



COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHÆOLOGISTS

NEWSLETTER

VOL 8, NO. 3

October 1988

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Susan Collins

I. You may know a birdpoint when you see one, but how about a "mother flint"? Or, a stunner? A macroblade? A quarry blank? A splitter? A scalping knife?

No, this is not a quiz; this is a book review.

Arrowheads & Stone Artifacts, a Practical Guide for the Surface Collector and Amateur Archaeologist, by C. G. Yeager. Pruett Publishing Company, Boulder, Colorado, 1986. 158 pages, 112 illustrations. \$8.95.

Mr. Yeager begins his book with a photograph of a point from his sister's collection, and ends with a picture of his two little granddaughters, smiling and holding a point found by the four-year-old. It is hard to be mean to a man who so loves his hobby that he has made it a family tradition, which "might just accidentally help hold a family together." Further, it seems unfair for a professional to critique a book explicitly aimed at amateurs, especially when the book contains statements that defer to professional archaeologists and warn against amateur excavations. But this book is off base and demands comment.

If Mr. Yeager speaks for Colorado's amateur archaeological community, then there is a specialized vocabulary here that Colorado's professional archaeological community does not understand. He has done us a service by offering a copiously illustrated dictionary for the language of this apparent subculture. But he does not speak for all amateurs. When I asked for this new book, by title, at my local bookstore, the clerk responded, "The book is called Projectile Points and ...?"

No, the book is called Arrowheads & ..., and therein lies the difference between Mr. Yeager's vocabulary and ours. He is so confident in assigning specific functional names to his artifact types, and these interpretations are often based on assertion alone. We professionals know so little, but we like to believe that our hesitant, stumbling interpretations are based on some sort of evidence, if not proof.

C.G. Yeager is an attorney by profession, so he must recognize that there are rules for logical inference. When archaeologists make functional interpretations, we rely on evidence, such as: (1) experimental replication -- does the artifact really work to perform its inferred task? (2) ethnographic observation -- have people been observed using similar artifacts in similar ways? and/or (3) context -- is the artifact found with other items that would have worked together to perform related jobs? Context, of course, is lost by the uncontrolled collection of artifacts, whether they are taken from the surface of the ground or from below. When we lose context, we lose one line of evidence.

Federal and state laws protecting archaeological resources are stronger than Mr. Yeager seems to realize. I refer him to Public Law 96-95 (ARPA), and recommend that his family take up fishing.

II. The Bureau of Land Management has issued a draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for its "numerous, complex and far-reaching" undertakings in Colorado. Comments were due October 10, and the very short comment period made it impossible for me to circulate the MOA to CCPA membership. I did send the following letter.

Dr. Rick Athearn
Colorado State Office
Bureau of Land Management
2850 Youngfield Street
Lakewood, Colorado 80215

Dear Dr. Athearn:

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the proposed Memorandum of Agreement between the R.M., SHPO, and Advisory Council.

If I read correctly Article II.C. (p.7), Appendix B.I.E., and Appendix B.V.B., it is intended that paraprofessionals may conduct cultural resource inventory without direct supervision in the field, although professional CRM staff will review their written reports. But report review does not constitute supervision!

(continued on page 2)

EDITORIAL

I've been trying to decide what think about Gary Larson. Since his cartoons have been gracing the pages of this Newsletter for some time, I suppose we all have some opinion about him and his work, particularly when his subject is anthropological. He does violate some of our sacred beliefs about aboriginals, both contemporary and prehistoric, but maybe cartoonists have a certain poetic (or graphic) license to run roughshod over our most cherished assumptions about ancient humans. Certainly, Johnny Hart has been doing this for a number of years with "B.C.", and yet it seems that anthropologists/archaeologists are among his most avid fans. But I worry about the impression the general public receives about such things as the relationships between Cro-magnons and Neanderthals (Gary Larson seems to have read Virchow's version, and stopped there!). On the other hand, I'm glad that somebody is calling attention to the fact that all of those guys were probably at least as human as we are. Certainly, B.C. and Larson's cartoons are read by a lot more people than ever read basic anthropology texts or the technical treatises on excavations of this or that early man site. Maybe, then, historical (prehistorical) accuracy is not necessarily so important if you get the message across. If Alley Oop rides about on a dinosaur that became extinct millions of years before he was born, or if Gary Larson's cave men go about hunting and gathering old bird cages, tires, and bathroom plungers, maybe the fact that these are recognizable human beings dealing with everyday problems justifies a certain license with the facts. The point is, maybe we need to laugh a little at our own recreations, and allow for the possibility that we might also sometimes be kind of off the track. Given what little we know of the old Neanderthals, can we really do a much better job of "socio-cultural reconstruction" than Hart or Larson?

