



COLORADO COUNCIL OF
PROFESSIONAL ARCHÆOLOGISTS

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 6, No. 4

MARCH 1984



1983 OUTGOING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Members of the 1983 Executive Committee as pictured at the June, 18, 1984 Glenwood Springs Executive Committee meeting: (left to right) Adrienne Anderson, Immediate Past President; Hannah Huse; Board Member, Steve Cassells, President-Elect; Alan Reed, Board Member; Susan Chandler, Secretary; Paul Nickens, President; and Kris Kranzush, Treasurer. Not pictured are Marcia Tate, Board Member; and Joyce Herold, Board Member. (Photo courtesy of Bruce Rippeteau.)

FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE ON CULTURAL PARKS

The First World Conference on Cultural Parks will be held at Mesa Verde National Park, September 16-21, 1984. Two hundred participants will examine issues relating to three conference themes: "Tourism and Use," "Preservation and Technology," and "Cultural Parks and Native Cultures." The participants will represent public and private institutions from Western European and Soviet Bloc nations, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Americas. First priority for attendance will be given to non-U.S. participants presenting papers, with lowest priority to U.S. participants wishing to attend only as discussants or observers. Program Chairman is Dr. Muriel Crespi, of the National Park Service's Washington Office. Those interested in participating should contact Dr. Crespi immediately, since selection is now underway. Her phone number is (202) 523-0095.

ARTHUR TOWNSEND

The state's civil and criminal charges against Arthur Townsend, former State Historic Preservation Officer, were settled in November, 1983. Townsend, charged with one count of embezzlement and one of felony theft, agreed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor theft charge in a plea bargain arrangement with the Denver District Attorney. District Judge Lynne Hufnagel gave Townsend a two-year deferred judgement on the embezzlement charge and one-year probation on the theft charge. If terms of the deferred judgement are met, the embezzlement case will be dropped after two years. In addition, he was ordered to repay to the state personal telephone and travel charges of \$4,316.00, \$1,000 to the Children's Museum, and \$165 in other costs. Townsend is presently living in Springfield, Massachusetts and is serving as Director of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

As the Council approaches its sixth annual meeting—one which, incidently, promises to be one of the best yet thanks to the efforts of John Gooding and his meeting arrangements committee—I would like to take this opportunity to share with you, the membership, what I consider to have been the primary accomplishments over the past two years. To me, there have been four critical achievements during this period: (1) completion of the statewide regional research design documents; (2) the occurrence of Colorado Archaeological Awareness Year (CAAY); (3) improved relationships with our sister organizations in the state, the Colorado Historical Society (CHS) and the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS); and (4) continued interest in the Council's activities and goals as seen in increased membership.

As most of you are probably aware, the regional research design reports have recently been completed, with the finalizing impetus provided by funding (and much needed prodding) from the Colorado Historical Society. Those with good memories will recall that this effort began at the CCPA annual meeting in 1980, under the leadership of Joe Lischka. These important documents will undoubtedly fill a void in the proper identification and evaluation of Colorado's cultural

EDITORS' NOTES

Please Change your Address!

With every mailing CCPA Newsletters are returned because members have moved and failed to change their address. Sometimes we can track them down; sometimes we can't. If you have an address change, all you need to do is contact the Treasurer, who is responsible for maintaining the official roster and provides the Newsletter address labels. Please include CCPA in your list of address change notifications.

THANKS to Jane King

This issue, like the last, is the result of Jane King's editing and writing prowess. She helped sift through, update, and create many of the news items appearing in this issue and helped us put it out in time for the annual meeting. We appreciate her help!

Help needed with the CCPA Newsletter

The editors have worked with the Newsletter for two years and are badly in need of help with each issue. There is not a lack of news, but we lack the time to put it into news stories and type it into our computer for printing. Although many of CCPA's members do contribute stories, most items require some editing because of space constraints (we try to stick to 20 cents postage each issue) and they all require retyping. We estimate a minimum of 40 hours is spent per issue—all on our own time—and we need some assistance in order to put each issue out in a timely manner. Our travel schedules and workloads get into the way, particularly during the spring, summer, and early fall. So, if you can lend a hand, please contact us.

CCPA NEWSLETTER

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*There were two Vol. 2's and no Vol. 3 printed.

resources. The reports are in the process of being printed for distribution by CHS and will hopefully be available at the March meeting.

The Colorado Archaeological Awareness Year, which was observed throughout 1983 under the sponsorship of CHS, CAS, and CCPA, has to be recognized as one of the most important events ever to take place in the state in acquainting the public with archaeological resources and for generating concern for the need to protect and preserve the vestiges of Colorado's cultural heritage. The CAAY Steering Committee, ably guided by Jim Hester, performed an extremely admirable service to all concerned with this resources, especially in light of the limited funding available for the various programs.

