



# COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHÆOLOGISTS

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## NEWSLETTER

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Vol. 7, No. 2

June 1985

### NOTICES

Archaeologists, physical anthropologists, and agencies may desire to review draft procedures for dealing with prehistoric human remains inadvertently discovered on state lands in Colorado. The procedures have been prepared by the Office of the State Archaeologist and the Colorado Native American Heritage Council. Contact Leslie E. Wildesen, State Archaeologist, Colorado Historical Society, 1300 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203.

The CCPA annual meeting was held on March 8 and 9, 1985, at the Hotel Colorado, in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. The meeting was well-attended, and members had the opportunity to catch-up on current research and business concerns, as well as to "shoot the breeze" with colleagues. Thanks to Kevin Black, among others, for organizing the successful meeting. Minutes of the business meeting will be published in an upcoming Newsletter.

At the March 9 CCPA annual meeting, the Executive Committee considered establishing awards for outstanding archaeological work in Colorado. Members who are interested in serving on a committee for the purpose (or who may have served on a similar committee before) should contact Susan Collins, c/o Nickens and Associates, P.O. Box 727, Montrose, Colorado, 81402, telephone 249-3411.

### ON THE LEGAL SCENE

According to the Spring issue of Preservation Advocate, the Reagan administration's budget for 1986 proposes that no federal money be allocated to the Historic Preservation Fund. This means that no federal money will be available to either the National Trust or for matching grants for state preservation programs. According to the president of the National Trust, loss of federal funding would dramatically decrease the effectiveness of the

National Trust and state preservation programs. Advocates for continued funding are urging that \$4.5 million be budgeted for the National Trust and that \$22.5 million be budgeted for state preservation offices for fiscal year 1986. People are urged to contact their representatives and senators at once.

In 1981, Congress enacted the Economic Recovery Tax Act, which provided for a 25 percent tax credit to private developers for the rehabilitation of historic buildings. The historic preservation tax credits have been a very effective preservation tool; indeed, some 10,700 rehabilitation projects have been certified since 1976, representing the investment of over \$ 7 billion by the private sector into historic buildings. According to a special issue of the Colorado Heritage News (May 1985), the historic preservation tax credits are being considered for elimination, in efforts to decrease federal expenditures. Elimination of these tax credits would have a profound impact on Colorado's heritage, as far fewer rehabilitation projects would likely be initiated. Concerned individuals and groups are urged to write their representatives and senators.

In an effort to end a four year dispute between preservation advocates and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Justice Department, the heads of four House and Senate committees and subcommittees have said that they will propose new legislation to establish the authority of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. According to the Preservation News (May 1985), OMB and the Justice Department have charged that the Advisory Council has over-reached the authority established in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which in Section 106 permits the Council to comment on federal actions affecting cultural resources. They claim that the Advisory Council cannot require agencies to weigh the effects of planned developments on sites, or to involve the state preservation offices in decisions. The new legislation would confirm the Advisory Council's authority and delineate the role of state preservation officers and other "preservation interests".

# THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Steve Sigstad

I shall begin by commenting on the amount of time this office has already taken. It is overwhelming. My professional and personal respect for Steve Cassells and his predecessors, has certainly taken on a new dimension. I never realized that we were involved in so many things.

In reporting to you on my activities as President of CCPA there really appears to be no logical starting point. I guess the first item, at least in chronological order, is the matter of the 1985 Crabtree Award of the Society for American Archaeology. In case you're not familiar with this award, it is something new this year. It is designed to provide formal recognition, by the SAA, of the contributions of outstanding avocational and amateur archaeologists. I have, at the pleasure of the Executive Committee, authorized Treasurer Kris Kranzush to forward a contribution of \$50 to SAA from CCPA in support of the award. Furthermore, I have forwarded a biographical sketch on Ivol Hagar to Ruthann Knudson and recommended that he be considered a candidate for the Crabtree Award. I still plan to recommend at least one other candidate for the Crabtree Award.

On a more sober note, we have launched our investigation into the apparently dire situation at the University of Denver. On that note, as you will recall, during our last meeting, in Glenwood Springs, it came to our general attention that the Department of Anthropology at the University of Denver may be abolished and that rather soon. In any case, I appointed a three (3) person committee to look into the matter, in our behalf. That committee comprised Dave Breternitz, John Gooding and Betty LeFree. The committee met and put together a draft of a letter for me to sign, inquiring as to the fate and future of the anthropological collections which are currently being curated at the University of Denver. The subject letter was addressed to the Chancellor of the University with copies to the Vice Chancellor, the Dean and the Chair of the Department. Sarah Nelson also requested and was sent a copy of that letter. To date I have received no response to this inquiry.