One thing about archaeology is that today's version is just as subjective as yesterday's, and tomorrow's probably won't be a lot better, only different. Certainly, one of the most frustrating aspects of this, our chosen field, is our virtual inability to arrive at irrefutable conclusions about life in the past---despite the frequency with which this is advocated by some of our contemporaries. We do the best we can, within our particular frame of reference, but we are a lot like the blind men describing the elephant. Maybe the reason we like these crazy cartoonists so much is because their recreations are (to us) so outrageous; but maybe we also need to bear in mind that outrageous recreations were also produced by some of our academic predecessors, and that ours may not be any nearer the truth.

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER (continued)

The CCPA Code of Ethics specifies minimal qualifications for conducting unsupervised field work, and the BLM has similar stringent criteria for approving field supervisors to be listed on permits. We respectfully request that BLM "in-house" inventories be conducted at the same level of professionalism expected of contractors. If departures from standard procedures and customary qualifications must be made, then these decisions should be reviewed by the SHPO and Advisory Council in advance of implementation. Decisions of this nature should not be made at the BLM District level.

Sincerely yours,

Susan M. Collins
President

A similar letter was sent to the Advisory Council.



"Neanderthals, Neanderthals! Can't
make fire! Can't make spear!
Nyah, nyah, nyah ...!"

CCPA NEWSLETTER

Published quarterly by the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists. Editor: Jack E. Smith, P.O. Box 84, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado 81330.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1986 PLAINS CONFERENCE

This is a second reminder that the 44th annual Plains Conference will be held in Denver from Wednesday, November 19 through Saturday, November 22. The meetings will be held at the Denver Marriott Southeast, located at Hampden and I-25.

The CCPA is hosting the Early Bird Party, to be held at 7:00 pm on Wednesday, November 19, at the hotel. We are providing kegs, and there will be a cash bar. Since our organization is hosting this event, let's turn out to meet and greet the conferees.

A room has been reserved for the CCPA Executive Committee to meet on Thursday evening. Please check at the Plains Conference information desk for specifics.

1987 CCPA ANNUAL MEETING

Fort Lewis College, in Durango, has agreed to host the 1987 annual meeting, on Friday, March 6 and Saturday, March 7, 1987. This falls during the College's spring break. The meetings will be held in the Kiva Room, in the student center.

Susan Riches has been negotiating with the Strater Hotel for room reservations and space for an evening social event. The Strater has agreed to offer us a somewhat reduced rate. Mark your calendars and save your pennies!

The meeting agenda is still open. Please send suggestions for symposia to the President. A call for papers will be coming later, along with specific information on reservations.

C.S.U. ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT RECEIVES \$22,000 FROM GREINER ENDOWMENT (from University Communications, Colorado State University)

A young woman's dedication to the preservation of Colorado archaeology will be continued in a memorial endowment to the Colorado State University archaeology program.

The Karen S. Greiner Endowment for the Preservation of Colorado Archaeology recently awarded \$22,000 to the department.

"The endowment was an expression by the Greiner family of Karen's love and commitment to Colorado archaeology and its natural history," said Jeff Eighmy, CSU Associate Anthropology Professor (and CCPA Executive Committee member).

"To date, 45 separate contributions have been made to the Greiner endowment from people all over the country to establish a living memorial to Karen's concern for the natural environment."

Greiner, a former student and employee at C.S.U., died in November 1985 of an inoperable brain tumor.

The endowment will be awarded in \$1,000 to \$1,500 amounts to graduate students doing research in Colorado archaeology, Eighmy explained.

"Projects such as locating prehistoric Indian sites; mapping and recording significant sites; recording private artifact collections; or publishing an outstanding thesis could be supported by the endowment."

Eighmy will chair the selection panel for projects funded by the Greiner endowment. The remaining positions on the five-member panel will be held by two representatives of the C.S.U. anthropology department and two members of the Greiner family.

Eighmy says the Greiner endowment is important because it shows private support of the C.S.U. archaeology program.

"Preserving Colorado archaeology takes money. The Greiner endowment benefits precisely the right type of research. -- Colorado archaeological projects"

"Projects created by this endowment can show people with Colorado archaeological interests the effect C.S.U. archaeology can have on preserving Colorado archaeology when it is actively supported."

NEWS FROM C.A.S.

A. Ivol Hagar was awarded the C.T. Hurst Award at the annual C.A.S. meeting in Colorado Springs on October 4. The C.T. Hurst Award, named for the founder of the Colorado Archaeological Society, is for outstanding contributions to Colorado archaeology. The award is manifested in a silverplated Marshalltown trowel.

B. The Colorado Archaeological Society has voted to undertake publication of some of the Pinyon Canyon manuscripts in its Memoir series.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The following entries are corrections to the membership list published in the last issue:

Susan M. Collins
P.O. Box 84
Mesa Verde National Park
Colorado 81330

Christopher Lintz
7124 Coulson Drive NE
Albuquerque, N.M. 87109

Douglas D. Scott
1920 B Street
Lincoln, NE 68502

As promised in the last issue of the newsletter, we are presenting the Treasurer's Report for FY 84-85. Although it is somewhat dated now, it is important that this become a part of the record available to the membership. Note that the Treasurer's Report for FY 85-86 was published in the last issue.