It has been one of my goals over the past two years to improve communication and cooperative endeavors between the Council and CHS and CAS. This is not to say that such interaction was entirely lacking in the past; however, I truly believe that better relationships now exist among the societies, as exemplified by the completion of regional research design documents and CAAY. Simply put, more can be achieved in the cause of cultural resource preservation if we all pull together in our efforts.

Membership in the Council continues to increase through the hard work of Polly Hammer and her committee. Over the past two years, 45 professionals have met the membership criteria, bringing the number of members to 153. On this note, however, there are still many potential members in the state's professional community who should be encouraged to join. To ensure continued success in the future, all present members should bear in mind the need to bring new members to the Council's membership list. After all, the life and vitality of the organization center on its membership.

After four years of active participation in the Council's affairs—one as an Executive Committee member, one as President-Elect, and two as President—I look forward to an "easy" year as an ex officio member of the Executive Committee. This period has been very rewarding personally. Perhaps the most telling example of this experience has been the responsiveness of the membership to the needs of the Council. Over the past two years, I have had to ask many people to serve on standing and special committees, arrange annual meetings, and perform a myriad of other tasks. To the credit of the membership, not one person turned down my requests even though in many instances it involved multiple duties for some. My thanks to all of you.

Paul R. Nickens,
President

STATE OF THE STATE

by Bruce Rippeteau

The "RP3" reports are 99% wound-up, and the Colorado State Historical Society (CHS) has every intention of having copies of all five archaeology sections bound and available, inexpensively, for sale at the CCPA annual meeting. The sections are: Plains, Mountains, Northwest, West-Central, and Southwest Colorado. At the current time, we are calling these volumes, these capstones of years of hard work, the Colorado Prehistoric Contexts. It is hoped that these will be quite a benchmark for the state of knowledge in 1983-1984 and that it will be very helpful in estimating what to do next in Colorado archaeology.

The 1984 State Archaeology Permits are available. All doers of archaeological and/or paleontological work on state (and county and city) lands, or for such work performed for state (and county and city) agencies, must have a valid permit under CRS 1973 24-80-401ff. Call Nan Glick at 866-3395 for the simplified application form and explanation.

The Statewide Historical and Archaeological Resources Data System (SHARDS), as explained in the last CCPA Newsletter, is chugging along fine; the Project Leader, Nancy Gauss, will attend the CCPA Annual Meeting and will be available for questions and comments. The Co-Encoding Team Leaders are Gary Smith and Linda Gregonis. To assist them and Archaeological-Encoder Judi Halasi, Sally Pearce and Rhoda Lewis Chomko have been hired as encoders for history and archaeology respectively.

Now that the CHS has a good archaeological picture, it will be advertising later this spring for a new State Archaeologist. This recruitment procedure will be explained at the CCPA annual meeting, if arrangements are finalized with CHS and its Board of Directors.

The Historical Society has just opened a new exhibit, "Out of the Earth." It is in the lower level, back and features some of the largest mining artifacts available from the last century. In May, the CHS will add a major, permanent exhibit on the Plains Indians.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY

The Archaeological Conservancy is a national conservation organization dedicated to preserving the remaining sites of prehistoric cultures so that they can be enjoyed by future generations.

The Archaeological Conservancy recently stabilized the Mud Springs Pueblo, one of the very large Mesa Verde culture ruins near Cortez. The stabilization project was designed and supervised by Allen Kane, Director of the Dolores Archaeological Project, and implemented with the aid of volunteers from New Mexico and Colorado.

Volunteers filled in old holes from looting with sterile soil delivered to the site. They also stabilized exposed sandstone walls and other features of the ruin to prevent further deterioration. The construction of Mud Springs is identical to that at Mesa Verde National Park, although most of the walls do not stand as high due to their exposed position.

When stabilization was completed, the entire site was fenced to protect it from additional looting and other damage. Volunteers patrol the site on a regular basis. The Conservancy received a matching grant from the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office to assist in the cost of the project.

With the fencing and stabilization of Mud Springs Pueblo completed, the Conservancy's project to acquire and preserve the largest Mesa Verde culture ruins

nears completion. More than \$100,000 has been raised to purchase the two sites—Mud Springs and Yellowjacket. Land acquisition is complete at Mud Springs, although some additional buffer area is needed. Three of the four parcels at Yellowjacket have been acquired.

The Conservancy is nearing its fund raising goal and hopes to complete the project in the spring. Fencing and stabilization needs to be completed at Yellowjacket as additional funds are found. Both sites will be managed by the Conservancy as permanent preserves and will be opened to qualified institutions for extensive scientific research.

