



COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

NEWSLETTER

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FEBRUARY 1989

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

As my term in this office draws to a close, I would like to thank those whose efforts helped CCPA achieve its stated goals. I appreciate the sound advice offered by the members of the Executive Committee and acknowledge the time and expense expended in traveling to Executive Committee meetings. I am especially grateful to Marcia Tate, Immediate Past President. Two board positions were filled mid-term in special elections; I congratulate President-Elect Jim Grady and extend sincere thanks to all candidates for their offer to serve the organization.

The Newsletter remains a valuable organization asset, thanks to the efforts of Linda Scott Cummings. She and Carol Legard Gleichman have been working on the publication of the Ute Symposium papers, which should be ready for distribution at the upcoming Annual Meeting. I think the publication will be a valuable contribution to Colorado archaeology, and wish to thank Linda, Carol, and of course Paul Nickens and the various authors for their work.

Susan Collins, with some help from Margaret Van Ness and Debra Angulski, are working hard on preparations for the upcoming Annual Meeting. I look forward to seeing you all there!

Alan D. Reed

1989 DUES ARE NOW DUE

You will find a space on the Spring Meeting registration form to pay your 1989 dues. Whether or not you plan to attend the meetings, please pay your 1989 dues now. Dues for Voting Members are \$10.00 and dues for Associate Members are \$7.50. With your paid 1989 membership, you will receive, free, a copy of the Ute Symposium. As our first Occasional Paper, it will be available for you to pick up at the Spring Meetings at the Grant-Humphreys Mansion, March 24-25.

CCPA SPRING MEETING

CCPA will hold its spring meeting March 24-25 (Friday and Saturday) at the Grant-Humphreys Mansion in Denver. The address is: 770 Pennsylvania Street. The Colorado Historical Society is making the building, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, available to us. This 42-room mansion was completed in 1902 at a cost of \$35,000. It was built in the Beaux-Arts style, borrowing elements from Renaissance Europe and the ancient world. The mansion was built by James Benton Grant, who served as Colorado's governor from 1883-1885. After Grant's death in 1911, his widow sold the mansion to Albert Humphreys and his wife.

We will be holding both the meetings and an informal "banquet" at the mansion this year. Parking is limited, so plan to arrive in plenty of time to find a spot. We have also allowed 2 hours for lunch.

We also have an invited speaker for the meetings. Frank McManamon, Chief of the Interagency Archeological Assistance Division in Washington DC, will speak on the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation on Friday at 2:00 pm.

Meeting Schedule:

Friday:	
Registration	8:30 am
Business Meeting	9:30-11:30 am
Executive Committee Meeting	12:00
General Papers	1:30 pm - 5:00
Frank McManamon	2:00 pm
Dinner	5:30 - 7:30 pm
Native Cultural Services Workshop	7:30 - 9:00 pm

Saturday: Historical Archaeological Workshop
9am - 11:30 am; 1:30 - 4:30 pm

Registration includes coffee and donuts

The Ute Symposium publication will be available free to the membership (1989 paid members) and will be available for pick-up at the 1989 CCPA spring meeting. Publications may be mailed approximately quarterly to members not attending meeting.

Banquet

The CCPA annual meeting dinner will be at 5:30 on Friday, March 24, at the mansion where the meetings are being held. Miss Yvonne, chef extraordinaire and field cook supreme, will prepare chicken and beef flautas with all the fixings, including corn, beans, and rice. This will be an informal meal with lots of time for standing around and talking with your mouth full. The cost of \$7.50 includes the dinner and a couple of beverages (beer, wine, or soft drinks). This dinner is open to all, both members and non-members, but we sure wish you would pre-register. This will help Yvonne plan the meal. There will be only a limited number of dinners available for folks who are not pre-registered.

During the dinner, those of you who have taken slides of your peers over the years can show them to the cheers, jeers, and sneers of the crowd. We are inviting everyone to bring five to seven slides of folks in archaeology, with significant, meaningful, and educational slides strongly discouraged. We will put all the slides together in a carousel and show them during the evening. The photographer can provide a short commentary as the slides flash by, or in some cases, may feel the need to remain anonymous. Be sure to put your name on the slides!

