

SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY

NEWSLETTER



Volume 23 Number 1 January 1989

SCA ANNUAL MEETING LAST CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1989 Annual Meetings will be held at the Pacifica Hotel near Marina Del Rey, March 16-18, 1989. If you have a paper to present at these meetings, it is (long past) time for you to put together your abstract and send it in. Abstracts should include the names of all authors (beginning with the presenter), a title, and an outline of 100 words or less. All presentations should be limited to 20 minutes in length unless special arrangements have been made. **Deadline for abstracts is (was) December 31, 1988. Late papers are subject to space and time availability, and may not be included in the program. (Also, you must be as SCA member to present a paper.)** All abstracts should be sent to:

Constance Cameron
Museum of Anthropology
California State University
Fullerton, CA 92634
(714) 773-3977

WHO WANTS TO BE LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS CHAIR FOR THE 1991 MEETINGS?

The board is looking for someone to serve as local arrangements chair for the 1991 Annual Meeting. We need to have a commitment with a host hotel more than a year in advance, and past experience indicates that having somebody willing to handle local arrangements before the hotel is selected makes good sense. Since the 1990 Annual Meeting will be in the north (at the Holiday Inn in Foster City) the 1991 Annual Meeting should be in the south. If you live in the south (roughly from the latitude of Fresno southward), ideally near an airport with good commuter

connections, as well as near a hotel with adequate but not excessively expensive convention facilities, why not come forward? Contact Jim Woodward or Mike Glassow.

NEWS FROM THE PRESIDENT

I am happy to report that on January 10th, Jim Woodward and I had a very profitable meeting with California's State Historic Preservation Officer, Kathryn Gualtieri, and members of her staff. In the morning we met as members of the Committee for Heritage and Tourism, but in the afternoon Jim and I had their undivided attention. A wide range of topics was discussed, and I can only report on important highlights of our discussions here.

Hans Kreutzberg recently has been assigned the role of planning coordinator, and he reported on the new directions the Office of Historic Preservation is taking in heritage management planning. In response to new perspectives toward planning coming out of Washington, states like California are no longer required to develop discrete, one-document state plans. Instead, states are encouraged to set a variety of specific planning goals, to set priorities for working toward these goals, and to work toward development of programs and documents that meet specific goals. This approach recognizes the limitations of staff and funds available for Historic Preservation all over the nation. As Hans has just begun his new assignment, he is still at the very beginning of assessing planning goals. It was clear from his report, however, that one of the goals will involve the creation of programmatic guidelines for managing classes of cultural resources such as those recently developed by Rob Jackson and his colleagues for lithic scatters.

We devoted a good deal of discussion to the financial problems of the state's regional Information Center program. While prospects for slight increases in state/federal funding of the centers are good, the long term prospects for the level of support actually need-

ed are bad, at least from funding sources managed by OHP. Jim and I emphasized that solutions cannot continue to be based on vague prospects of increased state funding. OHP staff basically agreed with us, and although a variety of funding alternatives were discussed informally, such as increasing fees charged to users, no clear direction toward a solution emerged. The Historical Resources Commission will be discussing this problem at their February 3rd meeting, and Jim Woodward has agreed to represent SCA at that meeting.

We also pointed out that Information Centers need other kinds of support. In particular, we emphasized that many local governments around the state need to be educated about the services Information Centers can perform and to be encouraged to require their use by those undertaking cultural resources studies under the mandate of CEQA. OHP staff appreciated this need, and we agreed to work together in developing an outreach to local governments.

Over the past several years, many have encouraged OHP to become involved once again in CEQA review. The prospects for significant involvement seem minimal at this time, largely because of the considerable cost in staffing it would require. Indeed, one message that Jim and I received loud and clear is that OHP has meager funding for carrying out its various programs and always has considerable difficulty in making ends meet.