As President I serve on an advisory committee to the Army on the Pinyon Canyon project. I attended one meeting of this group in Pueblo, at which we were briefed on the progress of the project and the timetable for completion of the survey and mitigation. It was my perception at that meeting that things have generally settled down with Pinyon Canyon and are going more smoothly.

Minutes of the Executive Board Meeting  
CCPA Annual Meeting, March 9, 1985  
By Sally J. Cole, Secretary

Present at the meeting were the following incoming and outgoing executive board members: Steve Sigstad, President; Susan Collins, President-Elect; Sally J. Cole, Secretary; Alan Reed, Newsletter Editor; Steve Cassells, outgoing President, and Marilyn Martorano, outgoing Secretary, as well as Advisors Chris Zier, Jeff Eighmy, Linda Scott, Marcia Tate, Paul Nickens, and Kevin Black. Mark Guthrie, Treasurer, was absent.

The meeting was called to order and the previous minutes approved.

## Old Business

There was a confirmation that \$72-73.00 was to be paid by CCPA to the Sierra Club for representation of the CCPA position on strip mining in The Chimney Rock Archaeological Preserve at U.S. Forest Service hearings in Washington, D.C.

## New Business

In a continuation of the Old Business discussion, President Sigstad appointed Steve Cassells to be the CCPA Executive Committee Representative in the Chimney Rock controversy.

There was a general discussion of the "Crabtree Award" to be given in honor of an outstanding avocational archaeologist at the 50th Anniversary SAA Meeting in Denver in May, 1985. The Executive Board voted to donate \$50.00 to SAA for the "Crabtree Award" and to prepare nominations and biographic sketches for two potential recipients of the award.

There was general discussion and acceptance of the possibility that an award similar to the "Crabtree" could be made on a statewide basis. It was proposed that a committee be established to set up two annual awards from CCPA, one for an avocational and one for a professional. Steve Sigstad appointed Susan Collins to head that committee.

There was a general discussion and agreement that CCPA would plan to participate in the next annual meeting of WOPA to be held in Wyoming, and that CCPA would examine the possibility of holding joint meetings with other professional archaeological organizations in neighboring states such as New Mexico and Utah.

The formation of a committee to look into the possible fate of the University of Denver archaeological collection was approved by the Board.

Meeting adjourned.

## DUFFY



## INTRODUCING...

## REPORT OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST

If you have not yet had the pleasure of meeting our new State Archaeologist, here is a bit about her...

by Leslie Wildesen

Leslie E. Wildesen, State Archaeologist of Colorado, received her Ph.D. in Anthropology from Washington State University in 1973. After a year as Chief Archaeologist at the Archaeological Research Unit of the University of California (Riverside), she returned to the Pacific Northwest to serve as Regional Archaeologist for the U.S. Forest Service, a position she held until 1980.

I am pleased to provide this update on activities in the Office of the State Archaeologist for Colorado (OSAC). Since taking the position of State Archaeologist in October 1984, I have benefited greatly from the advice and assistance--as well as the friendly welcomes--from members of the Colorado archaeological community. Thank you.

From 1980 until she came to Colorado in the fall of 1984, she managed Wildesen Associates, a cultural resources planning firm in Portland, Oregon. During that time, Dr. Wildesen was awarded a Congressional Fellowship by the American Anthropological Association and served as a staff member in the U.S. House of Representatives for 10 months.

Since last fall, we have completed tasks in three major areas, made substantial progress on three others, and begun discussions to develop needed data and policies in two other areas.

Dr. Wildesen has been an officer of the Society for American Archaeology, the Association of Oregon Archaeologists, the Historic Preservation League of Oregon, and the Society for California Archaeology. She has published articles in *American Antiquity*, *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes*, and *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, and has contributed to books and meetings on topics ranging from quaternary sedimentation in bogs to the history of ethical problems in the archaeology profession.

