,000 and 10,000 radiocarbon years old. After the mammoth has been thoroughly researched by a multidisciplinary team at the Leningrad Zoological Institute it will be stuffed and put into a museum.

The institute, it is interesting to note, has a mammoth committee which prints and distributes leaflets to all Siberian construction workers alerting them to be on the lookout for possible mammoth finds (information from Los Angeles Times, 12/11/77).

CLYDE KUHN 1/6/78

FRIENDS OF THE PLEISTOCENE FIELD TRIP

Roger S.J. Smith, Roger Hooke and George I. Smith have proposed a three-day Pacific Cell Friends of the Pleistocene trip to investigate the Searles-Panamint-Manly pluvial lake system, with one day to be spent in each basin to help resolve differences in the pluvial chronology which each have interpreted from studies of a single member of the system. The field trip is tentatively scheduled for Veterans' Day weekend, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 10-12, 1978. Attendees should expect to camp out unless they wish to commute long distances each day from the available accommodations. Sparse motel accommodations are available at Trona in Searles Valley, and more are available in Ridgecrest, 22 miles west of Trona. Motel accommodations are available in Death Valley, but reservations should be made well in advance. No motels now operate within Panamint Valley. A more detailed announcement will be forthcoming this spring. For further information and inclusion on the field trip mailing list, contact Roger S.J. Smith, Assistant Professor, Geology Department, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004.
Report from the Desert

By RUSSELL L. KALDENBERG,
Desert Regional Editor

A great deal of activity commonly occurs in the desert during the cold season. From El Centro to Barstow and beyond, individuals are working on research projects and conducting EAR-related research at a much greater pace that during the summer months. Vandalism destroying the desert's historic heritage, are also at work.

Clandestine excavation has occurred in at least two National Register sites, Squaw Spring and Deep Tank. Someone shot .22 caliber weapons at the petroglyphs in Incription Canyon, near the Superior Dry Lakes, destroying several panels of abstract petroglyphs. The Chemehuevi tribe, via Nina Murdock, has expressed concern that the petroglyphs near West Well, in Chemehuevi Wash, were seriously vandalized. At Chamber's Well in the Whipple Mountains and at Bobo Springs, near the Bighorn Mountains, antiquities signs were destroyed. Several petroglyph elements were removed from Chamber's Well. AM 1986-1990, in the North Redan Mountains, a single element was chiseled from the face of a basaltic boulder. Undoubtedly, additional vandalism has gone unreported. Because of the vastness of the California Desert it is impossible to monitor even known sites effectively. Only through an effective educational awareness program and a vigorous prosecution effort will this destruction of our Native American heritage be arrested.

Bitter Springs

The United States Army is nominating Bitter Springs, on Pt. Irwin Military Reservation, to the National Register of Historic Places. Army regulation 200-1, Chapter 6, prohibits the destruction of places of historic value. By placing this site on the National Register it will be removed from future impacts resulting from military maneuvers and other ancillary activities.

Edwards Air Base

In the Western Mojave Desert, Edwards Air Force Base, is in an effort to meet its obligations regarding cultural resource laws, hired Mark Sutton as temporary base archaeologist. In his eleven months at Edwards he has managed to cover approximately 2% of the base, through project specific surveys. In this 2% sample over 130 sites have been recorded, 85% of which are prehistoric. The sites discovered appear to have enormous research value. Many large, complex sites are known to exist around the lake beds, while other sites, located upstream and at higher elevations, appear to represent the Paleo-Indian period.

Data gathering for adequate documentation for the Paleo-Indian period, however, has not been completed. One previously recorded site has been dated to 9,000 B.P.

In another area of the base, situated among the Joshua trees, was found a site which covered approximately square mile and yielded evidence of cremations. This site was dated through bead typology to 200 B.C.-400 A.D. Other known sites have also been recorded in the immediate vicinity. Evidence is also here for early settlers and homesteaders. RAFB appears to contain sites which represent a continuum of activity from the Paleo-Indian period to the historic era. Edwards, just as the Air Force Base, is an area which has suffered little destruction as a result of ORV activity and residential construction. This offers a relatively intact study area and many pristine cultural resources.