TREASURER'S REPORT - FISCAL YEAR 1984-1985

Fiscal year 1984-1985 ended March 31, 1985. Receipts and expenses are summarized as follows:

Receipts

Dues	\$797.50	(73% of FY 83-84)
Registration	745.00	(37% of FY 83-84)
Interest	220.12	(179% of FY 83-84)
Book Sales	96.00	(34% of FY 83-84)

TOTAL	\$1858.62	(53% of FY 83-84)
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Disbursements

Postage	\$ 24.20
Telephone	202.47
Printing	46.48
Supplies	10.04
Misc. Mailings	290.26
Legal Expense	73.00
Meeting Expenses	196.15
Committee Expenses	20.00

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$861.60
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Net Receipts over Disbursements: \$997.02

Several explanatory notes are needed to clarify these figures. Income from dues is off approximately 27% from FY 83-84. This is attributable to the fact that several of our long-standing members have left the area or the profession, while recruitment of new members seems to have slowed. Paid memberships as of 3/31/85 was 80.

While receipts from the annual meeting appear to be off sharply, registration fees for the 1985 annual meeting were over 50% lower than for 1984. Actual income from the annual meeting is less than is apparent as of 3/31/85, because all meeting expenses were not paid until well into FY 85-86. Actual annual meeting income is as follows:

REGISTRATION	\$745.00
MEETING EXPENSES PAID IN FY 84-85	-\$196.15
MEETING EXPENSES PAID IN FY 85-86	-\$176.75
1985 ANNUAL MEETING INCOME	\$372.10

Interest income has increased not due to higher interest rates, but because the CCPA account balance continues to grow.

Book sales income is lower, probably due to the difference between the 1984 book sale (Steve Cassells's book) and the 1985 book sale (used, donated books). Despite the decrease in income, the used book sale seems to be a good idea for a fund raiser.

The final balance sheet for FY 84-85 is as follows:

ASSETS

Cash in Banks	\$5,402.23	
Total Cash Accounts		\$5,402.23
Total Fixed Assets		\$ 0.00
Accounts Receivable	\$ 0.00	
Total Assets		\$5,402.23

LIABILITIES/FUND BALANCE

Accounts Payable	\$ 3.50	
Fund Balance	4,401.71	
Current Receipts	997.02	
Total Liabilities/Fund Balance		\$5,402.23

Because of our rather hectic schedules, Treasurer Mark Guthrie and I did not complete the transfer of records until November 1985. However, all CCPA financial materials, as well as the current membership roster, are now in his possession.

Respectfully submitted,

Kris Kranzush
November 18, 1985

BYLAWS

Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists

Adopted 28 October 1978

Amended 6 March 1981 and 11 March 1983

Contents

Article I. Name
Article II. Purpose
Article III. Membership
Article IV. Censure, Membership Suspension, and Expulsion
Article V. Meetings
Article VI. Finances
Article VII. Operation
Article VIII. Officers
Article IX. Election of Officers
Article X. Publications
Article XI. Amendments
Article XII. Adoption
Article XIII. Disposal of Assets
Article XIV. Vacancies

Article I. NAME

The name of the organization shall be the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists (C.C.P.A.), hereinafter referred to as the Council.

Article II. PURPOSE

The Council is a non-profit voluntary association that exists for the purpose of maintaining and promoting the goals of professional archaeology in the State of Colorado.

These goals shall include but not be limited to:

- a. establishing and promoting high standards of archaeological research, reporting, and management.
- b. establishing and promoting a mechanism to represent professional archaeological interests in political and public forums.
- c. establishing and promoting a mechanism for communication within the archaeological community.
- d. promoting public education and interest in the fields of archaeology and cultural resources management.
- e. providing Council input to the Office of the State Archaeologist of Colorado.
- f. concern with the archaeology of Colorado.

Article III. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Voting Members

- a. Qualifications
 - i. Minimum of a BA or BS degree in anthropology or related discipline, and
 - ii. Minimum of 12 months full-time professional archaeological experience in the Great Basin, Plains, Southwest or High Altitude areas following award of the degree, and
 - iii. Written agreement to adhere to the Code of Ethics.
- b. Entry Procedure
 - i. Nominated/sponsored by any combination of three active Voting Members or Charter Members or Fellows, and
 - ii. Accepted by a 2/3 vote of the Membership Committee after a review of credentials,
 - iii. Exceptional cases may be referred to the Council as a whole by the Membership Committee.
- c. Rights

- i. Adherence to the Code of Ethics.
- ii. Regular participation in the activities of the Council.
- iii. Full voting rights in all Council business.
- iv. Eligibility to serve as Council officer or member of any Council committee.
- v. Receipt of all Council publications