By the end of the meeting, Jim and I sensed a genuine interest in maintaining a regular dialogue and working relationship between OHP and various historic preservation organizations such as SCA. More importantly, we identified ways in which we can work together toward commonly recognized goals. Ms. Gualtieri anticipates convening the Committee for Heritage and Tourism on a regular basis as one means of keeping the paths of communication open. I think that this new rapport is the most significant outcome of our meeting.

LETTERS (1)

I am fairly confident that the majority of SCA's membership does not support Boynton's perspective that the SCA should not be spending dues income to support a publication, but I have to admit that the responses to the ballot in the July 1988 *Newsletter* were too few to serve as a definitive collective opinion. I have trouble understanding why Boynton feels that it is not SCA's responsibility as a professional organization, nor the responsibility of an individual archaeologist as a professional worker, to disseminate the results of research. It has always been one of the fundamental tenants of archaeology that we

publish since this is the most effective way by which knowledge can accumulate.

As Joe Chartkoff pointed out in the May 1987 *Newsletter*, California archaeologists have been notoriously guilty of paying too little attention to publishing. Indeed, Boynton's attitudes seem symptomatic of this malady. It is shocking to me that as important a regional organization that SCA is, it has sponsored no periodical publication aside from the *Newsletter*.

Contrary to Boynton's contention, the *SCA Proceedings* is not a "vanity" publication. The first volume contains a number of articles that are solid contributions to knowledge. I invite Boynton to pick up his copy and read a few of them; he might learn something. At this early date, there is no way to know how widely read articles in the *Proceedings* will be; this is normally determined through tabulation of citations in other publications a number of years after the date of issue. One has to recognize that a new publication series takes several years to gain visibility.

So far as funding the *Proceedings* is concerned, printing is expensive, and there is no way to fund its publication with the \$15/year dues structure, even with the input of profits from the annual meetings, which vary from practically nothing to the extraordinary \$3,000 that Boynton was instrumental in generating from last year's meeting.

The delay in cashing the check for the last annual meeting's profits, to which Boynton refers, was caused by the kind of human error we are all guilty of at one time or another. The executive board has been very concerned with similar delays in cashing checks for dues, etc., and over the past few months we feel that we have solved the problem. A voluntary organization like SCA, however, will always have some vagaries in its operations. We can only work to minimize them as much as possible.

Mike Glassow
SCA President

LETTERS (2)

As editor of the first two volumes of the *Proceedings*, I feel compelled to respond to Mike Boynton's letter expressing his nonsupport of a dues increase to support the *Proceedings*.

I am puzzled at his perception of scholarly papers as "vanity" publications. Is this the reason that there are 2 1/2 days of symposia each year, in addition to two local data sharing meetings? I thought the participants were interested in sharing ideas, not expressing their "vanity." The comparison between

archaeologists and romance writers in inappropriate, I think.

Another point which I differ is Mike's apparent belief that the goal of the society is to fight legal battles or endorse other advocacies. I consider myself, as a professional archaeologist, foremost a scientist. As a scientist, I gather, analyze, and disseminate data. Any outlet for that product is valid and desirable—whether through a CRM report or the *Proceedings*. It is indeed my obligation.

I view the so-called lack of interest in the *Proceedings* as a problem with familiarity—once the papers are recognized as valid scientific contributions I believe they will be supported. If not, shame on us as a group! Our nonsupport of a *Proceedings* would reveal us as nonprofessional, nonscientific, and perhaps no better than a bunch of dilettantes.