Meg Van Ness

Native Cultural Services will hold a workshop during the CCPA meeting to obtain information to be used in developing the state preservation plan for Colorado. The workshop will address 1) influences on archaeological resources, 2) identifying decision-making processes and agents who affect archaeological resources, and 3) developing goals and priorities to address specific threats and protection strategies. The workshop will be held at the Grant-Humphreys Mansion March 24, from 7:30 to 9:00 pm obtaining input from a wide range of interested people, if desired, as it will affect the state planning process for the next several years. Please contact Judy Halasi with questions: 447-9507.

Native Cultural Services is also preparing NRHP multiple property documentation for Plains PaleoIndian sites in Colorado, and rewriting and updating the context narrative for the Plains PaleoIndian context. Anyone with knowledge to share, re: Plains PaleoIndian sites and/or collections containing PaleoIndian artifacts, including knowledge of amateur collectors with Paleo points, is encouraged to contact Pete Gleichman at 444-5574.

Carol Gleichman

NOTES

I must apologize for promising to publish the results of the election in the Newsletter. Results are announced at the Spring Meeting, so please attend. Election results will be announced in the Business Meeting Friday morning.

Copies of the most recent By-Laws will be available at the Spring Meeting for those who need them. Please pick up a copy at the registration desk.

The subject of reburial of human remains has been discussed, hashed, and rehashed. It is, however, a very important issue at present in archaeology. Federal policies are being formed and/or amended, and state laws written. One article published in this issue of the Newsletter (An Open Letter to CCPA) suggests that we grab this issue by the horns before we are gored. Most of us are comfortable in our niches, and do not seek additional commitments and/or causes. It is time, however, to seek a legal solution to the reburial issue in Colorado. I feel that it would be far better for members of CCPA, and for CCPA itself, to become involved in the process of writing legislation that will affect the treatment of human remains in Colorado. The alternative is to accept whatever law is written by other interest groups. A Colorado law that recognizes both the need for scientific study and the need to comply with cultural and religious practices of any group would be a benefit to all. It is difficult, however, to reach an acceptable compromise between the desire to study remains, and keep them available for future study and improvements in technique, and the desire to rebury all remains immediately, or never remove them from the ground when tempers flare over the conflict between science and religion. We face a highly charged emotional issue that will require our consideration and involvement. I believe that we should work for a law that considers unmarked human remains, both European and Native American, within the same framework. Let's work together within the framework of CCPA to assist our legislators to write a law that will provide an appropriate opportunity for scientific study and the opportunity to consider reburial in cooperation with identified related groups, or other treatments of human remains.

Task Force on Vandalism:

A Task Force on Vandalism has been established by the Colorado Historical Society to study vandalism in Colorado. Very few documents exist to indicate that sites have been or are being vandalized. If you have no case report, you have no crime. Archaeologists who note vandalism while recording a site should document that activity on the site form. Be specific with the documentation, and indicate whether the vandalism was recent or not. Also, be specific concerning vandalism in larger areas. There is a difference between "each site was vandalized over 10% of its area" and "10% of the sites were 100% vandalized". Documentation should not be limited to recent vandalism, but should also include past vandalism.

From Discussions with Susan Collins
and Polly Hammer

CCPA NEWSLETTER

Published Quarterly by the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists. Editor: Linda Scott Cummings, PaleoResearch Laboratories, 1990 S. Garrison St., Suite 5, Lakewood, CO 80227.

REBURIAL

An Open Letter to CCPA (Feb. 8, 1989)

We have had an interesting situation develop here in Nebraska recently. I believe that CCPA should be aware of the situation and utilize this information to be prepared for something similar in Colorado. Over the last year the Native American Rights Fund (based in Boulder) and acting for the Pawnee Tribe of Oklahoma has been trying to have Pawnee human remains and associated burial goods repatriated for reburial. There is no law or guidance in Nebraska on this issue, and there is some question as to who really holds title to the remains. Obviously this is a complicated issue deriving from the fact these remains were collected during the 1930s.