Considering the time span involved, the vast number of sites located on the base, the relative integrity of the area, and its central location within the western portion of the Mojave Desert, it is believed that Edwards AFIP is an area which contains a great deal of information regarding cultural movement and adaptation in arid lands.

Unfortunately, the Air Force has chosen not to retain a professional archaeologist on their staff. The inventory of cultural resources at Edwards stopped in December. This failure to continue with a programmed inventory will result in a tragic loss of significant resources. Large portions of the base containing known archaeological sites are now being heavily impacted on a regular basis and will continue without input from an archaeologist. All planned action regarding mitigation and additional inventories has now ceased. It is indeed unfortunate, just as federal agencies, and even the U.S. Army and U.S. Marine Corps are gearing up for archaeological programs, that the Air Force has decided to terminate its program. The archaeology of California and the Mojave Desert will suffer greatly unless there is a reversal in the Air Force decision.

Twenty-Nine Palms Marine Base

Between 60 and 70 archaeological sites were recorded during the survey by Long Beach State Univ, on the Twenty-Nine Palms Marine Base. Dan McCarthy is preparing National Register Nominations for several sites, including Surprise Springs. Several sites have been impacted as a result of tank maneuvers and training practice. Rock Art sites seem to have been most impacted, as a result of target practice.

Coso Hot Springs

The Navy has awarded a $25,000 contract to the Iroquois Research Foundation for a prehistoric and historic overview of the proposed geothermal lease area at Coso Hot Springs and Devil's Kitchen. A portion of the research will involve title searches concerning historic ownership of the properties... The Iroquois Research Foundation is a well-known eastern firm operating from Virginia, but having no local ties with California archaeology.
Archaeologists from the University of Nevada, Reno, have walked systematically-selected segments of the proposed IPP power line across Nevada and into California. Several sites were found in the Mojave Desert, including a lithic quarry near Lucow which extended for approximately one mile along the transmission line corridor. Elizabeth Budy and Dennis DeSart, of the Desert Research Institute, are in charge of field operations.

Dr. Richard Brooks, with the Archaeological Research Center, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, is undertaking a Phase II inventory of the Owlhead/Amaragosa Planning Unit and the Mojave Basin Planning Unit for the BLM. This sample survey will be developed in two stages. Stage 1 is a pragmatic random sample consisting of 68 transects located on the basis of an environmentally stratified sampling design. Stage 2 is a control for Stage 1 and will be designed to test the results of the random stratified sampling technique. From a total population of 2 million acres, the UNLV team plan to survey 10,880 acres, or approximately 1% of the sample universe.

**Soda Lake**

Tom Venner is finding thermally-fractured rocks, rock alignments, and camp sites at the 940 foot elevation on the west side of Soda Lake. Venner's research is centered on the locational distribution of intra-site elements on extinct desert lakes. His faunal analysis has revealed that besides various aquatic birds, Soda Lake contained pond turtle, various fishes, and small mammals which would have provided food resources for the Chemehuevi who occupied the area.

**Cronese Lake**

Chris Drover is again back at East Cronese Lake conducting dissertation research. Several radiocarbon dates have indicated occupation as late as about 1600 A.D., and perhaps even more recently. Small olivella disc beads, side-incised, indicate a date of at least 1650 A.D. Chris is attempting to collect all surface materials from several sites, and, using catchment analysis, to reconstruct the human and environmental system which existed in the East Cronese basin after 1000 A.D. Interestingly, West Cronese Lake has contained water since the August 16 tropical storm, creating a haven for water fowl. Heavy rains in early winter have increased the water level in the lake and will probably cause the water to remain in the basin until early summer.

Since the area was crossed by old highway 58, it has been known to artifact "collectors" for many years. Chris would appreciate it if anyone knowing of the whereabouts of Cronese artifacts would write to him at the University of California at Riverside.