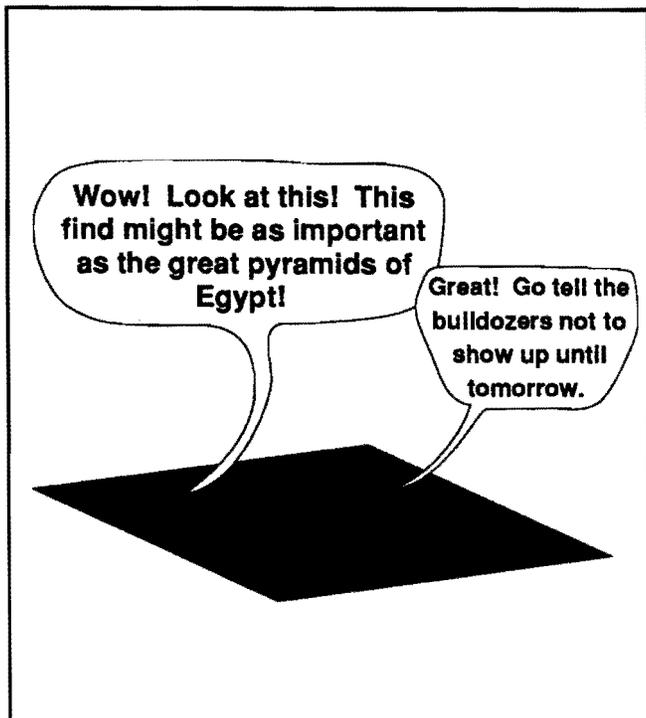
Susan Hector
SCA Past President
Editor, *Proceedings*

MINARK

Management of Information in Archaeology
John Parker

In 1983, I attended the SAA meetings in Portland and took in a symposium on the use of computers in archaeology. Speaker after speaker got up and talked about the same problems. Archaeological data

Life is the Pits



base needs couldn't be addressed by using off-the-shelf software programs. The data bases were too big and the programs wouldn't sort through multiple disks; the programs wouldn't output data in a form that could be used by mainframe statistical programs; on and on, the complaints continued.

Midway through the session, archaeologist Dr. Ian Johnson from Australia gave a presentation about a data base program which he had developed over a four year period specifically for archaeological applications. It stored data more efficiently than the DBase-type programs, taking up less disk space and speeding up access and retrieval time. It had several built-in statistical analysis options commonly used by archaeologists as well as output formats including one which put out files which could be read directly by mainframe computer statistical programs. When he finished his talk and stepped down, at least 30 people, including many of the previous speakers, got up and followed him into the lobby to learn more about this program and how it would work for them.

Although developed by an archaeologist to handle the special data needs of our profession, MINARK is a complete "relational" data base program. It stores data in files of records; each record might represent the information about one site or all the catalog information about one artifact. At present, using a PC, one MINARK data base can handle 65,000 records.

You can sort and create subsets by using any variable or combination of variables you choose. What if you only want to study the bone tools which are between 500 and 1000 years old, weigh more than 0.5 grams, were found between 40 and 50 cm deep by Leslie Conner? As long as age, weight, depth, and name of collector were part of your original variables, its no problem. Once this subset is created, it is always available whenever you want to work with it.

MINARK's built-in statistical and graphic functions include descriptive statistics, crosstabulation/frequency histograms, bar and pie charts, as well as scattergrams and linear regression. In addition, it has several built-in statistical testing functions, including both parametric and non-parametric tests and various correlation tests.

MINARK retails for \$495. Although Dr. Johnson has yet to break even on his investment of development time, most of the funds go toward upgrading the program and developing new capabilities. For more information about MINARK, contact John Parker at the UCLA Information Center at (213) 825-1980.

The MINARK program will be demonstrated at the SCA meetings, March 16-18.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Low Ball Bidding: OR "I CAN DIG THAT SITE FOR LESS THAN THREE NOTES"

Ronald V. May
San Diego, California

[Editor's note: this article has also been submitted to the *SOPA Newsletter*.]