However, the question is not now the reburial of those remains, but a serious attack on the professional archeologists in Nebraska and on the Nebraska State Historical Society by NARF. NARF is very well funded and the people running it are well educated and very intelligent lawyers. NARF has contributed heavily to a lobby fund (\$12,500, according to official records of the state legislature, paid to two professional lobbyists; any payments made to two attorneys, also registered as lobbyists, were not disclosed) to get a bill passed (which NARF wrote) in the Nebraska Legislature this session. This bill is a reburial bill. It requires the reburial of all human remains and associated burial goods held by Nebraska institutions or that may be found in the future. NARF will tell you it does not effect unidentified or unclaimed remains. That is what they have told our Legislature, but a careful reading of the bill indicates there are several feedback loops that we interpret to mean reburial is required. Non-Indian remains cannot be studied and Indian remains can only be studied for a year before reburial. Obviously there are problems with the bill.

NARF brought in some very respected anthropologists to testify on their behalf - Rick Sprague of Idaho and CU's Deward Walker. They were eloquent spokesmen for the cause. We had SOPA, NAPA, NPS, and individuals testifying in opposition, but NARF's well planned efforts were much more sophisticated and better executed than ours. They steamrolled us very effectively. By the way none of us in opposition to the bill opposed reburial. We had many other problems with it.

We are doing our best professionally and individually to combat the half-truths and misrepresentation of facts fed to the Senators by NARF. But we were naive enough, in the beginning of this issue, to believe objective science and logic would prevail over emotional rhetoric. It has not. NARF is a well oiled lobbying machine. They are not stopping at Nebraska. Our state was just a good place to start because the Attorney General is sympathetic to them and a contributor to their cause. Rumor has it that Illinois is the next target. Then other states without reburial legislation are to follow. It appears NARF intends to get the harshest reburial legislation possible in a state. Then use it as justification to introduce similar or more harsh bills in the succeeding states. We also hear rumors that something is afoot on the Washington level too.

I believe it is important for CCPA to be aware of this situation and more importantly of the NARF tactics. Colorado is probably on their hit list. It would behoove us to be aware and think about what can be done to prevent another disaster like Nebraska. I will end by saying the bill has not passed yet and we are doing the best we can, but it is really only damage control to minimize the impact. I do not know how successful we will be. It is best to be on the alert and not fall into a trap of complacency as we have.

Douglas D. Scott
Past-President of CCPA

The following draft of a proposed amendment to ARPA and response are reproduced for your information, as they address the reburial issue:

DRAFT
October 5, 1988
Advisory Council
on Historic Preservation

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO
THE ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT OF
1979 (ARPA), P.L. 96-95, 16 U.S.C. & 470ss

Public Law 96-95 is amended by revision Section 4(b) to read as follows:

"A permit may be issued pursuant to an application under subsection (a) of this section if the Federal land manager determines, pursuant to uniform regulations under this chapter, that-

(3) the archaeological resources which are excavated or removed from public lands will remain the property of the United States, and such resources and copies of associated archaeological records and data will be preserved by a suitable university, museum, or other scientific or educational institution, provided, that human remains and other contents of graves may be reburied, or transferred to Indian tribes and other groups for reburial."

DISCUSSION

Purpose

The purpose of this amendment is to provide Federal land managers with the clear discretion to permit, direct, or otherwise provide for human remains and grave goods to be reburied in accordance with the wishes of Indian tribes and other groups that are related to the deceased by descent, history, or cultural association. Without the amendment, ARPA can be and has been interpreted to prohibit such reburial where the remains in questions possess any archaeological or other scientific research value, without consideration for the wishes of the deceased or for the cultural or religious importance of the remains to those who believe themselves to be descended from, and often responsible for the well being of, the dead.

Intent

It is the intent of this amendment to ensure that in decisionmaking [sic] about the issuance of permits under ARPA, and in other decisionmaking [sic] regarding treatment of human remains on public lands, Federal land managers have sufficient flexibility to provide either for reburial or for permanent curation of

human remains and grave goods. It is not the intent of the amendment to require that reburial take place in every instance, but to ensure for land managers the unambiguous discretion to provide for reburial where it is justified. It is expected that Federal land managers will provide for reburial where the cultural or religious importance of human remains or grave goods outweigh their scientific research value, and to provide for permanent curation where the scientific research value of such remains outweigh their cultural or religious importance. Federal land managers are encouraged to follow the Council's general policy regarding treatment of human remains, which provides that:

Human remains and grave goods should not be disinterred unless required in advance of some kind of disturbance, such as construction;

Disinterment when necessary should be done carefully, respectfully, and completely, in accordance with proper archeological methods;

In general, human remains and grave goods should be reburied, in consultation with the descendants of the dead;

Prior to reburial, scientific studies should be performed as necessary to address justified research topics;

Scientific studies and reburial should occur according to a definite, agreed-upon schedule; and

Where scientific study is offensive to the descendants of the dead, and the need for such study does not outweigh the need to respect the concerns of such descendants, reburial should occur without prior study. Conversely, where the scientific research value of such remains or grave goods outweighs any such objections that descendants may have to their study they should not be reburied but should be retained in perpetuity for study.