First, we have accomplished a revision of the forms and accompanying guidelines for issuing permits for archaeological work on state lands in Colorado. New and renewal permit applicants now are provided information in this revised format. Second, we have hired a new Information Management Specialist, Martha Sullenberger, to improve our programming and retrieval capacity using SHARDS. We hope Ms. Sullenberger will enable us to be more responsive to data needs throughout Colorado. Third, we have revised the cooperative agreement defining the PAAC program to more accurately reflect the current and future direction of the program (under the leadership of Leni Clubb, newly-designated chair of the PAAC Certification Board). Policy areas in which activities are in progress include (1) formalizing the process developed during 1982-84 for handling in-advertently-exhumed human skeletal remains from private and state lands, in consultation with the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs; (2) developing draft standards for repositories of archaeological materials in Colorado, in consultation with Anne Wainstein, Curator of Material Culture at the Colorado State Museum; and (3) developing a formal agreement with the Colorado Archaeological Society that defines the role and use of donated time sheets ("blue sheets") in the context of the federally-funded Statewide Preservation Program, in consultation with Ray Lyons and Bill Tate of CAS.

Her major professional interests are in Quaternary paleoenvironments and archaeological sediments, and in resolving conflicts in archaeological (and other cultural) resource management issues.

In terms of policy areas, we have begun to identify areas in need of future regulatory clarification, such as permitting, and have solicited examples of other states' regs from the National Association of State Archaeologists. We now have received information from nearly all of the other states regarding their regulatory frameworks for issuing archaeological permits. By next quarter, we should have a draft of some regs for Colorado ready for your review and comment.

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### EDITOR'S NOTES

If you have recently moved... please contact the Treasurer, Mark Guthrie, who is responsible for maintaining the official roster. The roster provides the Newsletter address labels.

Please contribute to the CCPA Newsletter. The Newsletter is intended to facilitate communication between professional Colorado archaeologists, so please do not hesitate to send stories, opinions, ideas, and photographs that may be of interest to the membership. Your participation will be most welcome!

In addition, we plan to develop a manual and guide for archaeology in Colorado similar to the recently published Manual for Historic Survey and the Colorado Architectural Guide.

### CCPA NEWSLETTER

Published quarterly by the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists. Editor: Alan D. Reed (Nickens and Associates, P.O. Box 727, Montrose, CO 81401).

Finally, we have encouraged archaeologists to apply for some of the grant money available through the Local Assistance grant program of the Colorado Historical Society. The Society has awarded small grants for several worthwhile archaeological projects in the past six months. These include photogrammetry at the Sand Canyon site in southwestern Colorado; some test excavations in a large stratified site near Fort Morgan; and an APPDAR project. We look forward to receiving the reports resulting from this program.

Issue	Due Date for News
September 1985	August 10, 1985
December 1985	November 10, 1985
March 1986	February 10, 1986

## THAT'S SHOWBIZ...

On December 27, 1984, ABC News televised a segment of "20/20" that pertained to cultural resource management. The transcript is reproduced below.

**DOWNES:** Now, digging for the past — is it always worth the price? If you had the power, where would you cut government spending? That's going to be a hot topic throughout 1985, and each of us has an idea or two. But one of the reasons Washington is swimming in red ink is because of some well-intended programs that simply don't work. Well, over the past year Tom Jarriel has been looking into an area of federal spending that does not receive much publicity, but which some people feel is a classic example of how our tax money is wasted.

**TOM JARRIEL [voice-over]:** There are literally hundreds of sites across the country — Interstate 195 in New Jersey, a big cloverleaf which covers a 300-year-old historic settlement, excavation costs: over \$1 million; the future commuter train connection to the subway at the corner of Eighth and Vine Streets in Philadelphia, once the site of pre-Civil War black cemetery, excavation costs: \$511,000. [on camera] Every time federal money is spent for public or private construction, or federal land is leased, or a permit even issued, federally-mandated money gets spent on archeology. It might be private money, state money, or U.S.

tax dollars — a total of as much as \$200 million each year. It's all required by a group of disjointed laws drafted with the very best of intentions to protect our cultural heritage: the record of prehistoric civilizations in North America, and the artifacts of our own civilization. But because of these laws, millions are being frittered away, mostly on small projects no one really cares much about.

Under one of the laws, 1% of the cost of any federal project can be spent to study the site that's about to be disturbed. This 10-year-old law created business for dozens of new archeology firms so commercial they advertise here in the Yellow Pages. [voice-over] Because these people are digging up artifacts on government contracts, they're sometimes called "contract archeologists"; because they try to salvage information before the oncoming bulldozers, they are also known as "salvage archeologists."