**Inscription Canyon Intaglio**

Mapping of a rock alignment in desert pavement above Inscription Canyon is taking place under the sponsorship of Dr. Frank Fenenga of Long Beach State University. Robert Brown is mapping all aligned rocks, using an aerial system for transit mapping and overhead photography. He has submitted a progress report indicating that the alignment—originally thought by many to be bird-like in arrangement—may be a series of connected sleeping circles and linear paths. However, the nature of desert pavement all but prohibits a final conclusion at this time. Brown hopes to use a computer system to map and discard certain small rocks which the eye has trouble discriminating.

**Clark Mountain Site**

Jim Benton has continued his excavation work at SBKN-2260, an agave roasting pit located in a remnant pine forest in the Eastern Mojave Desert. Benton has recovered olivella beads and ceramics throughout his excavated site. Specimens for densochronological sampling have been sent to the University of Arizona at Tucson for study.

**Calico Early Man Site**

The annual reunion was held at the Calico Early Man Site in Yermo November 5 and 6. Agenda items included lithic replication, summaries of the year's progress, and interchange of ideas concerning Early Man studies in the Mojave Desert. Dee Simpson of the San Bernardino County Museum, acted as coordinator.

Sam Payne, graduate student at University of California, Riverside, has just completed an exhaustive edge angle study of artifacts from many Early Man sites in California. His conclusion was that many of the assumed artifacts are naturefacts, and that probably most of the subsurface material at the Early Man Site was naturally produced. This conclusion, though, does not detract from the extremely important Lake Manix surface material at the site. Also recent research by Clay Singer of UCLA indicates that the subsurface component contains many humanity-altered lithic specimens. Without doubt, the Calico site will remain a testing ground for studies for some time to come.

**Score 400**

A field crew from the BLM district office in Riverside conducted a 20-mile survey of the Score 400 off-road race in December. A total of 87 archaeological sites was recorded on or near the course. This precipitated re-routing the proposed course to avoid the sites. The future of the event is presently in question since the Colorado River Indian Tribe denied the promoter, Mickey Thompson, permission to use the reservation for a portion of the event.

In the same area, Charles Leach, director of the Colorado Indian Tribes Museum, is in the process of recording sites within the reservation. Special emphasis is being placed upon recording extant habitation sites within the Colorado River Valley and in identifying segments of aboriginal trail networks.
TREAT OF GEOTHERMAL DEVELOPMENT HASTENS COSO HOT SPRINGS NOMINATION TO NATIONAL REGISTER

Years of bitter feeling and conflict between California Native Americans and Federal officials over access and use of the Coso Hot Springs in Inyo County have climaxd in the recent nomination of the site and adjacent 400 acres to the National Register of Historic Places. The immediate threat of geothermal development, moreover, seems to have been the final crisis which stirred Federal and state authorities into action leading to National Register recognition of the significance of the hot springs to the contemporary Native American community.

Longstanding Feud Over Use and Access to Springs

According to ethnographic accounts, Coso Hot Springs is of spiritual, mythological and medicinal significance to both the southern Paiutes of Owens Valley and the "Koso-Panamint" of the northern Mojave Desert. It is suspected that other Native Americans from throughout prehistoric California and the western Great Basin visited the hot springs as well. During the Historic period, a permanent community devoted principally to the use of the springs for medicinal purposes developed at Coso. Native Americans continued to make use of the area, however, in co-existence with the white settlers. After the Second World War, Indian Wells Valley and the southern Coso Mountains, including the hot springs, were expropriated by the U.S. Navy for use as a weapons research center. At that time the Navy began applying ever increasing restrictions to public access and use of Coso Hot Springs. Local Native Americans repeatedly and unsuccessfully petitioned the Navy for permission to use the area with greater freedom. They were equally unsuccessful in asking local state and Federal authorities to intervene on their behalf in order to guarantee rights of access and use of the hot springs and adjacent area.