Explanation of Terms

"Human remains" means the remains of deceased human beings, including but not limited to bone, teeth, mummified flesh, burials, and cremations.

"Grave" means the pit, tomb, or other facility in which human remains have been interred.

"Grave goods" means artifacts or other material remains included in a grave.

"Group" means any community, ethnic group, or organization that may be related culturally or by descent to the deceased persons represented by human remains, for example, a Native Hawaiian group that may be descended from individuals interred during Hawaiian prehistory, a Chinese-American community that may be related to individuals interred in an early historic mining town, or an organization representing the urban neighborhood in which a historic cemetery is found.

"Scientific research value" means the value of human remains or grave goods to the study of specific research topics of importance to such scientific disciplines as archeology, physical anthropology, human biology, or medicine.

Relation to Regulations

It is expected that the uniform regulations implementing ARPA, which appear at 43 CFR Part 7, 36 CFR Part 296, 18 CFR Part 1312, and 32 CFR Part 229, together with other related regulations and guidelines, will be amended to reflect the intent of this amendment.

Stephen A. Chomko of Interagency Archeological Services, Rocky Mountain Region, provided the following response to the draft amendment:

The following comments are offered in response to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's proposed amendment to the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979. The issue of whether to rebury or retain for curation the corporal remains of human beings and grave goods is a major concern for managers and researchers. The proposed amendment obfuscates the issue rather than providing clarification and guidance. We find profound problems with the wording of the proposed amendment, its statements of purpose and intent, and the explanation of terms. Further, we did not find a statement on what constitutes "reburial."

Wording

The present wording is ambiguous especially in light of the inadequate explanation of terms (see comments below). As written, it appears that only two options are implied in the statement "human remains and other contents of graves may be reburied, or transferred...:" either rebury all human remains and other contents of graves (apparently by the land managing agency), or transfer the human remains and grave goods to some other agency for reburial.

Purpose

Given the lack of subsequent clarification, all individuals in North America can be determined to be related to all burials in North America by "history, or cultural association."

Intent

The statement that "Human remains and grave goods should not be disinterred unless required in advance of some kind of disturbance, such as construction" is clear guidance that the Council advises against any research whose primary purpose is the study of the corporal remains of human beings. Therefore, no ARPA permits should be given for academic research on public lands devoted to physical anthropological studies. Is this the Council's intent?

"Prior to reburial..." First, the statement does not consider "Prior to permanent curation" as a viable option. Second, who determines what is "necessary" and "justified"?

"Scientific studies and reburial..." What should happen if the studies are offensive to groups who are related to the deceased through historical or cultural association?

The statement that "In general, human remains and grave goods should be reburied..."

contradicts the stated intent that "in decisionmaking [sic]... Federal land managers have sufficient flexibility to provide for either reburial or permanent curation."

Explanation of Terms

Human Remains: As presently defined, an individual's life history of fecal matter might be afforded the designation of "human remains." Without the modifier "human" any bone, tooth, or mummified flesh could be construed as "human remains." "Burials" and "cremations" are modes of disposal and are hardly "human remains."

Grave: "Inter" is defined as "to place in a grave; bury" (American Heritage Dictionary, 1976, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston) both of which denote purposeful action. Therefore, the present definition of grave would accommodate only those features for which purposive human action could be demonstrated. Further, it omits from consideration situations wherein the remains of human beings were not purposefully placed, i.e., a collapsed mine shaft, a burnt kiva or lodge, or a mud slide. It is questionable whether remains placed in a rock crevice would qualify as a grave since these are generally above ground.

Grave Goods: The present definition could be construed to include the sediments ("material") within a "grave" surrounding the human remains. In situations where the boundary of the "grave" can not be absolutely defined (i.e., a sand dune) the definition could encompass the entire dune/dune field as grave goods.