[on camera] It's a classic case of good intentions that seem to have gone awry. We're paying millions of dollars to do a crazy quilt of research around the country on miscellaneous projects, not because of their cultural importance, but because that's where somebody is going to build next. Under existing law, an irrigation project, say, like this one, and that nearby highway could each commission separate archeological studies, paid for by tax dollars. But no federal agency is responsible for coordinating the overall information they generate. Imagine how many times we're paying for the same basic information.

For years the Department of Interior has been trying to work up a system to prevent this waste and duplication, but its program is still just in the formative stage. In the meantime, the taxpayers keep paying the bills. [voice-over] Now here has the problem of wasted money and undirected research been more thoroughly documented than here on the New Melones Dam on the Stanislaus River in California. The quality and the cost of the archeology done on the land that's now under the lake was the subject of a federal interagency investigation and two General Accounting Office reports. After \$2.8 million, the salvage archeologists had collected boxes of material — everything from prehistoric stone tools to 20th century plows and washbasins — but no framework to explain it all. Another \$1.3 million and a new contractor, and now there may be signs of a display at a future visitors' center. In total, U.S. tax dollars here have paid for 18 studies over a 16-year period adding up to \$4.7 million. The General Accounting Office has sent three volumes of the latest archeological reports to experts for evaluation, and they disagreed on whether the study satisfactorily answers important archeological and cultural resource questions at New Melones — this, after \$4.7 million worth of studies.

[on camera] If salvage archeology costs a lot of money, but the research was first-rate, it might be easier to accept. But academic studies of contract archeology have concluded that much of the work was substandard.

**LARRY LAHRENS, independent archeologist:** Existence is justified by the fact that you're salvaging or retrieving information that would otherwise be destroyed.

**JARRIEL [voice-over]:** Larry Lahrens is a Montana-based independent archeologist. His biggest year was 1980, when he says he grossed \$300,000. Now, he says, he has lots of competition.

**Mr. LAHRENS:** In 1976 there were five people working in Wyoming and two of us were independents, the other three were universities. Now there's about 50 people working there with antiquities permits, and they are most all independents. Part of the problem that I've seen with the contract archeology system is that it's put a lot of people in the field of archeology that normally would have dropped out or weren't really interested in it.

**JARRIEL [voice-over]:** Glen Rice, the head of the contract archeology department at Arizona State University, concedes that contract archeologists don't get to choose the questions or the sites they study.

**GLEN RICE, Arizona State University:** But, if you're a good researcher, you'll take funds from the sources that you can get them, and you will develop an interest in the questions that are before you.

**JARRIEL [voice-over]:** In a desolate part of southeastern Colorado, contract archeologists are doing just that, developing interest in an area that probably would not have been closely studied without the federally mandated tax money for archeology. Here the U.S. Army is preparing a 300-square-mile site to be used as a tank training area next year. Partly because this area was so sparsely settled, some extraordinarily rare sites have been preserved. What

was this spot? Why was it so decorated? What do these figures mean? Steve Chomko, a National Park Service archeologist, says those are questions to which we'll never have complete answers.

**STEVE CHOMKO, National Park Service:** It's like looking at the letters d-o-g and knowing that that refers to a dog. If you know how to read the symbols, you know what they mean, and that's exactly what you're dealing with here. If you're trained and versed in reading these symbols, you know what — at least part of the intent.

**JARRIEL [voice-over]:** Even more recent sites require interpretation before they look like more than just a jumble of rocks and weeds. Would you recognize this as a major find? Once it was a stagecoach station with several buildings and a large corral for the horses.

**MAN:** The corral is built of upright pines or juniper posts, closely spaced together, and it probably wasn't much over six feet tall at the most.

**Mr. CHOMKO:** Much of what took place at a stage stop is undocumented. You see the John Wayne movies, and he rides up in his coach, and Bing Crosby gets out crooning a tune. That is not what took place in an area like this.

**JARRIEL [voice-over]:** To find out what did happen here and elsewhere in the Fort Carson expansion site, a kind of academic SWAT team moved in under a contract administered by the University of Denver — a team of anthropologists, archeologists, historians. Two summers' work cost \$1.7 million, mostly salaries for the dozens of field workers, who spent their days looking for evidence of human occupation — measuring —

**FIELD WORKER:** A hundred and seventy degrees and 13 meters.

**JARRIEL [voice-over]:** And mapping —

**WORKER:** Three hundred and ten centimeters north-south.

**JARRIEL [voice-over]:** And recording it. It's probably one of the dozens of shepherds' campsites found all over these former grazing lands. It takes huge amount of time and money to map these sites, or to catalog the thousands of arrowheads found here, too. So far it's cost the taxpayers a total of \$1.7 million for the rock art and the stage station, but mostly for the camps and the thousands of arrowheads. Is the money well spent? The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation guides contractors and federal agencies on archeology and preservation plans. Tom King, a trained archeologist, is head of the council.