Contributions to the Archaeological Conservancy are tax-deductible. Please make checks payable to The Archaeological Conservancy, 415 Orchard Drive, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501; (505) 982-3278.

CAS NEWS

After approval by the Colorado Archaeological Society (CAS) at its quarterly business meeting in January and by the Acting State Archaeologist, the Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC) has added a new teaching program. This is a Seminar series, using a new log book developed by O D Hand, which functions under the supervision of the PAAC Certification Board (Bill Tate, Chairman; State Archaeologist; CAS President).

The upcoming CAS Annual Meeting will be October 5, 6, and 7, 1984, in Canon City. The meeting will be sponsored by the Royal Gorge Chapter.

The small, anthropomorphic figure that CAS uses as its symbol was taken from a New Mexico Mimbres bowl. The symbol was chosen by Dr. Hurst for use with the first publication of the Society. The bowl, from a private collection in Glenwood Springs, is now on display at the Museum of Western Colorado after being in storage for many years.

Three volunteers from the Denver Chapter have been working regularly at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Karen Holwinski, Gil Hastings, and Susan Raymer have been working with Gary Smith and Jay Beyer to enter site data onto the U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps.

INFORMATION REQUESTED

Pricilla Ellwood, University of Colorado Museum, is requesting information about collections of whole pottery vessels. Her research objective is to compile a portfolio of whole Colorado Plains vessel descriptions. These will be available at the University of Colorado Museum for comparative purposes. Whole or nearly whole plains pottery vessels are restricted in number, and a central compilation of information such as this would be useful.

The Plains Sherd Type Collection is housed at the University of Colorado Museum and is available for comparative purposes. It includes sherds from the Valley Phase type site (VY-1) (Woodland), Nebraska; Upper Republican sherds from Nebraska; Dismal River sherds from CH-1 (Nebraska); as well as Upper Republican wares from near Limon, Colorado. Other comparative material includes sherds from Buckles' Uncampahgre sites, Wormington's Fremont sites, Fremont ceramic material from the Dinosaur area, Apishipa material from near Trinidad, and an array of Southwestern Plains Survey pottery. Ongoing curation of this material increases its accessibility.

LEGISLATIVE TIDBITS

by Marge Ingle

Final Uniform Rules for ARPA: Uniform final rules for the Departments of Interior (36 CFR 296), Agriculture (43 CFR 7), Defense (32 CFR 229), and the Tennessee Valley Authority (18 CFR 1312) have been published in the Federal Register; Vol. 49, no. 4, pp. 1016-1034, Friday, January 6, 1984. These regulations implement the Archaeological Resources Protection Act for protection of antiquities on Federal Lands.

Historic Shipwreck Legislation: While shipwreck legislation may be the farthest thing from the minds of Colorado archaeologists, our support is desperately needed to ensure passage of the Historic Shipwreck Act (H.R. 3194 and S. 1504) in the present session. The bill removes historic shipwrecks from the realm of admiralty and salvage law and places them under the protection of state laws. The bill has been opposed vigorously by salvage operators and sports divers and has received only moderate support from archaeologists, the preservation community, and the states.

Phillip Speser of the Society of American Archaeology has asked that individuals in the professional archaeological community write letters to their Senators and Representatives with a simple message: "Push for speedy mark-up and enactment of the Historic Shipwreck Preservation Act (H.R. 3194 or S. 1504) without any weakening amendments." Please take the time to write three brief letters in support of this important legislation to Senators Gary Hart and William Armstrong and to your district representative.

Final Federal Funding Notes: Five hundred thousand dollars of Federal money has been earmarked for a Critical Issues Fund (CIF) for preservation activities, to be administered through the National Trust. Awards must be matched by grantees on a 50/50 basis. Thus, this produces a total program of \$2 million. Targeted are innovative solutions to three general areas of preservation: (1) Preservation as an economic development technique, to address problems of unemployment, inflation, poor housing, and economically depressed inner-cities and small towns. (2) Preservation in a changing America, to respond to demographic and social changes by incorporating preservation in changing lifestyles. (3) Preservation in government and the market place, to promote accommodation for preservation in state and local laws and regulations.

Also included in the Interior funding bill for FY 84, which included \$21.5 million for state historic preservation programs and \$1.546 million for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, were the following, additional programs not previously reported: (1) National Endowment for the Humanities, \$140 million; (2) Institute for Museum Services, \$20.15 million; (3) National Endowment for the Arts, \$162 million; (4) U.S. portion, International Council on Monuments and Sites, \$135,000.

