



# UPAC NEWS

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Published Quarterly  
February 1994

Steve Simms, President  
Signa Larralde, Editor

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## ELECTION RESULTS

New UPAC officers for spring 1994 through spring 1996 are:

Bill Davis – President

Charmaine Thompson – Vice-President for  
Membership and Ethics

Nancy Shearin – Treasurer

Bill Fawcett – Newsletter Editor

By-law change – passed, in favor of  
elections nominating committee for officers.

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Congratulations to Bill Davis on his election to the office of UPAC President. Bill brings depth of experience in archaeology to the task. As owner of a private contracting firm, Abajo Archaeology, Bill's election reflects the healthy rotation of UPAC leadership among the constituents of the organization.

Indeed, the election of Charmaine Thompson as Vice President for Membership, Nancy Shearin as Treasurer, and Bill Fawcett as *UPAC News* editor shows UPAC is in good hands. Congratulations to each of you, good luck and remember, try to have a good time operating UPAC and especially at the meetings.

The role of UPAC president seems to leap to the fore just prior to the Spring and Fall meetings. Each such burst of activity is followed by a period listening – to member's opinions and concerns, ideas for action, and for information about progress on any issues of interest to UPAC.

Of course, there are the letters that must be written by the president, and the leadership of the meetings, but

there are many capable UPAC members and some tasks are being delegated. As Jim Wilde noted upon his departure from the office in April 1990, the president is first a listener and a second a facilitator. To the new officers, and especially Bill Davis, I offer any support you may want, but I do look forward to returning to regular membership. After two years in each vice president slot and two years as president, it is defiantly time to move on.

No reason to review the past two years here, it is all recorded in the UPAC News and the minutes of the meetings. More important are the thanks due to: Diana Christensen, Julie Howard, Joel Janetski, Kevin Jones, Signa Larralde, Stan MacDonald, David Madsen, Duncan Metcalfe, Evie Seelinger, Dennis Weder, and a special thanks to Betsy Tipps, whose attention to detail and concern with quality has contributed a great deal to UPAC over the span of several years. To UPAC, thank you for the opportunity to help out.

--- Steve Simms

## SPRING MEETING PLANS!

The 1994 spring UPAC meeting will be held on March 25 and 26 in Bluff, Utah. The customary Friday afternoon business meeting will begin at 1:30 p.m. at the community building at the St. Christopher's Mission compound located east of Bluff on U.S. 263. After conclusion of the business meeting, we have an exciting and informative itinerary planned for the remainder of the meeting.

A Friday evening reception, traditional Navajo supper, and late night bonfire will be hosted by Abajo Archaeology at the historic John Albert Scorup House.

On Saturday, we would like to spend the entire day visiting archaeological/historic sites in the immediate area. Short to medium length walking excursion and fording the river by raft will grant access to most of the sites. Rustic transportation will be provided so please dress accordingly.

On Saturday evening everyone is invited to share a night of community hospitality featuring old-time acoustical music. The new owner of the now defunct Silver Dollar bar has graciously offered the use of the building.

The following motels are located in Bluff: Mokee Motel (672-2217), Recapture Lodge (672-2281), Kokopelli Motel (672-2322) and for those that wish, numerous camping locations are available. If you plan to stay in a motel, please register early.

Finally, to help us get a handle on the number of sheep needed for the meal and rubber tires for the bonfire, please reply to P.O. Box 100, Bluff, Utah 84512 at your earliest convenience if you plan to attend the spring meeting.

## SUSPENSION OF BLM AGREEMENT

At the request of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Utah State Office of Bureau of Land Management recently suspended a working agreement of certain categories of archaeological review with the Utah SHPO. The Council indicated that there were legal problems with the document and that the state and BLM were out of compliance with 36CFR800.

The agreement allowed contractors working on BLM land or projects to send certain categories of reports to both the SHPO and to the BLM field office for simultaneous review rather than first sending reports to the BLM field office for review, then waiting for the BLM field office to request SHPO review. The purpose was to streamline paperwork and to allow agencies to spend more time on critical cases.