[interviewing] We're spending roughly \$100 to \$200 million a year. Are we getting our money's worth?

**THOMAS KING, archeologist:** Absolutely not. I don't think there's any question that we are not getting as much bang for the buck as ought to be gotten.

**JARRIEL:** The problem is not just the lack of coordination between the various agencies, or millions being spent on research of interest to only a few scholars; despite all of the various protection laws, a site still does not have to be saved once it has been discovered.

**Mr. KING:** The law under which we work, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, requires that agencies take into account what they're going to destroy, what they may destroy, that they give it a good thought, they think about how they might reduce the damage. And we're supposed to work with them to help them reduce the damage. But that doesn't mean that they must reduce the damage in the final analysis.

**JARRIEL:** It sounds hard to believe: nothing requires that a site be preserved even after millions have been spent to find it. In practice, it's sometimes possible to avoid a small site by making small changes in construction plans, but the question has always been would a major site be protected by today's laws, or would that site be studied, then destroyed?

[voice-over] Modern-day Phoenix, Arizona, provides the site of perhaps the biggest battle over the limits of salvage archeology. It's where through the high technology of air conditioning and irrigation one of America's most thriving communities has sprung from the floor of the hot, arid desert. [on camera] Remarkable? Yes, but consider that at the time of the fall of the Roman Empire, 475 A.D., a civilization also thrived here, but then vanished. Interstate 10: its route through Phoenix takes it over two prehistoric sites rich with artifacts, left not by a nomadic Indian tribe, but an early civilization the Indians called Hohokam, meaning "those who came before." They left no written record of their thousand years in this valley, only their artifacts and abandoned villages.

**FRED PLOG, archeology professor:** Our civilization has been living in this valley for less than 100 years; the Hohokam were here for 1,000 years in numbers of at least 100,000, maybe 100,000 to a million people. They survived for that long, and yet they're gone. If we don't care about knowing why a people that were as successful as that ultimately did not make it in this environment, then we're asking not to know about our own future.

**JARRIEL:** With a highly developed network of irrigation canals, the Hohokam successfully farmed the desert.

**Mr. RICE:** Partly because of this ability to produce vast quantities of food, the Hohokam began to trade even from very early on, they were trading for shell from the Gulf of California, and they appeared to have been exchanging grains for the shell.

**JARRIEL [voice-over]:** The Hohokam sites weren't a secret; early maps clearly identify where the ruins and artifacts were found, but the Highway Department argued that Phoenix had built up over the area, and nothing important could possibly remain.

**Mr. PLOG:** I think what's mind-boggling about this kind of situation is that if you look at it, it looks like a vacant lot, it looks like there would be nothing there.

**JARRIEL:** You can actually just right here on the surface of the earth, though, find artifacts.

**Mr. PLOG:** Right. There are literally thousands of artifacts just in the immediate area behind us.

**JARRIEL:** What can you find right here on the surface? What would this be?

**Mr. PLOG:** It's a piece of chipped stone that would have been used probably for scraping or shaving a piece of wood or some kind of plant product — on that surface, yes.

**JARRIEL:** Everyone agreed that by law, the Highway Department was required to pay millions for archeological studies of at least part of the area, putting them technically in compliance with the law. But it raised a basic conflict found so often in salvage archeology: the conflict between the transportation needs of a modern society versus preserving significant examples of our cultural heritage.

**GORDON WEINER, highway opponent:** If this roadway was moved, in this case three blocks to the west, the entire site could have been avoided. But rather than doing that, the bureaucrats have a mindset on salvage, and salvage provides them with their out. They can build their road, and to heck with the site.

**JARRIEL [voice-over]:** The pre-highway people battled the preservationists for years. There were depositions and lawsuits, and a trial at which the archeologists compared the Hohokam sites to the Taj Mahal. The Highway Department made a few changes in its design. Meanwhile, two Arizona universities got contracts for over \$2 million from the Highway Department to study two small sections of a site that was more than three miles long. Considering the importance of the site, the universities were thrilled with the contract. In August 1983 the courts decided. Despite those millions spent to study the area, despite the fact that this was a world-class site of an ancient civilization that thrived when London and Paris were just a collection of huts, despite all that, Interstate 10 could be built. Concrete and steel pylons for the cloverleaf intersection could go right where the archeologists had done their work. The National Historic Preservation Act could not preserve this site.