American Conservation Corps: As we all know, continuing maintenance and protection of preserved historic archaeological sites presents a major challenge. We are therefore pleased to note that legislation to establish an American Conservation Corps for this sort of work, not unlike the old Civilian Conservation Corps of New Deal days, was passed by the House last year (H.R. 999) and should be up for floor action in the Senate (S. 27) soon. Conservation and maintenance work will focus on both

natural parks and historic sites. All of you are urged to write your Congressman in support of this legislation.

Water Projects and Policies: The Omnibus Corps Water Resources Act (H.R. 3678/S. 1739), on the face of things a pork barrel bill, includes a section of importance to archaeology and historic preservation policy involving water projects. By way of background, central to the proposed legislation is the Water Resources Council, which sets policy regarding water and related issues and is composed of the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Conservation Service, and the Department of the Interior (with the Secretary as Chairman). In July, 1983, James Watt disbanded the Council and demoted its regulations for water resources planning to "Principles, Standards, and Procedures" because they were "too regulatory." These regulations (18 CFR 711-716) made strong statements supporting cultural resources and included consideration for historic era properties and traditional lifeways in the planning of water projects (especially Section 714). Title 12 of the Omnibus Act now proposed calls for formation of a new national board for such policies and charges that group with development of new regulations. Most important is that the bill reinstates the old regulations as interim regulations until new rules are developed. The bill has passed the various committee stages and is ready for Senate and House action.

Support of this bill is critical, both by individual professionals and archaeological organization, since such support would give the archaeological profession expert standing in case any litigation under the regulations ensues. For further information, contact Ed Ossen of the National Wildlife Federation at (202) 797-6865, and in any event, write or call your Congressman to support the bill.

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

by Bruce Rippeteau

Ann Johnson has transferred within the National Park Service from Interagency Archeological Services to the in-park program where she will be working with Adrienne Anderson. Donna Daniels is working with Steve Sigstad in the Forest Service Regional Office, and John Beardsley has a joint position with the Canon City Bureau of Land Management and the Pike-San Isabel National Forest.

Sadly we have just lost two Bureau of Land Management archeological stalwarts in Colorado: John Crouch (Grand Junction; to go into private business) and Doug Scott (Montrose; to join the National Park Service Midwest Archeological Center in Lincoln). Linda Scott will move to Lincoln after selling their home and her office. Palynological Analysts will still be available for pollen analyses in Lincoln.

Also, we must note with considerable sadness the closing of two contracting firms, both seemingly long-lived in Colorado. Cultural Resource Consultants (Floyd Patterson) and Gordon and Kranzush (Kinzie Gordon and Kris Kranzush) have recently closed their doors to pursue other interests. They are missed as firms, though we hope to continue to see them as archaeologists for a long time.

The SAA's new Newsletter is edited by Alan Downer, who has just moved to Denver to join the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as an archaeologist. Welcome, Alan!

You all remember Claudia Nisseley and Steve Koester? They are back in Boulder where Steve is finishing his degree (492-6003), and they'll be at CCPA.

DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Colorado's remarkable prehistoric heritage is explored in an innovative exhibit, "Colorado Archaeology: Riddles from the Past, Resources for the Future," at the Denver Museum of Natural History, February 24 through May 20, 1984.

The Colorado Humanities Program awarded the Denver Museum of Natural History matching funds to develop and produce the exhibit, which the museum conceived as a contribution to the 1983 Colorado Archaeological Awareness Year. The exhibit responds to the need for public information about our State's non-renewable prehistoric resources.

The exhibit reveals what is now known and what can be known in the future about Colorado's archaeological riddles from the past. The exhibit chronicles Colorado prehistory, beginning with the Dent site and ending with prehistory. Public issues and continuing conservation measures to protect our fragile archaeological resources for the future are emphasized.

Examples of archaeological achievements in Colorado are presented in twenty exhibit panels highlighted with photographs, illustrations, and maps.

Artifacts, such as projectile points, pottery from Mesa Verde, bone and horn tools, and wood and fiber objects, illustrate Colorado's archaeological legacy. One of the most unique items exhibited is a quadruped figurine made of split and bent twigs, attributed to the Desert Culture some 3,500 to 4,000 years ago. This artifact is the only such object known to have been found in Colorado.

The arrival of the first white men in the State in 1541 and reports of the explorers in the 1700's mark the beginning of Colorado's transition into history. The exhibit recounts more than a century of exploration and study of Colorado's archaeology, including the spectacular discoveries of cliff dwellings by cowboys in southwestern Colorado.

A special feature of the exhibit is an interactive video program. Through computer technology and video documentation, visitors to the exhibit will have the opportunity to take a live-action, personalized tour through the many facets of Colorado archaeology. The video program utilizes segments from months of taping by the Denver Museum of Natural History's audio/video department staff, who have captured intimate portraits of Colorado archaeologists working in the field and discussing current archaeological issues and challenges.