The BLM wants to open consultation with the Council to see if some reduction in paperwork review of simple cases can be achieved through a three party agreement with the Council. Such an agreement would be open to review by UPAC and other archaeologists.

-- Jim Dykman

## POSSIBILITIES FOR PEER REIVEW

### Peer Review in the Division of State

**History:** Since the fall of 1993 I have began using peer reviews on a very limited basis for CRM reports. I am asking for people who may be willing to volunteer some review time to look at reports; I would like to open this process up. I would send out a notice to people of see if they had the time, before the report was sent out. Also I am exploring the possibility of paying a small amount for some of the reviews. Please contact me at 533-3555, if you could help.

--Jim Dykman

### Peer Review Technical Brief Available:

Technical Brief No. 14, entitled *The Peer Review of Public Archaeology Projects: A Procedure Developed by the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist*, is now available.

“The purpose of this Technical Brief is to provide guidance to government agencies and other archaeological resources management programs on use of the peer review process as one tool to improve the effectiveness of their activities. It may be an especially important tool to help resolve conflicts which may arise due to the need for interagency cooperation, the complexity of the archaeological work, or professional disagreements. This technical brief demonstrates how peer reviews can address these typical problems and explains ways the process can be implemented: (p. 1).

While many of the projects discussed in the brief are quite large, including the Dolores Project and the Central Arizona Project, the discussion is pertinent to projects of any size. For a copy, write to **Editor, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Archaeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.**

## WINTER ANTHROPOLOGY COLLOQUIUM

Weber State University will sponsor a winter anthropology colloquium on Thursday, February 10, 1994 from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. Entitled “The Great Salt Lake Wetlands Archaeological Project: New

Perspectives on Prehistoric Human Populations along the Northern Wasatch Front”, the colloquium will feature Steven Simms and Carol Loveland.

Simms’ talk will focus on human adaptive diversity during the important Fremont to Late Prehistoric transition period from about A.D. 1000-1600. Loveland will report on her analysis of environmental stresses and disease episodes in 85 skeletons recovered along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake.

The colloquium will be in Room 103, Social Science Building, Weber State University. Call Brooke Arkush at 626-7202 for more information.

### **DEPARTMENT OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING ABANDONED MINE PROGRAM**

After Division of State History staff met with representatives of DOGM in the summer of 1993 about the 1992 Fowler Bill, the abandoned mine staff, who has the responsibility of taking care of many mines around the state, implemented a program to begin surveying the affected areas for historic properties in order to comply with federal law.

For many years, DOGM had used their own people who had minimal or no qualifications, to complete surveys for the federal abandoned mine program directed by the Office of Surface Mining. The 1992 amendments to the Historic Preservation Act pushed OSM and our agency to direct DOGM to use professionals that meet qualifications outlined by regulations.

This past summer, DOGM contacted for three surveys, and two more RFPs are on the street right now. DOGM has made a good start at complying with the law, and they should be commended.

--Jim Dykman

### **THANKS TO UPAC FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR**

As the editor of *UPAC News* for the past two years, I have been privileged to learn about current news in archaeology from fine people around the state. In

addition, I have often cribbed items from newsletters in surrounding states, including the CCPA newsletter, *NewsMAC*, and the Arizona Archaeological Council newsletter (thanks to Ron Rood, Tim Seaman, and Cory Breternitz).

I have borrowed from the *Salt Lake Tribune*, the *Deseret News*, *High County News*, and any other sources I could find that printed items of interest. In addition, any archaeologists were kind enough to send me news items, and several submitted well-written and thoughtfully considered editorials.

If there has been a bias in *UPAC News*, it reflects my limited awareness of events and the fact that only some *UPAC* members have contributed news. I would like to ask the entire membership to help Bill Fawcett, the new editor, by sending him news items and editorials. Your participation is needed in order to produce a newsletter that evenly reports events and issues in Utah archaeology and regional archaeology. Thanks for the opportunity to produce *UPAC News*.