Section 2. Associate Members

- a. Qualifications
 - i. Demonstrated professional interest in Colorado archaeology, and
 - ii. Adherence to the Code of Ethics since its adoption (28 October 1978), and
 - iii. BA in, or active participation in a BA degree program in, anthropology or a related discipline.
- b. Entry Procedures
 - i. Sponsored by one Voting Member or Charter Member or Fellow, and
 - ii. Acceptance by majority vote of the Membership Committee after review of credentials,
 - iii. Exceptional cases may be referred to the Executive Committee as a whole by the Membership Committee.
- c. Rights
 - i. Adherence to the Code of Ethics.
 - ii. All rights of Voting Members except voting on Council business, and membership on standing committees, and serving as a Council officer.
 - iii. May serve as a member of any ad hoc committee, excepting ethics review committees, provided that Associate Members do not constitute more than 1/3 of the committee membership.
 - iv. Receipt of all Council publications.
 - v. Placement on Membership listings.

Section 3. Charter Members

- a. Qualifications
 - i. Same as those of Voting Members or Associate Members, as appropriate
- b. Entry Procedure. Present and voting in the Charter Meeting (28 October 1978), and with signed vita and annual dues submitted by 1 June 1981.
- c. Rights: Same as those of a Voting Member or Associate Member, as appropriate.

Section 4. Fellows

- a. Qualifications
 - i. Recognized as a senior scholar in archaeology or related discipline, and
 - ii. Substantial contribution to Colorado archaeology through both research and service.
- b. Entry Procedures
 - i. Sponsored by any combination of 10 Voting Members, Charter Members, or Fellows, or
 - ii. Nominated by a unanimous vote of the membership committee, and

iii. Accepted by a majority of the Voting and Charter Members and Fellows.

c. Privileges and Responsibilities

i. The Same as those of a Voting or Charter Member.

ii. May attend any Council committee meeting at his/her discretion.

Section 5. Subscribers

a. Qualifications

i. Payment of annual dues at the same level as Associate Members.

b. Rights

i. Receipt of Newsletter.

ii. Attendance at annual and mid-year meetings.

iii. Subscribers do not have voting status; they may not serve on committees nor hold office.

Section 6. Resignation. Any member may terminate his membership at any time by dated, written notification to the Treasurer. All rights, privileges, and responsibilities of the resigned member shall cease on the date of notification. An announcement of the resignation will appear in the following Newsletter. A member who resigns is not entitled to a dues refund.

Section 7. Lapsed membership. A member whose standing has lapsed due to nonpayment may be reinstated upon receipt of current year's dues and approval by the Membership Committee of a written request for reinstatement.

Article IV. CENSURES, MEMBERSHIP SUSPENSION, AND EXPULSION

Section 1. Cause for action: any breach of the Code of Ethics.

Section 2. Parties to the actions.

a. The actions may be taken by or against any member of the Council at the discretion of the President, or the President-elect if the President is named in the proceeding, and the Review Committee.

b. Students in training are exempted from action, but the Principal Investigators, Project Directors, or other supervisory personnel may be held responsible for the actionable behavior of their subordinates or trainees.

c. Only members may lodge complaints, and only against other members.

Section 3. Types of actions

a. Censure

i. Generally to be applied to first offenses, petty offenses, inadvertent breaches, or other minor cases.

ii. Notice of censure actions will appear in the Newsletter following any appeal.

iii. Written notice of censure will be given to the

-- censured,

-- censured's employer and non-member associates, and

-- complainant.

iv. Censure may be appealed by procedure outlined in Section 5, below.

b. Membership Suspension

i. Generally applied in cases of repeated minor offenses or first major offense and where all external factors could reasonably be under the control of the accused.

-- Membership responsibilities to the Code of Ethics shall remain in effect during periods of suspension.

ii. Shall consist of suspension of membership for no less than 60 days nor no more than one year. Newsletter subscription to be retained by the suspended member.

iii. Notice of membership suspensions shall be published in the Newsletter following any appeal.

iv. Written notice of suspension shall be sent to the

-- member,

associates, and -- member's employer and non-member

-- complainant.

v. May be appealed by the procedure outlined in Section 5, below.

vi. Professional conduct of the probationer shall be reviewed by the Ethics Coordinator. At the end of the probationary period, the Ethics Coordinator shall report to the Executive Committee.

c. Expulsion

i. Generally to be applied in cases of repeated serious offense where all factors could be expected to be under the control of the accused or in cases of premeditated violation of the Code of Ethics.

ii. Shall consist of permanent revocation of all membership rights and privileges.

iii. Notice of membership expulsions shall be published in the Newsletter upon completion of appeal.

iv. Written notice of expulsion shall be sent to

-- the expelled member,

non-member associates, -- the former member's employer and

-- the complainant.

v. All membership expulsions will be automatically appealed by means of the procedure outlined in Section 5, below.