Exhibit project director Brian McLaren, Manager of Exhibit Production at the museum, and Joyce Herold, Curator of Anthropology, have worked with Colorado archaeological scholars from around the state to create this exhibit. Accompanying the exhibit is a handbook of Colorado archaeology and preservation, also funded by the Colorado Humanities Program, and edited by Joyce Herold in cooperation with the Office of the State Archaeologist and Colorado Archaeological Awareness Year. The handbook will be available for purchase.

The compact, portable exhibit will travel to different locations around the state after the museum's premiere showing. Additional information is available by calling 370-6357.

FUTURE MEETINGS IN DENVER

American Anthropological Association—November, 1984

Society for American Archaeology 1985

Plains Anthropological Association 1986



"Sure, the workmanship is good, but I still don't think it's authentic".

AMQUA TO MEET IN BOULDER

The 1984 biennial meeting of the American Quaternary Association (AMQUA) will be held August 13-15, 1984, in Boulder at the University of Colorado. This year's meeting theme is Seasonal Climatic Responses in the Quaternary, and the invited papers will focus on four geographic regions of contrasting climates: Equatorial Africa/India and surrounding oceans; Southwestern U.S. and Mexico; Eastern and central North America; and Alaska, British Columbia, and the Pacific Northwest. The time span under consideration is the last 25,000 years. Contributed papers are also expected to be relevant to the meeting theme.

A series of field trips will be held before and after the meeting. Those covering archaeology are (1) Paleo-Indian sites from the Colorado Piedmont to the Sand Hills, northeastern Colorado; and (2) Geology, Archaeology, and Biology of the Indian Peaks, Colorado Front Range.

Address all inquiries to Dr. William Bradley, Chairman of Local Arrangements, Department of Geology, University of Colorado, Boulder.

NATIONAL COMPUTERIZED CULTURAL RESOURCE DATA BASE

by Bill Butler

The National Park Service is mandated by Congress to develop and implement a national computerized data base for cultural resources to be used by Federal, State, and local entities.

Preliminary design meetings have been held, and basic parameters of the system have been defined. The ORACLE relational data base management system as configured for a computer with a 16 bit chip is the program of choice. Very large data base size, speed, versatility, expandability, "user friendly," and low cost are some of the positive features of the system. A pilot program utilizing presently computerized data from Georgia will be running by September 31, with implementation on a National level to begin soon thereafter.

Archaeological data are to be a major component of the data base and will minimally include bibliographical references for archeological investigations in an area. Other variables that may be included in the system are subject to the needs of State and Federal agencies and those submitted by the professional archaeological community. Therefore, this is your opportunity to influence what may become the standard for a National computerized cultural resource data base. Send all comments and suggested data elements, (such as drainage basin, time period, and artifacts) by March 30, 1984, to Bill Butler, National Park Service Rocky Mountain Regional Office, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Colorado 80225. The train is rolling, gang, and this is your opportunity to influence its direction—not its speed.

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY

by Nancy Hawkins

In the spring of 1980, questionnaires were sent to 146 Colorado archaeologists. Their names and addresses were from the "1980-1981 State Archaeologist of Colorado's Guide to Cultural Resource and Archaeological Management Personnel in Colorado."

The study was designed to determine what Colorado archaeologists think about (1) the importance of communication with the public, (2) the techniques to be used, and (3) the messages to be communicated. The study was also conducted to determine whether archaeologists are actively involved in efforts to communicate with the public.

One hundred twelve archaeologists returned the questionnaires, for a response rate of 76.71%. The respondents worked primarily for three types of organizations: 45% were affiliated with federal or state agencies, 29% with colleges or universities, and 19% with private archaeological contracting firms. Three percent were affiliated with museums and 3% with some other organization.

Ninety-nine percent of the respondents agreed that archaeology would benefit if the public knew more about its contribution to the study of human history. Ninety-four percent agreed that the public would benefit specifically through improved community education. Archaeologists have a responsibility to communicate research results to the public, according to 97% of the respondents. Perhaps one reason for this stance is that 89% also agreed that directly or indirectly, the public finances most of Colorado archaeology.

The respondents said archaeology would benefit several ways from the public's knowing more about it: 85% agreed that funding from private individuals or companies might increase, 78% agreed that legislation protecting archaeological resources would improve, 72% agreed that funding from government might increase, 69% agreed that destruction by industry might decrease, and 50% agreed that site destruction by looters would decrease.