--Signa Larralde

### **INDIANA STATUTE HELD APPLICABLE TO PRIVATE PROPERTY**

In *Whiterace v. State of Indiana, Ind. Ct. App. Aug. 30, 1993*, the Court of Appeals of Indiana has ruled that the Indiana Historic Preservation and Archaeology Act is applicable to privately owned property.

Upon careful examination of the language in the Act, the court concluded that the state legislature, through its 1989 amendments, had intended to expand the scope of the law to require that a permit be obtained from the Department of Natural Resources before private property may be disturbed for the purpose of discovering artifacts or burial objects.

I have sent information about the Indiana law to Thom Roberts, Utah Attorney General’s Office, to review and see if there are parallels in our law that may apply.

--Jim Dykman

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Editor's note: This editorial is reprinted from the November-December 1993 issue of *Archaeology* magazine. It speaks to the exchange of views that has been reported during the past several months in *UPAC News*.

### **THE ARROGANT ARCHAEOLOGIST by Brian Fagan**

For a moment I saw red, felt sheer blinding fury. Controlling myself with an effort, I gazed at disgust and horror at the ravaged shell midden. I was hiking for pleasure along the southern California coast and looting was far from my mind. Memories of the Slack Farm affair came vividly to mind, that notorious looting event that left a late prehistoric site in Kentucky looking like a scarred battleground (see *Timelines*, July/August 1988). Every time I come across instances of pothunting, I find them harder to rationalize, and even harder to understand. Why do people do this? For money? To satisfy a lust to own a piece of the past? Is it sheer ignorance about archaeology and the importance of the past? Or are they seeking to emulate the fictional adventures of Indiana Jones? What makes me even madder is that few people seem to care that the past is vanishing before our eyes. Many of my nonprofessional friends just shrug and change the subject. You cannot entirely blame them: most would not know an archaeological site if it was right under their feet. Even worse, some of my archaeological friends just shrug, and that's what makes me maddest of all.

John Neary's article "Project Sting" in the September/October issue tells us that recent undercover operations have put a chill on some collecting activity in the Southwest. Clearly these tactics, expensive as they are, work well and should be expanded. Looting statistics are daunting. According to Sherry Hunt, Elwood Jones, and Martin McAllister, authors of *Archaeological Resource Protection* (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1992), more than one third of the known sites in the Four Corners region have been damaged by looters. Of the 1,720 violations reported in Park Service statistics for 1985 through 1987, only about 11 percent resulted in arrests or citations, and there were only 94 convictions.

If there is a solution to the looting problem, it is changing public attitudes toward the collecting of antiquities. This will take years, and will require a full-time commitment by hundreds, if not thousands, of professional archaeologists, not only in this country, but all over the world. It is our responsibility and cannot be left to teachers and bureaucrats. Yet, sadly, in many ways we are the greatest offenders. Our professional organizations condemn looting--they do so in uncompromising terms--but we have not made conservation, ethics, and public education the core of our archaeological enterprise.

Archaeologists live within a hierarchical value system that considers research, excavation, new discoveries, and publication the pinnacle of achievement. Anything else, for all their talk to the contrary, is secondary to these enterprises. Almost all doctoral programs in archaeology emphasize basic research. They produce narrowly focused academic researchers, future generations of professors who will themselves, in turn, train even more specialized archaeologists. The emphasis is often on high-profile research, where the chances of spectacular discoveries are higher than average, the potential for funding is considered promising, and the

fieldwork will bring prestige, visibility, and pinnacle of academic pinnacles, perhaps even a story in The New York Times. This is the kind of enterprise beloved of many academic deans and department heads, research that brings luster and financial resources to an institution. I am irresistibly reminded to the expedition mentality that drove so much late nineteenth-century archaeology--the University of Pennsylvania's research at Nippur in Mesopotamia is a classic example. It worked at Nippur, indeed at Ur, in an archaeological world where there were so few professionals. Today, academic archaeology is big business, turning out hundreds of Ph.D. students a year, yet the old mentality and values drive the field. Why do we persist in producing more doctoral students in specialized fields that are already overcrowded when there is so much urgent work to be done on the global threat to the past? I suspect we do because it is, well, sexier to hire a specialist in Oldowan technology or Inka urbanism than to study the impact of tourism on the archaeological record.