Group: Please clarify what is meant by "may be related culturally or by descent..." and identify who is responsible for the determination. What definition of "culture" is operational in this context? The examples provided serve only to confuse the matter. In Manhattan, NY, the Sons of Italy represent some members of local urban communities where there are cemeteries dating to the Dutch occupation of the island? There can be no doubt that much of modern "culture" derives from the Dutch settlement of the area. Would you then consult the Sons of Italy with regard to the Dutch burials since the two groups are culturally related? In the cited example of the "Chinese-American community" would it be necessary to consult the lineal descendants of an Irish burial and the culturally related Chinese-American community who are descended from individuals who interacted with the now deceased Irishman?

Scientific Research Value: Specifically who decides which "specific research topics [are] of importance" and how is "importance" and "value to" defined and evaluated?

SUMMARY

We strongly recommend against the proposed amendment especially as presently worded and conceived. We believe that Department of the Interior guidance on the matter of whether to rebury or archive human remains has allowed for rational and compassionate resolutions to the issue on a case by case basis.

Stephen A. Chomko

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

The BLM Grand Junction District Office and the Museum of Western Colorado recently completed a cooperative agreement for long term curatorial services for archaeological and paleontological collections. In addition, the previous agreement between the BLM and Mesa College has been terminated and all collections have been transferred to the Museum.

The curation agreement will require that all holders of BLM Cultural Resource Use Permits obtain curation services with the Museum. The BLM will fund the long term costs of collections management.

The Museum of Western Colorado has been aggressively expanding its services to the region and offers a professional staff and full-time curation services. Plans are underway to acquire a new facility, which will enhance and expand its capabilities.

The Museum will maintain an automated collections inventory and will have direct access to the BLM site/inventory database, offering researchers an opportunity to fully utilize the collections.

Mike Piontkowski

In a recent letter from Gary L. Moore, I have been asked to remind the members of CCPA about SOPA and encourage our membership to consider joining the Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA). According to the SOPA brochure, dues are \$50 per year. One benefit of membership is that since membership applications are stringently reviewed by a certification committee, membership indicates acceptance by ones peers as a professional. Membership in SOPA also carries with it an agreement to abide by the Code of Ethics and Standards of Research Performance. For more information concerning SOPA please write to:

Society of Professional Archeologists, P.O.
Box 7808, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem,
NC 27109, (919) 761-5497.

Photographs Needed in Anti-Looting Project

"The SAA Anti-Looting Project is seeking photographic evidence of looting and/or vandalism at archaeological sites (prehistoric or historic). We are interested in slides, color prints, or black and white photos of damaged areas within sites, or overviews of the sites themselves, clearly showing damage. It is hoped a variety of photos will be submitted from many geographical regions to demonstrate that looting is not limited to well-known areas such as the Southwestern US. Selected pictures will be shown in a presentation at the SAA Plenary Session in Atlanta, and will possibly become part of a traveling exhibit on the site looting problem. Please contact, or send photos to: Jim Judge, Fort Burgwin Research Center, Box 300, Rancho de Taos, NM 87557, (505) 758-8322. Originals sent will be reprinted and then returned, and photo attribution will be given, at owner's request."

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Committee on Public Archaeology, COPA. "The ALERT mailed to State Representatives in August urged SAA members to send letters and make phone calls. Not all SAA members who normally receive ALERTs were notified. Shirley Powell, new COPA Chair, is reactivating SAA's critical communication network and would be pleased to hear from anyone who has a special interest in working with COPA (Dept. of Anthropology, Box 15200, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011, 602-523-6573). A listing of all COPA State Representatives will be published in a future issue of the SAA Bulletin.

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PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE:

The Colorado BLM State Office has recently made available two new volumes and one reprint in the Cultural Resource Series.

#23 Habitat in the Past: Historical Perspectives of Riparian Zones on the White River. Frederic J. Athearn.

#24 A Human Burial from Dolores County, Colorado. Diane L. France.

Reprint #12 The Valley of Opportunity: A History of West-Central Colorado.

Copies may be obtained from:
Rick Athearn, Colorado State Office, 2850 Youngfield St., Lakewood, CO 80215 or any BLM District Office in Colorado.