Ted Paine's "Comment on Jelks Article on Ethics" in the *SOPA Newsletter* (Vol. 12, No. 11) reminded me of a serious problem in California that could be resolved by a push from SOPA toward stronger leadership from the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). As I stated in the *ASCA Newsletter* (Vol. 6, No. 6), more sites are being lost on private lands than are being saved on federal projects. The problem arose from "wildcat consulting" companies that advise small agencies in the conservation of archaeology. Where government archaeologists are not possible due to budgetary limitations, the SHPO serves as the only advisory body that can regulate conservation measures or control consulting companies from profiteering at the expense of our resources. Since Governor Deukmejian assumed office, the SHPO withdrew all consultation on archaeology on private lands.

Since 1970, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) has required local government agencies to consider the affects of permit impacts to environmental resources. In 1975, the California Appellate court extended that law to clearly include archaeology. Local interpretation of prehistoric and historical archaeology and who is qualified to perform that work is *not* consistent with federal regulations. Many agencies seek and have received guidance from governments, such as the County of San Diego, where SOPA certified staff archaeologists serve in planning and review functions. However, most small agencies seek guidance from the SHPO or private consulting companies.

After eight years of financing up to \$1,000,000 salvage projects and receiving gibberish reports and warehouses clogged with uncatalogued artifacts, the California building industry and real estate interests rammed a law through the State legislature that could well have eliminated archaeology from the books. Fought by members of the SCA and the California Preservation Federation from 1980 to 1983, the final version severely limited the financial burden of mitigation on the part of developers, and nar-

rowly defined what is important; i.e., "unique" sites that can contribute to demonstrable research problems. To even consider archaeology in California environmental reports, test pits must demonstrate quantifiable recoveries that hint at meaningful research contributions.

Cut off from a lucrative source of business, wildcat companies (lacking SOPA certified personnel) made their bread and butter in small agencies that lacked internal expertise and could not obtain guidance from the SHPO. There are over 200 agencies in California with no one at the helm of "conservation ethics." Minimal standards on projects slide through the bureaucratic maze with oily assurances from "experts" that their reports meet the national standards or that the public will benefit from a warehouse of uncatalogued goodies. Deals are cut with historians, geographers, civil engineers, and even land surveyors to "do" archaeology so that permits can be obtained.

The greater problem in these "border towns" outside SHPO or SOPA guidance is the increase in "bidding skirmishes" in which firms justify the smallest scientific sample in order to win contracts as the low bid. It is really like that old game show; "I can name that tune in three notes." Depending on which piece of literature one wants to embrace, miniscule samples can be justified as "mitigation" or salvage. Cloaked in the mantle of academia, these wildcat consultants are responsible for more destruction of cultural resources than federal projects in California.

The point here is not to test antitrust laws with "standardized costs" to be enforced by a "SOPA Labor Union" of clearinghouses, but to underscore an alarming trend. The incredibly rapid loss of certain classes of sites in urbanizing areas of California needs national attention. At the 1988 Executive Committee Meeting in Phoenix, SOPA leadership was implored by Roberta Greenwood, Mark Raab, and myself to provide guidance to the cities in the absence of a responsible SHPO.

The California SHPO eliminated funding for the staff archaeologist position which reviewed CEQA documents several years back and pleads insufficient funding to provide guidance or document review to California agencies. The Society for California Archaeology has bitterly fought this point with the SHPO without result. To provide an example of the scope of the problem, the City of Riverside historian, Diana Seider (who also speaks for archaeology in the absence of a SOPA archaeologist), recently reported that a desert valley near her home had 100,000 homes developed between 1985 and 1988. In River-

side, preservation is unheard of—the city depends upon local consultants to name the sample size.

There are several courses for SOPA to take that would address the “California problem” that SOPA leadership harped upon in Phoenix. First, pressure must be brought to bear upon the California SHPO to fund positions to provide guidance to local agencies in California. No amount of ethics investigations and

“recriminations from the East” can surpass the benefits of adequate SHPO guidance. Second, there needs to be symposia on the issue of sampling for “mitigation.” SOPA must take the leadership to provide non-biased mediation on this sensitive issue. Finally, SOPA should publish thousands of its *Directories* and sell them to local archaeological groups to be freely distributed to agencies in order to encourage professional, not wildcat, consulting.