This same skewed value system pays lip service to teaching, conservation and resource management, and the administering of the archaeological record. But, when push comes to shove, these subjects take a back seat to research. Yes, much academic research is carried out under the rubric of cultural resource management--survey, excavation, and mitigation--aimed at preserving or recording sites before they vanish under bulldozers. But very often academic research, especially excavation, proceeds without consideration of conservation issues or site management whatsoever. In fact, many academics are woefully ignorant of the extent of the damage to the archaeological record, forgetting that their own annual digs are also eroding the same human archives, often at breakneck speed. How many academics pause to think about conserving a site before they dig it? Surprisingly few . . .

Very few archaeology graduate programs anywhere expose their students to issues of conservation, ethics, and basic archaeological values--unless they are curricula specifically addressing cultural resource management. Out of curiosity I telephoned a random selection of archaeology graduate advisors at major universities around the country and asked them what ethics and conservation courses were taught to graduate students. Almost invariably, these topics were sidelines. "Oh, we talk about reburial in one lecture," one well-known archaeologist told me in a tired voice. "But it's very political. The Ph.D. is, after all, a research degree." What arrogant nonsense!

The looting problem is not going away. The Park Service alone reports a 40 percent increase in violations over the past few years, and you can be sure that its statistics are just the tip of the iceberg. At the same time, one learns that at least 100 archaeologists with Ph.D.s in Maya archaeology are looking for permanent employment. Unemployed classical archaeologists could almost form a professional society. These people may be excellent scholars, but they are not the kind of archaeologists we need in such large numbers today. We need people who will devote prestigious careers to conservation, to research into the fundamental problems confronting the archaeological record. Without such research, we are, both government and academics, fumbling in the dark.

Basic research is important to the vitality of our discipline. But do we need so many, ever more trivial studies when fundamental, admittedly less glamorous, issues need our attention? Fascinating opportunities await the ambitious scholar, fundamental research as important, if not more so, than much of the basic inquiry that fills our journals. What is the psychology of collecting? What is it that impels people to transform their fascination with the past into a lust to own it? The last definitive work on this subject was done, I believe, in the 1920s. What do we know about the psychology and culture of professional pothunters and looters? Can such research help us develop tactics for combating looting? What about archaeological tourism? What are the effects of tens of thousands of visitors on the rich archaeological record of, say Britain, Egypt, or Mexico? What strategies are archaeologists developing in collaboration with governments everywhere to minimize the impact on the finite archaeological record? I know of no Ph.D. program in this country that places a high priority on research of this type. Everything is theory, fieldwork, and publication. About the only organization concerned with these issues on a global basis is the Getty Conservation Institute. The Getty's efforts are invaluable, as are those of other international organizations, and of the Archaeological Conservancy closer to home.

I have been told by colleagues that research into such questions is "unimportant" or "marginal." What utter nonsense in this day and age, when the archaeological record evaporates around us daily. Surely we must now take a close look at our own value systems and priorities, at archaeological ethics and curricula. How do we, as professional scholars and practitioners of a noble art, intent to insure its survival for our grandchildren to enjoy?

Yes, this is a column written in the heat of anger, soon after walking over looters' trenches. But this anger will be channeled into a closer look at my own teaching of graduates and undergraduates, and into more columns that look at the ethical issues of archaeology and at conservation. After all, we cannot do much to steer the public's fascination with the past into benign and nondestructive directions unless we clean up our own act. Our own comfortable, sometimes arrogant attitude is much divorced from reality. It is time we took stock. We owe it to our grandchildren, if nothing else.