The questionnaire also asked what might the negative effects be on archaeology if the public knew more about the discipline. Less than half the archaeologists agreed that any of the five negative outcomes suggested (increased site destruction by looters, negative reactions of taxpayers, increased onlooker interference at excavations, circulation of misinformation about archaeology through non-technical "popularization," excessive time expenditure for archaeologists) were likely to occur.

Archaeologists were asked whether there would be positive effects on archaeology if the public was told about 14 topics. Between 75% and 100% agreed that archaeology would benefit from telling the public about: (1) laws protecting archaeological resources, (2) the potential destructiveness of site looting, (3) the ways archaeological information can be applied to current world situations, (4) local or regional chronologies, (5) prehistoric subsistence techniques, (6) prehistoric environmental conditions, and (7) unusual, early, or spectacular sites. Between 50% and 74% agreed that archaeology would benefit if the public was told about (1) local or regional artifact types, (2) theories of culture change, (3) techniques of excavation, and (4) techniques of analysis.

Less than 50% of the respondents agreed that archaeology would benefit if the public was told about: (1) the way sites were discovered, (2) general locations of sites, and (3) specific locations of sites. More respondents disagreed than agreed that archaeology would benefit from telling the public about those last two alternatives.

Respondents were also asked which of these 14 topics the public wants to know about. Over 75% agreed that the public wants to know about: (1) unusual, early, or spectacular sites, (2) general locations of sites, (3) specific locations of sites, (4) local or regional artifact types, (5) local or regional chronologies, (6) the ways sites are discovered, and (7) techniques of excavation. Fifty to 75% of the respondents said the public wants to know about: (1) prehistoric subsistence techniques, (2) prehistoric environmental conditions, and (3) techniques of analysis. Less than half said the public wants to know about: (1) the ways archaeological information can be applied to current world situations, (2) theories of culture change, (3) the potential destructiveness of site looting, and (4) the laws protecting archaeological resources.

The Colorado archaeologists were asked which methods should be used in communicating with the public. Over 70% agreed that it is a good idea for each of the 11 suggested communication techniques to be used: (1) send press releases about archaeological research to newspapers and/or television news, (2) write non-technical magazine articles about archaeology, (3) write non-technical books about archaeology, (4) talk to school, social, civic, or church groups about archaeology, (5) work with amateur archaeological organizations, (6) talk to legislators about problems in archaeology, (7) be interviewed by news people about problems in archaeology, (8) give public tours of major excavations, (9) write short layman's summaries of major reports, (10) set up small museums near major excavations, and (11) help evaluate a lay person's finds.

The questionnaire asked what kinds of presentations archaeologists think the public wants. Over 85% agreed with each of the four alternatives listed: (1) presentations to school, civic, social, or church groups, (2) non-technical printed materials, (3) exhibits, and (4) informal conversations.

When asked who should do the communicating listed above between 60% and 86% agreed with the following alternatives: (1) each archaeologist, (2) regional or national professional archaeological organizations, (3) someone in the State Archaeologist's office, and (4) the government agency, when a contract is with an agency. Only 49% agreed that a trained press relations or public relations person should be used; 21% disagreed with this alternative, while 30% were neutral.

One question asked the archaeologist how many times in the past year he had participated in 11 communications activities. In one column, the respondent estimated how many times he personally had done these, and in the other column he estimated how many times he had directed someone else's participation.

When the two kinds of participation were combined together, over half had participated in four activities: (1) talks to groups, (2) evaluation of lay person's finds, (3) works with amateur societies, and (4) interviews with newspeople. Between a fourth and a half of the respondents had (1) sent press releases, (2) talked to legislators, (3) given public tours, and (4) prepared lay summaries of reports. Less than a fourth had (1) written non-technical magazine articles, (2) written non-technical books, and (3) set up small museums.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS WILL DATE ANY OLD THING

The activity responses were compared on the basis of respondents' type of employment, highest degree earned, and years since that degree was earned. Generally, the results showed that people employed by colleges and universities communicated more than those working in private archaeological firms or in government. Also, people with Ph.Ds tended to communicate more than those with MAs or BAs. The number of years since the highest degree was earned was not significantly related to amount of communication.

The respondents were asked if eight alternative reasons had prevented them from communicating more with the public. Seventy-nine percent agreed that they had insufficient time or that other obligations prevented them from doing more, and 60% said they had a lack of invitations to prepare non-technical presentations. Less than 25% agreed that any of the other six alternatives explained why they had not communicated more.

Finally, the respondents were asked if any of six conditions would be likely to influence them to communicate more frequently with the public. Eighty-two percent said an increased number of invitations to prepare non-technical presentations would influence them to communicate more. Between 50 and 75 percent agreed that (1) specific funding allocations for this activity in contracts, (2) contract stipulations requiring non-technical summaries for the public, (3) increased indication that the public is interested in this information, (4) increased peer approval for such activities, and (5) contract stipulations allowing release of findings to the public would influence them to communicate more frequently.