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Park is in need of the services of a professional archaeologist to undertake archaeological excavations as requested within the boundaries of the Monument.

For areas that need to be excavated which are known in advance, the archaeologist must prepare an historic site report, indicating what possible archaeological remains or artifacts might be expected to be encountered. Such reports should indicate what periods of history will have affected the area and from which any possibly significant artifacts might be expected to be recovered. Archaeologist should also indicate how long a period of time will justifiably be required for monitoring the actual excavation and for the removal of any artifacts found during the course of it, if this is deemed appropriate. Once the artifacts have been removed, archaeologist will catalogue and inventory them, according to the Park's system for accessioning objects and make a report detailing the significance of the excavation and the artifacts found therein. Once this is done, the artifacts will be turned over to the Park's Artifact Curator for storage and curation.

For emergency situations, when digging is necessitated as a result of plumbing requirements or for another reason, an archaeologist is required, and he/she should be willing to provide services at a moments' notice and therefore should live within a reasonable distance of the Park.

Archaeologist may also be required to give advice and consultation regarding historic exhibits and interpretation at the park pertaining to archaeological

matters.

The minimum professional requirements for these consulting services are as follows:

1. A Masters of Arts or Science degree from an accredited institution of higher learning.
2. Society of Professional Archaeologists certification in field research, collections research, theoretical and archival research, museology and historical archaeology, as defined in the 1988 Directory of Certified Professional Archaeologists.
3. Five years of professional experience in architectural history.
4. If the principal archaeologist finds it necessary to send a substitute to examine the site, the substitute must also meet the above qualifications.

Proposals should be addressed (on or before January 31, 1989) to:

The Director
El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Park
845 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Time period for the work will be one year from the time a contract with the selected archaeologist is executed. The City will have the option to renew the contract for two additional years.

Proposal should indicate fee on a per hour basis, excluding travel time. The fee should include the proposer's estimated overhead costs. The fee shall automatically increase 4% each year if the contract is renewed.

Editor's note—According to the 1988 SOPA *Directory*, there are only nine individuals in the entire country qualified under #2 above. Eight are retired or live out of state. The only qualified individual in California is Susan Hector, in San Diego. However, the RFP also requires instant response. Didn't anyone even check the SOPA *Directory*?

The RFP is very poorly written: among other failings, it does not state in which field the archaeologist's must have a degree, who will review the proposal, how proposals will be evaluated and ranked, or how minimum qualifications may otherwise be met

(as no one can meet the published ones; one of the required specialties was even discontinued in 1984). Would it be possible for a firm, instead of an individual, to supply the required qualifications? Also, a proposal must specify *in advance* for how long a period of time the monitoring will be required—ridiculous!

In checking into this further, we found that the project was announced at the November 18 meeting of the City Recreation and Park Commission, and the initial proposal date was set for November 22! When they were questioned on this, they revised the date to the one above. This whole RFP seems a little odd!

ARCHAEOLOGY AND PUBLIC POLICY

MORE ON CURATION

Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat

Since our last article on the subject, we have obtained the proposed standards for Federally-owned and administered archaeological collections. These were printed in the Federal Register on August 28, 1987.

The following section presents a portion of the proposed rule (36 CFR Part 79). Any archive which stores federal collections, and by implication any other serious archive, would have to meet these standards. [Hint—basements and attics don't seem to qualify.]

PART 79—CURATION OF FEDERALLY-OWNED AND ADMINISTERED ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

§ 79.5 Minimum capability requirements for repositories.

(a) Federal agencies must deposit, or instruct contractors, permittees, licensees or other pertinent parties to deposit, federally-owned and administered collections only in repositories with adequate long-term curatorial capabilities, appropriate to the nature and content of the collections. This requirement applies to repositories owned, leased or otherwise operated by Federal agencies as well as to non-Federal repositories.