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### **BUCKHORN CANYON PETROGLYPHS TO BE RESTORED**

Restoration plans for what has been called Utah's most graffiti-scarred panel of prehistoric art got a boost in early January after an examination of the damage determined that most of the graffiti can be removed. That is the prognosis of art conservator Sharon Oderkirk, who visited the damaged pictograph panel in Buckhorn Wash, southeast of Castle Dale, with members of the Emery County state

centennial committee. The committee plans to offer the restored panel as a gift for the state's 100<sup>th</sup> birthday in 1996. The 100 by 20 foot panel, which includes Barrier-Canyon style figures and some Fremont and Anasazi elements, has been shot, gouged, and scrawled on with paint, charcoal, chalk, and even axle grease since the late 1800s.

In addition to the restoration work, committee chairman Reid Martin says plans are in the works for a new fence, interpretive signs and benches made from the surrounding sandstone. He estimates the cost of the project at around \$50,000.

Funding for the project comes from the state's centennial committee and private donations.

--Layne Miller, Salt Lake Tribune, January 13, 1994 (abstracted)

**UPAC  
Financial Statement  
December 31, 1993**

Balance – January 1, 1993:	\$5,074.39
Expenses 1/1/93 – 12/31/93	
Dues Refund	12.50
Non-Profit Corp. Fee	10.00
Office (Postage)	31.96
Spring Meeting Costs	191.87
UPAC Newsletter, 3 Issues	806.04
Utah Archaeology	1,207.28
Utah State Tax Commission	<u>100.00</u>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$2,359.65</b>
<u>Deposits 1/1/93 – 12/31/93</u>	
Interest	165.53
Membership Dues	2,649.50
Utah Archaeology Sales	<u>200.00</u>
<b>Total Deposits</b>	<b>\$3,015.03</b>
1/1/93 Balance	\$5,074.39
Expenses	-2,359.65
	2,714.74
Deposits	+3,015.03
<b>12/31/93 Balance</b>	<b>\$5,729.77</b>

--Evie Seelinger, Treasurer

**COLORADO ANNUAL MEETING TO  
FEATURE SYMPOSIUM  
ON NATIVE AMERICAN  
CONSULTATION**

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists Annual Meeting in Montrose, Colorado will begin with an "Early Bird" get together on Thursday, March 3 from 5 to 7 p.m.

The CCPA business meeting, current research papers, "attitude adjustment" cash bar, and catered dinner follow on Friday, March 4.

A symposium on Native American consultation and archaeology is scheduled for Saturday, March 5. Featured will be Native American speakers from the Northern Ute, Southern Ute, and Pawnee tribes, along with archaeologists with varied experiences in consultation. A schedule and more information is appended to this issue of *UPAC News*.

**NAGPRA UPDATE**

This fall, two excellent workshops were sponsored by the University of Nevada Reno, concerning NAGPRA. Most of the archaeological community is aware that NAGPRA and Native American consultation in general is an issue that has been much discussed.

If you would like some more information about what is happening with this issue, Jim Dykman has copies of the *Progress on Implementing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*, prepared by the review committee. If you would like a copy, please call Jim at 533-3555.

**CALENDAR**

**Now through April 24, 1994: The Sagebrush Ocean: A Naturalist's Vision of the Great Basin**, photography, text and natural materials from the Great Basin region by Stephen Trimble. Utah Museum of Natural History.

**Now through April 30, 1994: The Etruscans, Legacy of a Lost Civilization,** Museum of Art, Brigham Young University, 9 a.m. – 10 p.m. Monday through Saturday, \$6.50 general admission. For more information, call 801-378-ARTS.

**Feb. 10, 1994: Weber State University Winter Anthropology Colloquium – The Great Salt Lake Wetlands Archaeological Project: New Perspectives on Prehistoric Human Populations along the Northern Wasatch Front,** Steven R. Simms and Carol J. Loveland, 1:30-3:30 p.m., Room 103, Social Science Building. For more information, call Brooke Arkush at 626-7202.