Geothermal Plans Complicate the Issue

As early as the 1920's there has been some interest in developing Coso Hot Springs geothermal resources for industrial use. In the 1960's the Navy and the California State Division of Mines and Geology cooperatively drilled a shallow exploratory well at the springs. Since then a number of different Federal and state agencies have made not altogether consistent plans for the industrial development of the area. The U.S. Department of Interior assumes, for the most part, that portions of the Coso area which have been designated as Known Geothermal Resource Area (KGRA) and Bureau of Land Management-administered land outside the Naval Weapons Center which is under non-competitive geothermal lease application will be leased to the geothermal industry for exploration and commercial development. The Navy, however, would clearly prefer to exploit geothermal resources within Naval Weapons Center (NWC) boundaries for its exclusive use, integrating geothermal energy with other energy sources to form a "total energy community." The U.S. Energy Research and Develop-

ment Administration (ERDA, now known as the Department of Energy, or DoE) holds, on the other hand, a divergent opinion about the characteristics of the Coso geothermal resource and is consequently interested in using the Coso area in the development of a special prototype or demonstration geothermal power system. Since the state holds some mineral rights in the Coso Geothermal area, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (ERCCD) is also interested in promoting the exploitation of the geothermal potential as an electricity generation "alternative."

Federal authorities have been extremely hesitant to face up to the attending environmental losses and degradation implicit in their respective Coso geothermal development plans in spite of their unanimous claims of geothermal significance of the area and the "excellent" prospects for successful development. An Environmental Analysis Report (EAR) prepared by the NWC for ERDA's "Coso Geothermal Project" in early 1976 concluded that a shallow geothermal heat temperature probe undertaking targeted for Coso Hot Springs, nearby sites and elsewhere in the southern Coso Mountains-northern Indian Wells Valley area did not constitute a significant undertaking requiring the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS). ERDA's own subsequent Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA) for the Coso Geothermal Project likewise concluded that the undertaking did not require the preparation of an EIS, in spite of the fact that the project scope was expanded to include the drilling of deep exploration wells. As evidenced by the contents of both the EAR and EIA, moreover, there was no attempt by either the Navy or ERDA to fulfill the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11595 in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 procedures prior to project approval on either a site or project specific basis.

CGR Report and Register Nomination Brings New Wave of Controversy

During roughly the same period of time that the initial phases of ERDA's Coso Geothermal Project were being completed, the California Department of Parks and Recreation's Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) was conducting an extensive, independent ethnographic study of the Coso Hot Springs area at the request of the California Native American community. In fact, ERDA was in the process of drilling its first deep geothermal "temperature observation well" immediately west of the Coso Hot Springs proper at about the same time the OHP report confirmed the significance of the hot springs and the appropriateness of nomination to the register on the basis of contemporary importance to the Native American community. The subsequent Coso Hot Springs National Register Nomination was challenged, not very surprisingly, by the NWC almost immediately after submission by the OHP. Various letters issued by the NWC to numerous offices beginning in June 1977 denounced OHP's report as lacking objectivity "consistent with scientific research requirements", and denounced both the OHP's and the Native American Heritage Commission's partnership in the matter.
After the State Historical Resources Commission's approval of the nomination in September 1977, the NWC's remarks and objections escalated to the point of condemning both the CRP and the Historical Commission's approach regarding the Coso nomination as "an abuse of the National Registry process and not in the national interest."

In spite of NWC protestations, however, the Coso nomination was forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register on November 22, 1977. Most recently, the Los Angeles Times of January 5, 1978 (in possible confusion over the difference between a determination of National Register eligibility and actual inclusion on the register) announced the placement of the hot springs on the register. According to the Times, "Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) said the designation is expected to help protect the ancient prayer springs from being desecrated or destroyed by planned exploitation of geothermal energy in the area." Whether Coso Hot Springs is determined eligible, or is actually already included on the National Register, there now seems little possibility that consideration of cultural heritage and traditional values can be further circumvented by Federal authorities sponsoring geothermal undertakings in the Coso area.