(b) In evaluating a repository's capabilities to house a particular collection, the Federal Agency Official should:

(1) Consult with persons having expertise in the curation of collections. Persons who should be able to provide technical assistance include the agency's Historic Preservation Officer, archeologists, curators and other cultural resource specialists; the State Historic Preservation Officer; the State Archeologist; the State museum; the American Association of Museums; the Smithsonian Institution; and the National Park Service; and

(2) Examine the repository's facilities and formally written curation policies and operating procedures.

(c) A collection may be deposited at a repository only after the Federal Agency Official determines that the repository has the capabilities to accession, label, catalog, store, maintain, inventory and conserve the particular collection on a long-term basis using common museum practices, and substantially complies with the following:

(1) Maintain complete and accurate records of the collection, including:

- (i) Records on acquisitions;
- (ii) Catalog lists;
- (iii) Descriptive information;
- (iv) Photographs;
- (v) Locational information;
- (vi) Information on the condition of the collection, including any completed conservation treatments;
- (vii) Approved loans and other uses;
- (viii) Periodic inventory and inspection records;
- (ix) Records on lost, damaged or destroyed Government property; and
- (x) Records on any deaccessions and subsequent transfers, exchanges or donations;

(2) At a minimum, store site forms, field notes, artifact inventory lists, catalog forms and a copy of the final report in a manner that will protect them from theft and fire such as:

- (i) Storing the records in an insulated, fire resistant, locking cabinet, safe, vault or other container in a location with a fire suppression system;
- (ii) Storing a duplicate set of records in a separate location; and
- (iii) Providing the State Historic Preservation Officer and the State Archeologist with copies of records such as site forms and final reports.

(3) Dedicate the requisite facilities, equipment and space in the physical plant to properly store, study and conserve the collection. Space used for storage, study, and conservation and, if exhibited, any exhibition must not be used for non-curatorial purposes that would endanger the collection;

(4) Keep the collection under physically secure conditions within storage, laboratory, study and any exhibition areas by:

- (i) Having the physical plant meet local electrical, fire, building, health and safety codes;
- (ii) Having an appropriate and operational fire detection and suppression system;
- (iii) Having an appropriate and operation intrusion detection and deterrent system;
- (iv) Having an adequate emergency management plan to cover fires, floods, natural disasters, civil unrest, acts of violence, structural failures and failures of mechanical systems within the physical plant;
- (v) Providing fragile or valuable items in a collection with additional security such as locking the items in a safe, vault or museum specimen cabinet, as appropriate;
- (vi) Limiting and controlling access to keys, the collections and the physical plant;

(vii) Inspecting the physical plant regularly in accordance with § 79.9 of this part for possible security weaknesses, and taking necessary actions to maintain the integrity of the collection;

(5) Require staff or consultants who are responsible for caring for the collection to have expertise appropriate to the particular material remains and associated records, and meet pertinent professional qualifications;

(6) Handle, store, clean, conserve and, if displayed, display the material remains and associated records in a manner that protects them from breakage and possible deterioration from adverse temperature and relative humidity, visible light and ultraviolet radiation, dust, soot, gases, mold, fungus, insects and rodents, and general neglect;

(7) If material remains in a collection are to be treated with chemical solutions or preservatives that will permanently alter the remains, retain samples of each artifact type, environmental specimen or other category of material remains represented in the collection without any conservation treatment beyond dry brushing for future analytical purposes;

(8) Inspect the collection regularly in accordance with § 79.9 of this part for possible deterioration and damage, and perform only those actions as are absolutely necessary to stabilize the collection and rid it of any agents of deterioration;

(9) Conduct the inventories periodically in accordance with § 79.9 of this part in order to verify the location of the material remains, associated records and any Government-furnished personal property in the possession of the repository; and

(10) Provide access to the collection in accordance with section 79.6 of this part.