Mike Piontkowski

ARCHAEOLOGISTS ON THE MOVE

Powers Elevation Co., Inc. is pleased to announce the addition of Dr. Gordon C. Tucker, Jr. as Project Administrator in the Archaeology Department at its corporate offices in Aurora, Colorado. Until May 1987 Dr. Tucker was a Senior Staff Archaeologist with Nickens and Associates in Montrose, Colorado. Dr. Tucker's duties with Powers include general project administration, technical proposal preparation, field investigations and archival research, and report writing and editing.

Marcia Tate

Paul D. Friedman is the Project Historian with Dames & Moore in their Denver office. Paul provides historical and archaeological expertise for cultural resources investigations, and serves as marketing coordinator for cultural resources services in the Plains and Rocky Mountain regions. He has spent the past 8 years with Powers Elevation Co., Inc. at their corporate office in Denver.

Clyde M. Woods

Jim Truesdale is the archaeologist at Dinosaur National Monument. Jim hails from Wyoming, where he earned a Master's degree. He is on a 3-year appt to develop a monitoring program for rock art and other significant sites in the monument. Jim is interested in human burials and osteology, and ancient soils.

Adrienne Anderson

Terry Liestman has recently accepted a position with Mariah Associates in Laramie. Terry will be condensing an existing report and writing another from field notes.

Utah

Evelyn Seelinger has filled the Archeological Data Manager position for the Antiquities Section in Utah. Ms. Seelinger was records manager in Nevada for the past 15 years, and holds a BA in anthropology from the University of California at Berkeley.

UDOT recently hired Susan Miller in a temporary six- to nine-month position as an Assistant Archeologist. Ms. Miller holds an MA in anthropology from the University of New Mexico.

Field Schools

While it is not possible to publish notices from all field schools operating in contiguous culture and physiographic areas to Colorado, a few notices have been selected because they may be of special interest.

BLM, Salt Lake District Summer Intern Program. Selected interns may receive college credits for fieldwork experience, to be arranged with their respective universities. Interns will receive a subsistence allowance and housing in return for survey work and site recording. They will be given instruction in BLM policy, organization, site recording, map reading and report preparation. Tentatively, two training sessions of six weeks each are planned for the summer of 1989, with three interns per session. For more information contact Shelley Smith at the BLM, Salt Lake District, 2370 S. 2300 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84119 (801) 524-5348.

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Flintknapping and Lithic Technology. This is a one month field school under the direction of Dr. J. Jeffrey Flenniken. Established by the late Don E. Crabtree, this class has been taught by Dr. Flenniken since 1976. Practical instruction in lithic technology will be covered by Dr. Flenniken and Mr. Terry Ozbun of Lithic Analysts, and Dr. Philip J. Wilke and Jeanne Day Binning of the University of California, Riverside. Visiting instructors will include Mr. Gene Titmus and Mr. James Woods, Herrett Museum, College of Southern Idaho. The field school is located in a tent camp in the Sawtooth Mountains, Stanley Basin, Idaho. Participants should provide their own sleeping bag and clothes suitable for outdoor work. The cost of \$950 includes group and individualized instruction, lectures, field trips, tool kit, raw materials, tent camp accommodations, prepared meals and transportation during the field school. Dates are June 13, 1989 to July 13, 1989. Application deadline is April 15, 1989. A maximum of 10 people will be selected. Applicants must be strongly committed students or practicing archaeologists. Professionals are encouraged to apply. Applicants should submit a letter detailing interest, a vita, and two letters of recommendation to: Lithic Analysts, P.O. Box 684, Pullman, Washington 99163.

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CONFERENCE/MEETING CALENDAR

March 1989

CCPA Annual Meeting: March 24-25 at the Grant-Humphreys Mansion, Denver.

March 30-April 2: Society of Ethnobiology: University of California, Riverside.

April 1989

April 5-9: Society for American Archaeology: Atlanta Hilton Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia. Contact Ken Kvamme, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

October 1989

Oct. 13-15: Midwest Archaeological Conference. To be held in Iowa City, hosted by the Office of the State Archaeologist and University of Iowa. Abstracts for symposia and all symposia paper abstracts due August 4, 1989. Contributed paper abstracts due Sept. 8, 1989. For further information contact: William Green or Stephen Lensink, OSA, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 335-2389.

November 1989

Nov. 9-12: Chacmool Conference "The Archaeology of Gender", University of Calgary. Titles and abstracts for symposia and contributed papers due by April 1, 1989. For further information contact: The Programme Committee, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2N 1N4.