Archaeological and Associated Values Still Vulnerable

The nomination has not accomplished very much in the way of furthering awareness or protection of cultural, scientific, archaeological and related non-cultural values essential for understanding past human activity threatened by Coso geothermal schemes. There has been almost no archaeological research in the immediate area targeted for geothermal development. National Register eligibility has been accomplished would suggest the presence of extensive remains demonstrating prolonged past human activity. Like Casa Diablo-Long Valley, the Coso area appears to have been one of the principal obsidian source areas in prehistoric and historical times being Great Basin. Proximal to the geothermal project area to the east are some of the most extensive petroglyphs in western North America, while the Little Lake-Fossil Falls "Pinto" type site localities are within the area of projected leasing and development to the west.

The Department of Energy is reported to be currently preparing yet another environmental assessment (EIR or EA) for the Coso Hot Springs area while the BLM and NWC are conducting a cooperative environmental study of their own for the entire Coso geothermal area in anticipation of eventual geothermal leasing. A Navy briefing for Governor Brown on Coso geothermal prospects in the summer of 1977 led in December to the establishment of a state interagency advisory committee under ERCDC sponsorship for the purpose of facilitating and accelerating geothermal development in the Coso area. The preparation of a Coso project EIS assessing the cumulative and full impacts of geothermal development in the area is rather unlikely under such circumstances. Full compliance with 36 CFR Part 800 procedures prior to the authorisation of additional geothermal project operations in the Coso area is even more unlikely.

Clyde Kuhn 1/11/78

The California 2nd District Court of Appeal has recently ruled that environmental quality is a "concrete benefit" that justifies the awarding of attorney fees to environmental groups which successfully bring suit to protect it.

"The decision by the state tribunal, first of its kind by an appellate court, 'is going to have a lot of impact on citizens' groups and lawyers who want to help them out,' said Antonio Rossmann, attorney in the case brought by a homeowners group to stop construction of a 125-home hilltop tract near Mulholland Drive and Topanga Canyon Blvd....Justices Bernard S. Jefferson and Robert Kingsley agreed with Rossmann and coattorney A. James Roberts III that environmental protection provided by the enforcement of meaningful land use development was beneficial to citizens.(Los Angeles Times, 12/3/77).

Newsletter readers will recall that "An Archaeological Odyssey III" predicted increased scrutiny of the Federal CRM establishment and potential changes in CRM practices under NEPA. Consistent with that prediction, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has reportedly proposed limiting environmental impact statements (EIS) to 300 pages. According to a recent news article in the Los Angeles Times (12/19/77), President Carter ordered the CEQ to suggest ways of trimming the reports, without which no significant Federal project (as defined by section 102(2)(C) of NEPA) can be completed. The CEQ has suggested that statements be limited to 150 pages for "small" projects and 300 pages for "complex" issues. The proposed rules also would require an agency head to state publicly which parts of the report were used in making a decision and which were ignored. A draft of the proposals, which are supposed to be made public in February, is currently being circulated for review by Federal officials. A copy was obtained by United Press International in Washington, D.C.

Clyde Kuhn 1/6/78
An Executive Summary of the State Geothermal Task Force's report to the Governor and Legislature regarding geothermal resources and development in California has just been released to the general public. While the final report is not yet available, the contents of the final report and all of the Task Force's recommendations are summarized in the Executive Summary. In spite of the oral and written testimony of the archaeological community (see July Newsletter) and the participation of the Office of Historic Preservation (see October Newsletter), there are no Task Force recommendations regarding archaeological resources and values in the Executive Summary.

"Some geological areas have significant Native American and archaeological values attached to them," the Task Force acknowledges in the Executive Summary. "Many Native California Indians value hot springs for their spiritual and medicinal value," the report continues. "In addition, archaeological or cultural resource sites contain fragile and nonrenewable resources; even a seemingly harmless geophysical survey can irreversibly alter existing surface patterns and thus diminish the value recognized by both the Native California Indian and the scientific communities." The Task Force neglects, however, to in any way address up on its recommendations of the existence of these conflicts between geothermal development in California and archaeological-cultural scientific considerations.