NOTICE REGARDING THE 1990 PROCEEDINGS

When preparing your paper for the 1989 meeting, please use the *Proceedings* format—that way your paper will be ready for submittal immediately after the meetings. Contact me for information on format, or to obtain a copy of the style guide:

Susan M. Hector, Editor
SCA *Proceedings*
RECON
1276 Morena Blvd.
San Diego, CA 92110

**NEXT NEWSLETTER DEADLINE
FEBRUARY 25, 1989**

REBURIAL EIR ALIVE AGAIN

[The following information was contained in a letter dated January 5, 1989.]

RE: Disposition of Human Skeletal Remains and Burial-Associated Artifacts in the Custody of the California Department of Parks and Recreation

Project Description

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (the Department) is preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the deposition of the burial collections in its custody, including human skeletal remains and related burial items. These materials are primarily Native American in origin and were originally gathered from many different locations in California.

Several project alternatives will be discussed in the EIR, including the "no project" alternative. The Department will base its selection of the preferred project partly on the analysis of environmental impacts presented in the EIR. The public will be able to participate in the discussion during an extended public review period of the draft EIR.

Project History

Beginning in 1978, the Department stopped accepting custody of human skeletal material and clearly-identified grave goods. At the same time, a procedure for turning over the skeletal remains in its collections to appropriate Native American groups for reburial was announced. In 1982, in response to a court order, DPR ceased disposing of its collections while it prepared and circulated a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on the reburial program. The EIR was never finalized, however, and DPR has continued to curate the remains.

In 1987 and 1988, DPR prepared an intensive inventory of the burial materials in its custody. The items in the collections were sorted, identified, labeled, and repacked. A determination of the legal custodianship for each collection was also made. A summary of the inventory will be included in the draft EIR.

Further Information

The draft EIR will be circulated for public review in early 1989. To receive a copy of the draft EIR, write:

James M. Doyle
Environmental Review Section
California Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

SOCIETY FOR CALIFORNIA ARCHAEOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY
FULLERTON, CA 92634



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Vol. 23, No. 1

UPCOMING EVENTS

- February 3, 1989. State Historical Resources Commission meeting, Rancho Santa Fe.
- February 3-5, 1989. California Mission Studies Association Annual Meeting and Conference, San Juan Bautista. Contact Gil Sanchez (408) 438-0888.
- March 16-18, 1989. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Pacifica Hotel, Marina del Rey. Contact Paul Farnsworth, Museum of Culture History, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024. Pertinent details in next *Newsletter*.
- March 23-25, 1989. 42nd Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference, Ridpath Hotel, Spokane, Washington. Contact Jerry Galm, Archaeological and Historic Services MS#168, EWU, Cheney, WA 99004.
- March 30-April 2, 1989. Society of Ethnobiology, 12th Annual Conference, University of California, Riverside. Call for papers deadline is December 15. Contact Elizabeth Lawlor or Sharon Rachele, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521 or phone (714) 787-5524.
- April 5-8, 1989. American Association of Physical Anthropologists, 58th Annual Meeting, Omni-San Diego Hotel, San Diego. Contact Michael A. Little, Department of Anthropology, SUNY Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901. Local arrangements: Lois Lippold, San Diego State University and Rose Tyson, San Diego Museum of Man.
- April 5-9, 1989. Society for American Archaeology 54th Annual Meeting, Atlanta Hilton Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia. Contact Kenneth L. Kvamme, Arizona State Museum, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.
- April 20, 1989. State Historical Resources Commission meeting, Los Angeles.
- April 20-23, 1989. 14th Annual California Preservation Conference. Call (213) 876-6299 for details.
- May 24-28, 1989. First World Summit Conference on the Peopling of the Americas, University of Maine, Orono, Maine. Contact Robson Bonnichsen, Director, Center for the Study of the First Americans, 495 College Avenue, Orono, ME 04473. (207) 581-2197.
- May 26, 1989. State Historical Resources Commission meeting, San Francisco.