This survey shows that among Colorado archaeologists there is very strong and widespread support for communication with the public. The respondents said archaeology has three major reasons for communication: overall public education, fulfillment of an obligation to the public who pays for Colorado archaeology, and numerous benefits to archaeology.

Respondents indicated that communications should (1) include messages about laws protecting sites, and about the destructiveness of looting, (2) not include information about site locations or how sites are discovered, and (3) otherwise, discuss unusual, early, or spectacular sites, local or regional chronologies, local or regional artifact types, prehistoric environmental conditions, prehistoric subsistence techniques, techniques of excavation, and techniques of analysis.

Although most archaeologists were in favor of someone communicating with the public, most had a low level of involvement in these activities in the previous 12 months. The median number of times the respondents had participated in 19 of the 22 activities listed (11 personal participation and 11 directed participation) was zero. Most archaeologists gave two reasons for not communicating more: not enough time and lack of invitations. Most said an increased number of invitations would influence them to communicate more. These responses are consistent with reported participation. Unfortunately, it is unlikely that archaeologists will ever have fewer obligations or that the number of invitations from the public will dramatically increase. Therefore, perhaps Colorado archaeologists will have to consider other means to increase communication with the public.

Colorado may have to consider looking to professional archaeological organizations and the State Archaeologist's office for specialists who will work full-time in communicating with the public. This might require organizational re-evaluation to give someone time to pursue these activities or it might require additional funding. Either option is difficult to pursue, but if Colorado archaeologists want to continue to increase emphasis on public involvement, such options will have to be considered.

CHACMOOL CONFERENCE

The Archaeological Association, University of Calgary, announces the 17th Annual Chacmool Conference. The student sponsored conference, scheduled for Nov. 10-12, 1984 on the University of Calgary campus, will focus on "Man and the Mid-Holocene Climatic Optimum."

The conference structure will include a plenary session (devoted to interdisciplinary papers in methods, techniques, and theory) followed by topical sessions and, finally, an integrative session.

Tentative topical sessions include (1) changing coastlines; (2) the climatic optimum as disaster; (3) the human phenotype and environmental change; (4) responses to variations in carrying capacities; (5) subsistence patterns and environmental change; (6) rates and types of cultural change; (7) social patterns and the climatic optimum; (8) migrations, movements, and contacts; (9) cultural responses to ecotone shifts; (10) arid land adaptations; (11) circumpolar adaptations; and (12) cultural processes in regions not influenced by the optimum.

The topical sessions are designed to be global and interdisciplinary. Paper titles should be submitted by June 1, 1984 (abstracts by October). Please indicate in which of the tentative sessions you would like to deliver your paper. You may wish to suggest other topics or organize your own session. As in the past, the 17th Chacmool Conference papers are expected to be published in the Chacmool publication series.

Please address all correspondence to: Programme Committee, Chacmool Conference, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4.

BLM COLORADO STATE OFFICE RECEIVES NATIONAL AWARD

The Colorado State Office (CSO) of the Bureau of Land Management has won a national award from the American Association of State and Local History (AASLH) for its work in that field. The Association's awards program is the nation's most prestigious competition for local history achievement.

The Bureau won a Certificate of Commendation for using the expertise of professional historians in the production of five cultural resource overview histories of Colorado. The five publications were either written or supervised by Rick Athearn, CSO Historian. These publications are: "An Isolated Empire: NW Colorado" and "Land of Contrast: SE Colorado" by Rick Athearn; "Frontier in Transition: SW Colorado" by Paul O'Rourke; "Valley of Opportunity: W. Central Colorado", and "New Empire of the Rockies: NE Colorado" by Steve Mehls. Three of these reports have been published in the Colorado Bureau of Land Management Cultural Resource Series, and the reports on Northeastern and Southeastern Colorado will be available soon.



NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Colorado Bureau of Land Management announces the 1983 publication of two reports in its Cultural Resource Series. Number 14 is "An Archaeological Inventory in North Park, Jackson County, Colorado" by Joseph J. Lischka, Mark E. Miller, R. Branson Reynolds, Dennis Dahms, Kathy Joyner-McGuire, and David McGuire. Number 15 is "A Cultural Resource Inventory of Texas-Missouri-Evacuation Creeks, Colorado" by E. Kinzie Gordon, Kris J. Kranzush, Donna J. Knox, Victoria E. Keen, and Craig A. Engleman. Both report studies in the Craig District.