On the other hand, due largely to the diligence of Stephen Rios (Executive Secretary, California Native American Heritage Commission) and Dr. Richard Miller (Wilbur Hot Springs, Colusa County), Native California Indian concerns over the preservation of hot springs have been far more conscientiously addressed by the Task Force, as evidenced by some of the Executive Summary recommendations (and dissenting opinions).

With respect to hot springs, "The Task Force recognizes that there are fragile, natural resources which can be threatened by encroaching geothermal development. In order to ensure that state laws are capable of adequately protecting the preservation of these resources which are used for medicinal, therapeutic, cultural, religious, or historic purposes, the Task Force recommends that the Division of Oil and Gas and the Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission in consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, the State Office of Historic Preservation of the Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Department of Health sponsor legislation which designates significant hot springs as endangered areas of statewide concern. In this way, the Legislature can ensure that certain hot springs, valuable for medicinal, therapeutic, cultural, religious, or historic purposes, will be adequately protected from the adverse impacts of geothermal development."

With respect to Native American heritage values, the Task Force recommends that governmental agencies preparing environmental reports on geothermal projects near significant, known hot springs describe to the extent technologically possible the impact of the geothermal project on the hot springs. "The Task Force further recommends that the governmental agency approving the geothermal project near a significant hot spring require monitoring of the springs throughout the life of a geothermal project. If geothermal extraction activities result in unreasonable change in the temperature, quantity, or quality of the springs' waters, the project sponsor should take proper measures to correct the problem."

Information from MAPOM Newsletter 12/77 and NPS-MAPOM Occasional Bulletins, No. 2 and 3, 1977.
MINUTES OF SCA EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING, Jan. 21, 1978
California State University, Fullerton

The meeting was called to order by Joe Winter. Present: Joe Winter, Paul Chace, Mike Glassow, Dave Fredrickson, Jane Gothold, Nancy Walter, Lori Haney, Keith Dixon, Connie Cameron, Judy Suchey, Jean Tadlock.

Business Office: Lori Haney, the new SCA Business Office Manager, was introduced, and asked to feel free to call on the board members when she feels it necessary.

Elections: The following names have been submitted for the Ballot: Pres.-Elect: Chuck James, Bill Roop, & Jay von Werlhof. Northern V.P.: Chester King, Mike Boynton, & Don Wren. Southern V.P.: Russ Kaldenberg & Richard Norwood. Secretary: Charles Ball and Ron May. The board acknowledged the good job done by Russ Kaldenberg and Ed Kandler. The biographies will be put in the next newsletter. It was also pointed out that all those who are on the ballot will have to be members in good standing. The process of taking out the ballots (i.e., the counting, dues renewals, signature on envelope to verify membership in SCA) was discussed. The Business Office will have the ballots printed up and in the mail by Feb. 1. Jane Gothold and Connie Cameron will help.

1978 Annual Meeting: The announcements are out, along with the reservation forms for rooms. There is a mailing which should be received within the week by all members containing the necessary forms and information. Dave Fredrickson reported that the program was shaping up and that many of the sessions contained good solid research.

Internship Program: Clyde Kuhn has signed the California Tomorrow contracts and the SCA memorandum of agreement. Clyde officially started on Dec. 15th. He is working under the direction of Dave Fredrickson. They have been looking at sources of funding and on Dec. 26 met with some of the Calif. Tomorrow staff to discuss the procedures involved in the internship. A progress report went in the first week of Jan. and contacts have been made with the Calif. Historical Society concerning their program. A date of Feb. 15 has been established for the rough draft, and the final draft is due at the Exec. Board meeting on March 15th.

SCA Occasional Papers Series: Gary Breschini has the first issue of the Method and Theory series ready for distribution, dated Dec. 1977: "Populating of Western North America," by Grover Krantz and "Investigations into Computer Graphics: Archaeological Applications," by Stephen F. Samuels. Distribution and cost were discussed. The first questions to be resolved concern the number of issues and cost of printing. After this is known, the method of distribution can be better decided. Joe will check with Gary to determine cost and number. It is hoped that this issue will be within the budget, to allow all SCA members to receive the issue as part of their membership. Cost to non-members was discussed as about $4.50 or $5.00. Jane Gothold will also check the Treasurer's books to determine the amount in the publication fund. Joe and Paul Chace will work out the distribution.