Section 4. Procedures

a. Lodging of Complaints

i. All complaints shall be made in writing, in letter form to the President, and signed by the complainant.

ii. All complaints shall include adequate documentation or confirmatory evidence such as, but not exclusively limited to, the following:

-- detailed description of the offense,

-- dates,

-- places,

-- witnesses,

iii. Accusations lacking adequate documentation will not be acted upon.

-- Adequacy of documentation will be initially determined by the President.

-- Adequacy of documentation will also be judged by the Review Committee in the event that the President convenes such a committee.

iv. All accusations of a breach of the Code of Ethics should be filed with the President.

b. Formation of Review Committees

i. The President shall appoint an Ethics

Coordinator who shall chair all ethics review committees, but shall not vote on these committees. The Executive Committee shall consult with the Ethics Coordinator when offering informal opinions on ethical matters. In the absence of a formal complaint, the Ethics Coordinator may bring ethical issues to the attention of the Executive Committee.

ii. A separate, ad hoc Review Committee shall be established for each complaint.

iii. Membership of the Review Committee

-- Five members, excluding the Ethics Coordinator, drawn from the membership of the Council.

-- The President shall draw by lot the names of five Voting members to serve on the Committee, in addition to the Ethics Coordinator. Members excluded from the Committee under provisions of Section 6 of this Article shall not be included in the drawings.

-- The Ethics Coordinator shall serve as Chair of the Committee.

-- No other members of the Executive Committee shall serve on the Review Committee.

iv. No member may refuse membership or service on a Review Committee except in demonstrated cases of conflict of interest or severe hardship.

v. Each party to an investigation shall be permitted to challenge without explanation two selections for the 5-member Committee.

c. Schedule

i. Within 30 days of receipt of a complaint, the President shall determine whether or not documentation is adequate to proceed. If so, the Review Committee shall be selected within 30 days following the President's decision to proceed. The accused shall be notified by Certified mail on the date that the President determines documentation to be adequate.

ii. The first meeting of the Review Committee shall take place no later than 60 days following the President's acceptance of the complaint.

iii. A decision concerning the action to be taken with regard to a complaint shall be made by the Review Committee within 60 days of the first Review Committee meeting.

iv. Requests for appeals of Review Committee actions must be made to the Ethics Coordinator within 30 days of notification of the action.

v. Appeals will be heard at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Council following notification of the action.

d. Responsibilities

i. The Ethics Coordinator shall preside at all Review Committee meetings.

ii. The complainant and the accused must both be present at the initial and final Review Committee meetings. Attendance at other Review Committee meetings is at the discretion of the Committee.

iii. The complainant must provide all documentation of the complaint as requested by the Review Committee.

iv. Copies of all documentation shall be provided to the accused by the Review Committee.

v. The Council shall bear all costs for reproduction and dissemination of all documents.

vi. Only the Review Committee shall make notification of the results of its deliberations. There shall be no circulation of the results of Review Committee proceedings prior to the results of the appeal process in suspension and expulsion cases.

e. Actions. Case decisions shall be made by four out of five votes in the Ethics Review Committee. The Ethics Coordinator and president shall not vote.

Section 5. Appeals

- a. Appeal of Review Committee actions may be requested by either party to a complaint.
- b. Appeals shall be heard in the Committee of the Whole at either a regular annual Council meeting or at a special meeting of the Council, at the discretion of the appellant.
- c. Appeals of membership expulsions shall be initiated automatically unless the accused requests that no appeal be made in the case.
- d. Confirmation of Review Committee actions in the appeal requires a 2/3 majority vote of the Voting Members present and attending the appeal hearing.
- e. The vote shall be by secret ballot.

Section 6. Conflict of Interest. No Council member shall sit on a Review Committee if any of the following conditions are met:

- Employer, Employee, or supervisor of either party to a complaint.
- Member, employee, or associate of the same Federal or State agency, or educational institution, as either party.
- Relative of either party.
- Employee or associate of the same corporation, or subsidiary of a corporation, employing either party.
- Past or present advisor-student relationship with either party.
- Council membership sponsor of either party.

Section 7. Voluntary Review. Any member may request a review of his/her performance in specific cases by means of the procedures outlined above with the proviso that adequate documentation be provided by the requestor.

Section 8. Legal Counsel.

- a. These are deemed to be professional archaeological procedures, and legal counsel may not be used as a representative at Review Committee meetings or appeal hearings.
- b. All complaints and responses must be made in person by the parties to the matter.

Section 9. Actions against Officers. An action successfully upheld against any officer, member of the Executive Committee, or any standing committee member is cause for removal from that position.

Section 10. Ethical Opinion. Upon receipt of a formal, written request for an ethical opinion, the Executive Committee in consultation with the Ethics Coordinator can provide an informal opinion on the ethical matter, if the Executive Committee deems it appropriate.