Dolores Archaeological Program: Field Investigations and Analysis—1978 is the first of a series which will report the findings of the Dolores Archaeological Program. The report is distributed by the Upper Colorado Regional Office, Bureau of Reclamation, P.O. Box 11568, Salt Lake City, Utah 84147.

The Archeological and Historical Data Recovery Program for 1980, 1981, and 1982 was published in 1983 by the National Park Service, Washington, D.C. The report discusses "The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974" and the "Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979". Appendices include "Expenditures by Federal Agencies for Archeological Survey Activities and Data Recovery," "Federal Agency Archeological Studies Completed," "Fact Sheet on Evaluation of Requests for Waiver of One Percentum Limitation/Data Recovery Activities," "Guidelines for the Disposition of Archeological and Historical Human Remains," and "Archeology for Federal Managers."

Steve Cassells has just published The Archaeology of Colorado, and you will want a copy! It made the Rocky Mountain News bestseller list.

Mary Helen Hendry announces the publication of her book on Indian Rock Art In Wyoming. The hard cover book contains 57 pages of text with illustrations and 182 pages of photographs. Copies may be ordered for \$19.95 plus \$1.75 handling and postage from Mary Helen Hendry, Lost Cabin Route, Lysite, Wyoming 82642.

YELLOW THUNDER CAMP UPDATE

by Steve Sigstad

Yellow Thunder Camp (YTC), Dakota American Indian Movement (AIM)'s installation in the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota, is involved in a litigation with the Forest Service. YTC is suing for a special-use permit to construct a permanent community on 800 acres within the National Forest. The Forest Service, in counter-litigation, is suing for the eviction of YTC.

In December, 1982, trial was recessed in Rapid City, on grounds that YTC felt they could not afford the expense of bringing their witnesses to court. The Government had completed it's presentation—cultural resource management in the Forest having comprised a major issue in the testimony. At that point, the court ordered the U.S. Marshall's Office to pay YTC's witness expenses. This order was appealed to the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, on the grounds that such expenses can only be paid in criminal prosecutions—the YTC trial being a civil action.

Now, a year later, the 8th Circuit has ruled in favor of YTC, upholding the original court order for the Marshalls to pay. At this point, it is not known whether or not the Marshall's will appeal the 8th Circuit ruling to the Supreme Court.

COPA-RISES AGAIN—HALLELUJAH!

by Marge Ingle

The Society for American Archaeology's Committee on Public Archaeology, under Ruthann Knudson, has reactivated its grassroots communication network for dissemination of legislative and related information. State coordinators for liaison and other activities are again being established. Direct lobbying activities will remain the bailiwick of SAA's Washington lobbyist. Watch for further developments.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

Cal Cummings and Bruce Rippeteau will be teaching a series of classes introducing Denver Museum of Natural History members to underwater archaeology on April 9, 16, 23, and 30. Classes will begin at 7:30 p.m. each evening, in the Education Department of the Museum. For more information, call: 370-6303.

49th ANNUAL MEETING SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

The next annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) will be at the Portland Hilton Hotel, Portland, Oregon. The meetings are scheduled April 11-14, 1984. The Annual Meeting Chairman is Leslie Davis: Department of Sociology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT. 59715.

ANTIQUITIES PROSECUTION

In January 1982, after gathering intelligence information on the destruction of Indian archaeological sites and the trafficking of prehistoric relics from those sites located on National Forest Lands in the State of Arizona, the USDA Forest Service, Region 3, in conjunction with the U. S. Attorney's Office, in Phoenix, began a series of investigations. The goal of the operation was to stop the destruction of archaeological resources located on National Forest Service lands and the subsequent trafficking of the artifacts removed from these ruins.

The USDA Forest Service Chief's Office in Washington funded the operations with an initial grant of \$50,000 in fiscal year 1982. In fiscal year 1983, the Washington Office allocated an additional \$40,000 to conclude the operation. As a consequence of this investigation, Special Agents of the Forest Service have recovered over \$44,500 worth of artifacts illegally removed from public lands. Total damages caused to the archaeological sites amounted to well over \$100,000. As a direct result of the operation, seven persons were apprehended and convicted under ARPA statues during the operation. Sentences ranged from a "two years sentence suspended; 5 years supervised probation; \$1,000 fine and, restitution of \$3,297 to the National Forest" to "six months imprisonment with 12 months supervised probation at the conclusion of the imprisonment period" to "suspended sentence and on probation for 2 years."

Five other people were convicted in Arizona State Court for violation of State laws. Information for these convictions was obtained through a cooperative effort between Forest Service investigators and State law enforcement officers. During the course of investigations, information and evidence of other Federal State crimes were discovered. This information was released to the appropriate agencies for their prosecution. Additional leads developed during the course of the operation are being pursued.