**March 3-5, 1994: Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists Annual Meeting, Montrose, CO,** featuring symposia on current research and on Native American consultation. See information appended to this issue of *UPAC News*.

**MARCH 25-26: UPAC SPRING MEETING, Bluff, Utah. Business meeting Friday 3/25, 1:30 p.m., community building, St. Christopher's Mission compound, east of Bluff on U.S. 263. Friday evening reception, Navajo supper, and bonfire. Saturday is site tour. Saturday evening acoustical music at the Silver Dollar Bar. PLEASE ATTND and PLEASE conform you plans to attend by writing or calling Bill Davis, P.O. Box 100, Bluff, Utah 84512, (801) 672-2272.**

**April 20-24: Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting,** Anaheim, California. For more information, contact J. Daniel Rogers, Program Chair, 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Meetings, SAA, Railway Express Bldg., 900 2<sup>nd</sup> St, NE, Suite 12, Washington, D.C. 20002, phone 202-789-8200, fax 202-789-0284.

**May 7-14: Utah Prehistory Week 1994.** For More information or to schedule events, call Kevin Jones or Renae Weder at the Division of State History, 533-3500.

### **LIST OF ITEMS APPENDED TO THE UPAC NEWS:**

1. 1994 membership renewal letter and flyer
2. Information about the CCPA spring meeting in Montrose, CO.

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#### **UTAH PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL**

**PRESIDENT:** Steve Simms, Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84322-0730 (801) 750-1277

**VICE-PRESIDENT FOR MEMBERSHIP AND ETHICS:** Stan McDonald, Manti-LaSal National Forest, 599 W. Price River Dr., Price, UT 84501 (801) 637-2817

**VICE-PRESIDENT FOR GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS AND RESEARCH:** Duncan Metcalfe, Anthropology Dept, 117 Stewart Bldg, University of Utah, Salt Lake City UT 84112.

**SECRETARY:** Dennis Weder, 7926 W. Britain Dr., Magna, UT 84044

**TREASURER:** Evie Seelinger, Division of State History, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City UT 84101. (801) 533-3500.

**JOURNAL EDITOR:** Kevin Jones, Division of State History, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City UT 84101. (801) 533-3500.

**NEWSLETTER EDITOR:** Signa Larralde, 601 9th Ave., Salt Lake City, UT 84103

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# Utah Professional Archaeological Council

26 January, 1994

Dear UPAC Members and Former UPAC Members:

Our purpose in writing you is threefold. First we want to remind all current members that now is the time to renew membership for 1994 (if you have not already done so). Renewal membership fees can be sent to Evie Seelinger at the Utah Division of State History (see address on the attached application form).

Second, we want to urge all former members to seriously consider rejoining UPAC. The recent past has witnessed many important challenges to the future of professional archaeology in Utah and the management of the state's archaeological heritage. 1994 marks a year in which important and potentially far-reaching changes will continue to be discussed and debated. UPAC has chosen to take a pro-active role in influencing the course of these changes rather than simply react to changes implemented from outside the profession. Former UPAC members have made significant contributions to policy, procedures and legislation affecting the scientific interpretation and preservation of Utah's archaeological resources. We need your participation in UPAC to ensure a future for Utah's past; we hope that after reading this complementary issue of UPAC NEWS you will consider rejoining by remitting your annual membership fee to Evie Seelinger.

Third, there are many new individuals now involved in Utah archaeology. We urge all of you to encourage your students, colleagues, associations and other interested individuals to join UPAC. Enclosed is an application form for you to copy and distribute to those you believe who will be interested in joining UPAC.

UPAC is a diverse and dynamic organization dedicated to the promotion of scientific archaeology and archaeological resource conservation in Utah. The diversity and dedication of our members are the keys to our strength and effectiveness. We have many accomplishments of which we can all be proud. Help UPAC to continue this tradition of service to Utah archaeology. Remember you— the membership are UPAC.