Article V. MEETINGS

Section 1. The Council shall meet annually in a regular session in February or March, and on other occasions as the membership shall deem necessary. Ten members may request that the President call a special meeting. Notice must be placed in the mail at least 3 weeks prior to all meetings, regular or special.

Section 2. Passage of a motion at an annual meeting will require 3/5 (60 percent) sustainment of the voting Members present, whereas business conducted at a special meeting must be sustained by a 3/5 (60 percent) affirmation by those who respond to a mail ballot.

Section 3. Attendance at meetings is encouraged but is not required to sustain membership.

Article VI. FINANCES

Section 1. Dues shall be paid to the organization at the rate(s) established for membership affiliation.

Section 2. Finances shall be administered by the Treasurer. Records will be available for inspection by the membership at all times and shall be reviewed by a Financial Review Committee appointed by the President for the preceding fiscal year prior to

the annual meeting.

Section 3. Dues shall be used for the purpose of financing the business of the organization, including but not limited to such things as fees for secretarial services, expenses of officers incurred in the normal course of Council business.

Section 4. Single expenditures in excess of 200 dollars require the prior concurrence of the President; single expenditures in excess of 500 dollars require the prior concurrence of the Executive Committee, and shall be within the constraints of available funds.

Article VII. OPERATION

Section 1. The place of business for the organization will be the place of business or location of the Secretary.

Section 2. The most recent edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the procedures at each meeting.

Article VIII. OFFICERS

Section 1. The Council shall have four officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

a. President. The President shall serve as the Council's representative in all its official affairs and transactions. The President will preside over the meetings. The President may appoint committees as necessary with the assent of the Executive committee.

b. Vice-President. The Vice-President shall act with the powers of the President in the event that the President is unwilling or unable to perform appointed duties. The Vice-President is the President-Elect.

c. Secretary. The Secretary shall announce all meetings to the membership of the Council and shall maintain minutes of all meetings. The Secretary shall provide, at the time of notification of the Annual Meeting, the membership with a written ballot for the purpose of electing officers and Executive Committee Members.

d. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall keep membership rolls of the Council, shall maintain record of financial transactions in accordance with standard bookkeeping practices, and is authorized to disburse funds according to Article VI.

Section 2. The Council shall appoint or retain a legal Counsel, as needed.

Section 3. The Council shall appoint a Newsletter Editor who shall solicit and edit material for the Newsletter of the Council and, when authorized, develop other official publications.

Section 4. There shall be an Executive Committee composed of all officers, Newsletter Editor, plus four Voting Members of the Council to be elected to the Executive Committee by the membership. The President shall become an ex-officio, nonvoting member of the Executive Committee for the year following his/her presidency. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Council and shall adopt procedures as necessary for that operation.

Section 5. The President shall appoint a Parliamentarian. An expert in parliamentary procedure, the Parliamentarian shall carry Robert's Rules of Order, most recent edition, to all Council and Executive Committee meetings. The Parliamentarian shall resolve all procedural disputes.

Article IX. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Section 1. All officers shall hold office for one year, may not hold office for more than two consecutive terms, and after serving two consecutive one-year terms, must not stand for election for the same office again for one year.

Section 2. At the 1979 Annual Meeting two Executive Committee positions shall be filled for two-year terms, while two positions shall be filled for one-year terms. Thereafter, two members will be elected each year for two-year terms.

Section 3. The officers of the Council and the other members of the Executive Committee will be elected by a mail ballot of the membership, requiring a simple majority of the votes cast. Results must be announced at the Annual Meeting. The President shall appoint a Nomination Committee of at least three members,

no less than sixty days prior to the dates of the Annual Meeting.

Section 4. Candidates must be members in good standing, with dues paid prior to nomination. They shall sign an affidavit indicating willingness to serve if elected.

Article X. PUBLICATIONS

The Council shall publish a Newsletter. The President shall appoint a Newsletter Editor and an Editorial Board consisting of three members in addition to the Newsletter Editor. The Council may from time to time authorize the publication of other single or serial items. The President may receive and distribute 10 discretionary copies of all publications.

Article XI. AMENDMENTS

These Bylaws may be amended only at a regular meeting by a 3/5 (60 percent) sustainment of the voting membership present. Proposed amendments to the Bylaws must be submitted in writing to the Secretary and circulated within the membership prior to the call for a regular meeting.

Article XII. ADOPTION

These Bylaws shall become effective upon ratification by a 2/3 sustainment of those present at the Charter Meeting on 28 October 1978.

Article XIII. DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

In the event of dissolution, the Executive Committee shall dispose of all its assets to an educational or scientific institution that is exempt from taxation under the then current code of the Internal Revenue Service.

Article XIV. VACANCIES

Vacancies of offices will be filled at the discretion of the Executive Committee until the next regular election.

CODE OF ETHICS

Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists

Adopted 28 October 1978

Archaeology is a profession, and the privilege of professional practice requires professional morality and professional responsibility, as well as professional competence, on the part of each practitioner.

I. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to the Public

1. An archaeologist shall:

- (a) Recognize a commitment to represent archaeology and its research results to the public in a responsible manner;
- (b) Actively support conservation of the archaeological resources base;
- (c) Be sensitive to, and respect the legitimate concerns of, groups whose culture histories are the subjects of archaeological investigation;
- (d) Avoid and discourage exaggerated, misleading, or unwarranted statements about archaeological matters that might induce others to engage in unethical or illegal activity;
- (e) Support and comply with the terms of the UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property, as adopted by the General Conference, 14 November 1970, Paris.

2. An archaeologist shall not:

- (a) Engage in any illegal or other conduct violating this code which involves archaeological matters or knowingly permit the use of her/his name in support of any illegal or unethical activity involving archaeological matters;
- (b) Give a professional opinion, make a public report, or give legal testimony involving archaeological matters without being as thoroughly informed as might reasonably be expected;
- (c) Engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation about archaeological matters;
- (d) Undertake any research that affects the archaeological resource base for which he/she is not qualified.
- (e) Employ personnel for either direction of field work or for independent unsupervised field work who does not meet the following criteria:
 - (i) Have a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field, or equivalent training accepted for accreditation purposes by the Society of Professional Archaeologists.
 - (ii) Have a minimum of 16 months of professional experience, archaeological fieldwork, or library research as appropriate to the job.
 - at least four months experience in general North American archaeology
 - at least six months supervisory experience.¹
 - (iii) Have a demonstrated ability to

1. Individuals who lack supervisory experience but who qualify in all other respects and who, in the best judgments of the principal investigator and of the responsible management agency, are prepared for supervisory responsibility, may be employed in supervisory or independent positions on a probationary basis until the six-month experience requirement is met. The principal investigator must, in these cases, be prepared to assume full responsibility for the actions of the probationer.

carry research to completion, usually evidenced by timely completion of theses, reports, or similar documents.

(iv) If supervising prehistoric archaeological work, the archaeologist shall have had at least one year's experience in prehistoric archaeological research.

(v) If supervising historic archaeological work, the archaeologist shall have had at least one year's experience in historical archaeology.

II. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to her/his Colleagues

1. An archaeologist shall:

- (a) Give appropriate credit for work done by others;
- (b) Keep informed and knowledgeable about developments in his/her field or fields or specialization;
- (c) Accurately, and without undue delay, prepare and properly disseminate a description of research done and its results;
- (d) Communicate and cooperate with colleagues having common professional interests;
- (e) Give due respect to colleagues' interest in, and rights to, information about sites, areas, collections, or data where there is a mutual active or potentially active research concern;
- (f) Know and comply with all laws applicable to her/his archaeological research, as well as with any relevant procedures promulgated by duly constituted professional organizations;
- (g) Report knowledge of violations of this Code to proper authorities as specified in the Bylaws;
- (h) Properly record and promptly report any and all cultural manifestations defined as antiquities by federal or state regulation.
- (i) Publish quarterly in the Council's newsletter an abstract or brief summary of all projects undertaken. Progress reports on long-term projects shall be published annually.
- (j) Provide equitable and fair compensation to all employees or project participants within the limits of project funding.

2. An archaeologist shall not

- (a) Falsely or maliciously attempt to injure the reputation of another archaeologist;
- (b) Commit plagiarism in oral or written communication;
- (c) Undertake research that affects the archaeological resource base unless reasonably prompt, appropriate analysis and reporting can be expected;
- (d) Refuse a reasonable request from a qualified colleague for research data;
- (e) Solicit employees from other active projects without first consulting with the principal investigators on those projects;
- (f) Agree in any contract to permanently suppress archaeological data from the professional community;
- (g) Condone or aid in the misuse of the sponsoring institution's Antiquities permit or auspices by any other individual or agency.

III. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to Employers and Clients

1. An archaeologist shall:

- (a) Respect the interests of his/her employer or client, so far as is consistent with the public welfare and this Code and Standards;
- (b) Refuse to comply with any request or demand of an employer or client which conflicts with this Code or Standard;
- (c) Recommend to employers or clients the

employment of other archaeologists or other expert consultants upon encountering archaeological problems beyond her/his own competence.

(d) Exercise reasonable care to prevent his/her employees, colleagues, associates, and others whose services are utilized by him/her from revealing or using confidential information. Confidential information means information of a non-archaeological nature gained in the course of employment which the employer or client has requested be held inviolate, or the disclosure of which would be embarrassing or would likely to be detrimental to the employer or client. Information ceases to be confidential when the employer or client so indicates or when such information becomes publicly known.