**Mr. PLOG:** When I look at this situation and see that the existing legislation was inadequate to protect this site, my conclusion is that there's not a site in the country that would be protected if a powerful agency wished to construct a project of one kind or another there.

**WALTERS:** What a crazy situation. I mean, something that is conceived with the highest and best of intentions has now gone totally astray. What can be done about it?

**JARRIEL:** Well, not much, Barbara. I'm afraid. Congress has been struggling with this for about 10 years, and they just keep spawning more and more legislation. It's now like a constellation of laws, and they're not making much progress. It also is extremely costly as it now stands, and the money is haphazardly spent, so that it really is not a very well-coordinated effort.

**WALTERS:** In short, it's a mess.

**JARRIEL:** It's a mess, and we just keep getting in deeper and deeper — in the hole, so to speak.

**WALTERS:** Digging a bigger hole.

**JARRIEL:** Right.

**WALTERS:** Thank you, Tom.

**DOWNES:** We will be right back.

## FROM A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE

The following item, taken from the Guangming Daily, offers an interesting perspective of our professional colleagues in the Peoples' Republic of China.

At the fifth annual meeting of the Chinese Society of Archaeology, held recently in Beijing, Xia Nai, the deputy head of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, summed up by calling on archaeologists to dedicate themselves to the profession and raise academic standards.

Xia stressed the importance of seeking truth from the facts using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

He felt that many archaeologists had not yet mastered Marxist-Leninist theory, though he commended the profession for having stuck to the principle of seeking truth from the facts.

He quoted a Japanese scholar's comments on Chinese archaeology, who found that "facts are respected in field archaeological investigations and at excavation sites. Although no one can say that misinterpretations never occur, they must be extremely rare."

He called for conscientious efforts in heightening the academic level of archaeological research, but categorically repudiated the suggestion that archaeologists engage in the antiquities business to improve economic results and to increase bonuses. "It is a strict discipline," he said, "that archaeologists, particularly those who work in the field, do not enter into business of this kind. It is our job to maintain academic standards and not to make money."

Personal economic interests have no part in the archaeological profession, continued Xia.

The veteran archaeologist reminded his colleagues of the profession's fine tradition in "braving hardship," although he hoped that living and working conditions of field research teams would also be improved.

He recalled the hardship he himself had experienced in April and May of 1945 while conducting an investigation along the Taohe River in Gansu Province. All alone, he climbed mountain after mountain on foot sometimes with only boiled potatoes to live on.

He asked field workers to be patient over improvements in living standards because although the country's economic situation is improving China is

still poor. He believes that as the national economy grows, their working and living conditions will gradually improve too.

Xia concluded by encouraging his fellow-archaeologists to uphold high standards of excellence through dedication, and also, to enjoy themselves in their work.

"Some people say that our tradition of braving hardship is an old kind of thought. But as we are archaeologists, it is quite natural that we keep some 'archaic thoughts' in mind," he said.

Archaeologists estimate  
the brontosaurus's  
brain weighed about  
one pound.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

12TH ANNUAL SOUTH GAP CONFERENCE, Sand Canyon, Montezuma County, Colorado, July 13, 1985. Tours of late Mesa Verde sites. Saturday, July 13: Sand Canyon, Goodman Point, Mud Springs, and Yellowjacket. Sunday, July 14: Mockingbird Mesa. Camping will be at Sand Canyon, Friday and Saturday nights. Contact Bruce Bradley at Crow Canyon School (home: 565-7618; work: 565-8975) or David Breternitz (home: 677-2787; work: 882-4500) for more information.

58TH ANNUAL PECOS CONFERENCE, Salinas Nat'l Monument, August 15-18, 1985. Field reports will be given on Friday and Saturday, and a symposium on "Salinas Archaeology" will be held on Saturday afternoon. Self-guided tours are planned for Sunday. Friday night, there will be a dinner and party at Gran Quivira. Camping will be 9 miles north and west of Gran Quivira, on private land; please bring water. Registration is \$10.00; dinner is \$7.50. Pecos Conference  
Salinas National Monument  
P.O. Box 496  
Mountainair, NM 87036

UTAH PROFESSIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL SUMMER MEETINGS, Anasazi State Park, Boulder, Utah, July 18-19, 1985.

COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 50TH ANNIVERSARY STATE CONVENTION, Montrose, CO, October 5, 1985.