Sincerely,

Steve Simms, UPAC President

Stan McDonald, UPAC Vice President  
for Membership and Ethics



*Creating A Future for Utah's Past*

**COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS  
ANNUAL MEETING – MARCH 4-5, 1994  
MONTROSE PAVILIAN, MOSTROSE, COLORADO**

Thursday, March 3

5:00 – 7:00 p.m.

“Early Bird get together hosted by  
Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., 521 E. Main Street, Montrose.

Friday, March 4

8:30 a.m. – noon

CCPA Business Meeting

1:30 – 5:00 p.m.

Current Research Papers

6:00 – 7:00 p.m.

“Attitude Adjustment” Cash Bar

7:00 p.m.

Catered Dinner and Silent Auction!

Saturday, March 5

8:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Symposium: Native American  
Consultation and Archaeology

All sessions of the CCPA annual meeting are open to interested members of the public.

➔ For more information, please contact Alan Reed or Susan Chandler at Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. phone: (303) 249-9761, FAX (303) 249-8482.

Contributed Current Research Papers: Friday afternoon, March 4, 1994

Please send abstracts for papers by February 18, 1994 to: CCPA Annual Meeting, c/o Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 2075, Montrose, CO 81402-2075 (FAX 303-249-8482). Papers should not exceed 15 minutes in length. A room will also be available for poster sessions.

Native American Consultations and Archaeology Symposium: Saturday, March 5, 1994

**Clifford Duncan (Northern Ute Tribal Historian and Tribal Elder):** the importance of tribal involvement in archaeology.

**Kenny Frost (consultant for Southern Ute Tribe):** the identification of sacred sites and his experience as a consultant.

**Mike Metcalf (private archaeologist, Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.):** cooperation among archaeologists and Native Americans based on several projects involving Native American consultation.

**Michael Burney (private archaeologist, has worked with 13 tribes, tribal archaeologist for Nez Perce since 1987):** historical perspectives about Native American consultation and recommendations for ways to improve consultation procedures in Colorado.

**Peter Gleichman (private Archaeologist):** problems which archaeologists may encounter with consultation (e.g.) fraudulent or mistaken evaluations/interpretations of sites).

**Dave Ruppert (NPS, Rocky Mountain Region):** cultural/ethnographic viewpoint and National Park Service guidelines for consultation procedures.

**Bruce Bradley (Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, Cortez, Colorado):** the current state of consultation affairs at Crow Canyon.

**COLORADO COUNCIL OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS  
ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 4-5, 1994 -- MOSTROSE, COLORADO  
ADVANCE REGISTRATION FORM**

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

I will be presenting a 15-minute paper \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please send abstract by February 18, 1994)  
I need a slide projector \_\_\_\_\_  
I need an overhead projector \_\_\_\_\_  
I will be giving a poster presentation \_\_\_\_\_

Registration Fees:	Fee	x	No. Persons	=	Total
Regular	\$12.50		_____		_____
Student	\$15.00		_____		_____

*Note: registration fees are higher this year so that CCPA can help defray travel expenses for Native American speakers at the symposium.*

**➔ PLEASE REGISTER BEFORE FEBRUARY 18, 1994 -- Late registration is \$22.50!**

Friday night dinner catered by Jim’s Texas-Style BBQ, Coloma (families are welcome!):  
Barbecued beef brisket, cole slaw, potato salad, baked beans, rolls, and coffee/tea.  
(Vegetarian: tossed salad substituted for sliced beef). Cash bar.

\$8.25 adults                      No Meat \_\_\_\_\_ Regular \_\_\_\_\_  
\$5.00 kids under 8              No Meat \_\_\_\_\_ Regular \_\_\_\_\_

Membership Dues:  
Associate Member              \$12.50                      \_\_\_\_\_  
Voting/Charter Member        \$15.00                      \_\_\_\_\_  
Delinquent Dues for 1993    \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Donation to the Ward Weakly Scholarship Fund:  
AMOUNT ENCLOSED        \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Make Checks payable to: Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists  
c/o Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.  
P.O. Box 2075  
Montrose, CO 81402-2075