2. An archaeologist shall not:

(a) Reveal confidential information, unless required by law;

(b) Use confidential information to the disadvantage of the client or employer; or

(c) Use confidential information for the advantage of himself/herself or a third person, unless the client consents after full disclosure;

(d) Accept compensation or anything of value for recommending the employment of another archaeologist or other person, unless such compensation or thing of value is fully disclosed to the potential employer or client;

(e) Recommend or participate in any research which does not comply with the requirements of the Standards of Research Performance.

Standards of Research Performance

The research archaeologist has a responsibility to attempt to design and conduct projects that will add to our understanding of past cultures and/or that will develop better theories, methods, or techniques for interpreting the archaeological record, while causing minimal attrition of the archaeological resource base. In the conduct of a research project, the following minimum standards should be followed:

I. The archaeologist has a responsibility to prepare adequately for any research project whether or not in the field. The archaeologist must:

1. Assess the adequacy of her/his qualifications for the demands of the project, and minimize inadequacies by acquiring additional expertise, by bringing in associates with the needed qualifications; or by modifying the scope of the project;

2. Inform himself/herself of relevant previous research;

3. Develop a scientific plan of research which specifies the objectives of the project, takes into account previous relevant research, employs a suitable methodology, and provides for economical use of the resource base (whether such base consists of an excavation site or of specimens), consistent with the objectives of the project;

4. Ensure the availability of adequate staff and support facilities to carry the project to completion; and of adequate curatorial facilities for specimens and records;

5. Comply with all legal requirements, including, without limitation, obtaining all necessary governmental permits and necessary permission from landowners or other persons;

6. Determine whether the project is likely to interfere with the program or projects of other scholars and if there is such a likelihood, initiate negotiations to minimize such interference.

II. In conducting research, the archaeologist must follow her/his scientific plan of research, except to the extent that unforeseen circumstances warrant its modification.

III. Procedures for field survey or excavation must meet the following minimum standards:

1. If specimens are collected, a system for identifying and recording their proveniences must be maintained.

2. Uncollected entities such as environmental or cultural features, depositional strata, and the like, must be fully and accurately recorded by appropriate means, and their location recorded.

3. The methods employed in data collection must be fully and accurately described. Significant stratigraphic and/or associational relationships among artifacts, other specimens, and cultural and environmental features must also be fully and accurately recorded.

4. All records should be intelligible to other archaeologists. If terms lacking commonly held references are used, they should be clearly defined.

5. Insofar as possible, the protection of the resource base must be considered. For example, upper levels of a site must be scientifically excavated and recorded, even if the focus of the project is on underlying levels.

IV. During accessioning, analysis and storage of specimens and records in the laboratory, the archaeologist must take precautions to ensure that correlations between the specimens and the field records are maintained, so that provenience, contextual relationships and the like are not confused or obscured.

V. Specimens and research records resulting from a project must be deposited with an organization with permanent and adequate curatorial facilities, and which permits access by qualified researchers.

VI. The archaeologist has responsibility for appropriate dissemination of the results of his/her research to the appropriate constituencies with reasonable dispatch.

1. Results viewed as significant contributions to substantive knowledge of the past or to advancements in theory, method or technique should be disseminated to colleagues and other interested persons by appropriate means, such as publications, reports at professional meetings, or letters to colleagues.

2. Requests from qualified colleagues for information on research results must be honored, if consistent with the researcher's prior rights to publication and with her/his other professional responsibilities.

3. Failure to complete a full scholarly report within 10 years after completion of a field project shall be construed as a waiver of an archaeologist's right of primacy with respect to analysis and publication of the data. Upon expiration of such 10-year period, or at such earlier time as the archaeologist shall determine not to publish the results, such data should be made fully accessible for analysis and publication to other archaeologists.

4. While contractual obligations in reporting must be respected, archaeologists should not enter into a contract which prohibits the archaeologist from including his or her own interpretations or conclusions in contractual reports, or from a continuing right to use the data after completion of the project.

5. Archaeologists have a responsibility to not disseminate information in a manner which encourages vandalism.

Organizational Standards

Archaeological research involving collection of original field data and/or acquisition of specimens requires adequate facilities and support services for its successful conduct, and for proper permanent maintenance, security, and accessibility of the resulting collections and records.

A full-scale archaeological field project will require the following facilities and services:

1. Office space and furniture.
2. Laboratory space, furniture, and equipment for analysis of specimens and data.
3. Access to special facilities such as a darkroom, drafting facilities, conservation laboratory, etc.
4. Space, facilities, and equipment for proper maintenance and security of collections and records.

5. Field equipment such as vehicles, surveying instruments, etc.

6. A research library.

7. Administrative and fiscal control services.

8. Technical specialists such as photographers, curators, conservators, etc.

9. Publication services.

All the foregoing facilities and services must be adequate for the scope of the project.

Not all archaeological research will require all of the foregoing facilities and services, but a full-scale field project will. Likewise, all institutions engaging in archaeological research will not necessarily require or be able to furnish all such facilities and services from their own resources. Institutions lacking certain facilities or services should arrange for them through cooperative agreements with other institutions.