Novman: Joe has written to all those involved but replies have not been received. It is quite clear to all that the SCA and the Exec. Board cannot address itself to the standards of non-member agencies.

San Francisco Wastewater: Joe has sent letters of concern asking for peer review. The only reply was from EPA, stating that peer review was not appropriate at this time. Further information received indicates that the Agency's Council feels that the City of San Francisco may have broken its memorandum of agreement.

Univ. of Calif. and Calif. State Univ. College in-house: A statement of concern has been sent concerning faculty having to do on-campus ERH's.

Illicit Traffic in Antiquities: Keith Dixon reported that no new business has been brought before the committee during the past year. The Bowers Museum case (purchase of smuggled Mexican antiquities) has now moved to the international level and the committee will cooperate in providing information in any investigation or legal action as requested by authorities. Letters of support were also requested on UNESCO Cultural Properties Convention, H.R. 5645. Letters go to Members of the Subcommittee on International Trade, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, Chairman, Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Clearinghouses: Paul Chace reported on his study of Clearinghouses. M/S/P that the Executive Board accept the White Paper on SCA District Clearinghouses, Their Future, and Recommendations for the Future. This will be sent to all Districts for comment and will be covered at the Annual Meeting.

L.A. City Parks and Recreation: Nancy reported that a memo sent out by Parks & Recreation says that the SCA District Clearinghouse will be notified and given time to excavate. Joe as Pres. and Paul as Pres.-Elect will write letters explaining that this is not an SCA function nor the function of the Clearinghouses.

Directory: It was pointed out that several errors were contained in the forms received with some Newsletters. The application sent was the 1974, not the updated 1976 one...It was decided that a revised form should be inserted in the next Newsletter along with a note asking if this was a new application or a renewal.

Archives: Roger Kelley did not answer the letter requesting his aid with the archives.

Environmental Affairs: It was requested of the new chairperson, George Rogers at CSU, Hayward, that he contact Sunset Magazine concerning the article which appeared several months ago with SCA's name as well as the names of numerous avocational groups.

OLD BUSINESS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Kuhn/Miller: Mike Glassow had hoped to have the report ready for the Board by Jan. 21 but the amount of paperwork did not lend itself to a simple clearcut decision. It took more than 6 months just to get the necessary information. Mike wants to be thorough with the report. So far, he has noted several pitfalls on both sides which should be
NEW BUSINESS:

1979 Annual Meeting: Paul Chace reported that we have a firm offer from San Luis Obispo for the 1979 meeting, and that we should also look into possibilities for 1980 and 1981.

SWM—Southern Office: Sacramento says that no material from BLM is subject to peer review. The abstract is going to be all that will be available. In order to review, a vita must be submitted and it must be shown that the reviewer is more qualified than those who did the report in question.

Disposition of Burials and Artifacts: A preamble to a policy on "Maintenance of Archaeological Remains" and the policy was passed around for discussion. Also included were copies of resolutions passed May 4, 1973, at an Exec. Board meeting concerning "Reinterment of Human Skeletal Remains; the 1976 copy of the By-Laws; a copy of an article by Judy Suchey which deals with "Osteology and American Indians" which was printed in Artifact (SLOCAS) Vol. 10, No. 5-6, May-June 1975. The principle involved is the avoidance of the future. The report will be presented to the next Executive Board meeting, and an abstract will appear in the following issue of the Newsletter.

San Joaquin Valley: Robert A. Schiffman, Department of Anthropology, Bakersfield College, Bakersfield, CA 93305.

South Central Coast: Robert L. Hoover, Social Sciences Department, Calif. Polytectnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407.

Sacramento Valley: Joan Beilen, P.O. Box 453, Davis, CA 95616.

North Coast: Wendy Van Dusen, 345 Keller Street, #4, Petaluma, CA 94952.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

Avocational:

Geology: David Weide, Department of Geology, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV 89109.

Historic Archaeology: Paul J.P. Schrumacher, 200 Pinehill Road, Hillsborough, CA 94010.

Legislation: Dean Gurner, P.O. Box 69, Davis, CA 95616.

Politics & Archaeology: Clyde Kuhn, 2207 Carroll St., Apt. J, Oakland, CA 94606.

BUSINESS OFFICE

Business Office Manager: Lori Nance, SCA Business Office, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton, CA 92634.

MEMBERSHIP

Dues are tax-deductible and are paid on a calendar year basis:

Regular Member $15.00
Student Member $5.00
Institutional $20.00
Membership

SCHENK ARCHIVES

Schenk Archives, Treganza Museum, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132.
There are lots of things which need to be included in our SII Newsletter, but only a few members are thinking of contributing. If we really have something we would really have something! Work in progress? Survey someone else is doing? (We can contact them if we know of it) Anything on any of the subjects zero others?

Thanks!
The SCA invites you to participate in:

- Increasing communications
- Gaining more consideration of archaeological resources in planning and research
- Contributing to public education
- Maintaining ethical standards of professional conduct.

All archaeologists should be involved in these activities at the local level, but by participating actively in the SCA you can make major contributions to your profession and avocation.

Most of the work in the Society is accomplished by individual archaeologists working through the Committees and Clearinghouses. To increase our commitment to professional archaeology, we need your help. We also need to know your interests and specialties, so that when a committee needs members and a job needs doing, we will know who to contact.

So please fill out this form and let us know how you can help other archaeologists and avocationalists throughout the state in furthering the goals of the Society for California Archaeology.

Name ________________________________ Institution __________________________

Address ________________________________

(State)

(City and zip)

(Phone)

Geographic area of interest

(Southern coast, Desert, Interior valley, Bay area, etc.)

Research interests

(Historic archaeology, underwater archaeology, cultural resource management, geochronology, geology, palynology, zoology, settlement patterns, paleoecology, lithic analysis, etc.)

Committee interests:

Marine Archaeology __________________________ Public Education __________________________ By-Laws __________________________

Historic Archaeology __________________________ Speakers' Bureau __________________________ Ethics __________________________

Ethnohistory __________________________ Illicit Antiquities __________________________ Archives __________________________

Pleistocene Problems __________________________ Geothermal __________________________ Directory __________________________

Heritage Protection __________________________ Publications __________________________ Legal Aid __________________________

Contract Guidelines __________________________ Native American Relations __________________________ Annual Meeting __________________________

SOPA-NPS Relations __________________________ Certification Programs __________________________ Regional Clearinghouse Operations __________________________

State of California-Resources Agency __________________________ Newsletter editorial interests:

Relations __________________________ Avocational __________________________

Public Education __________________________ Geology __________________________

By-Laws __________________________ Historic __________________________

Speakers' Bureau __________________________ Legal and Political Affairs __________________________

Archives __________________________ Research __________________________

Directory __________________________ Other suggestions? __________________________

Legal Aid __________________________

Planning & Development __________________________

Annual Meeting __________________________

Regional Clearinghouse Operations __________________________

Certification Programs __________________________

Regional Clearinghouse Operations __________________________

Certification Programs __________________________

Regional Clearinghouse Operations __________________________

Nominations/Elections __________________________

Northern Coast __________________________ Avocational __________________________

Sacramento Valley __________________________ Geology __________________________

San Joaquin Valley __________________________ Historic __________________________

Central Coast __________________________ Legal and Political Affairs __________________________

Los Angeles __________________________ Research __________________________

San Diego __________________________ Other suggestions? __________________________

Desert __________________________

Other suggestions you would like to make, or other areas in which you would like to volunteer:

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO PAUL G. CHACE, 1823 Kenora Drive, Escondido, CA 92027

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