

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1998 Number 1

January 1998

NMAC Takes Stand Against Paseo del Norte Extension Through Petroglyph Natl Mon

See pages 4 & 13.

NM SHPO/BLM Consultation Protocol Outlined

See page 10.

NAGPRA Amendment Proposed

See page 10.

Section 106 Revised

See page 11.

Hisatsazi Anasinom?

See page 19.

NMAC Special Publication Prices Reduced

See page 4.

501(c)(3) Conversion Planning Approved

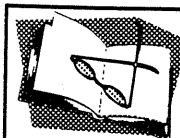
See page 4.

Corrections to Simonis Milk Can Chart

See page 7.

Credits: Text and woodcuts reproduced on pages 4, 12, 17, 23, and 27 are from *Recuerdos de Santa Fe 1928-1943* by Willard F. Clark; Santa Fe: Clark's Studio (1990).

**Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC April 1998 issue
is March 17, 1998.**



President's Report

Chris Turnbow

It is a great honor for me to be the new president of the New Mexico Archaeological Council. During my presidency, I hope to work for the betterment of our state's heritage and to support anthropological research in whatever capacity I can. I want to personally say thank you to David Phillips for the long hours of hard work he has put into NMAC over the last two years. He did everything from selling books and setting up the New Mexico Archaeology Fair to organizing conferences and discussing important archaeological issues with our Congressmen and Senators. New Mexico archaeology is much stronger because of him.

I would like to use the next few paragraphs to present my thoughts on the direction NMAC should take in the next two years. First and foremost, more of us need to become directly involved in organizing activities, teaching, preparing publications, and serving on committees. Activities need to be planned in all areas of the state. NMAC also needs to attract more archaeologists to the group, particularly crew members, crew chiefs, and students. As a logical first step, we will be offering one-year free memberships to in-state graduating seniors and first-year graduate students in archaeology. Those folks would probably like to see more information in *NewsMAC* on grants, training courses, archaeological unions, federal wage determination, and safety.

If you haven't read NMAC's mission statement lately, right at the top of the list of goals is to promote scholarly research and to encourage dissemination of anthropological results. We have a lot to be proud of in this area with great publications and conferences and I would like to see us continue this trend. I also would like to know if the membership would like to develop a mini-research grant for starving archaeologists. A few hundred dollars here

(Continued on page 3)



Calendar

NMAC

Now

Feb 27-Mar 1

Albuquerque NM

Mar 17

OTHER

Jan 17-18

Las Cruces NM

Feb 6-7

Hermosillo, Sonora MX

Mar 25-29

Seattle WA

Apr

Las Cruces NM

Apr 3-4

Santa Fe NM

Apr 3-4

Albuquerque NM

Apr 17-18

Carbondale IL

Apr 17-19

El Paso TX

May 27-30

Lawrence KS

NMAC 1998 membership dues are due.

Conference on the Transition from Prehistory to History in the Southwest – at the Best Western Rio Grande Inn. Registration is \$25. A wide variety of papers have been contributed. The contribution period is closed except for unique papers from areas not yet covered. Abstracts are 50 to 100 words, preferably in Spanish and English. Papers will 15 minutes long. Conference results will be published. **A ceramics workshop is also planned.** Info: Deni Seymour, Ph.D., 2625 Pennsylvania NE, Suite 2000, Albuquerque, NM 87110, 505-881-0011; < djslmas@aol.com >. [See NewsMAC 1997(3) p. 5].

Latest date to submit material for NewsMAC 1998(2).

New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance – annual meeting, at the new NM Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum. Sessions will include "Critical Issues in N.M. Historic Preservation" and "Preservation Successes." Information: Jon Hunner, Director, Public History Program, P.O. Box 30001 3-H, NM State University Las Cruces NM 88003; (505) 646-2490; < jhunner@NMSU.Edu >; < http://web.nmsu.edu/~publist/ >.

Sixth Biennial Southwest Symposium: Boundaries and Territories – info: Elisa Villalpando, Centro INAH Sonora, 25 Aniversario, Apartado Postal 1664, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico < laelisa@rtn.uson.mx >.

Society for American Archaeology – annual meeting, at the Washington Trade and Convention Center. Info: SAA, 900 Second St NE #12, Washington DC 20002-3557; (202) 789-8200; < meetings@saa.org >.

New Mexico Archaeology Fair – details to be announced.

Historical Society of NM & Arizona Historical Society – joint conference at the Hilton Hotel.

Seventh Albuquerque Book Fair – benefit for the Maxwell Museum archives & library. Info & admission discount coupon: Alan Shalette, (505) 291-9653; < AShal@aol.com >.

Fifteenth Annual Center for Archaeological Investigations Visiting Scholar's Conference – Southern Illinois University - Carbondale. "Fleeting Identities: Perishable Material Culture in Archaeological Research." For details see < http://www.siu.edu/~cai >, or contact Penelope Drooker (618) 453-5032.

Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies – info: P.O. Box 4345, El Paso TX 79914-4345.

Seventh International Conference on Ground-Penetrating Radar – biennial series of international scientific symposia devoted to the advancement of ground-penetrating radar. Brings together a diverse group whose interests span archaeology to unexploded ordnance detection. Info: < http://www.rsl.ukans.edu/~gpr98/ >.

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President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

and there for laboratory fees or travel could really help.

I firmly support NMAC's mission to educate the public about New Mexico's cultural heritage. Special thanks goes to Loni Viklund, Glenna Dean, and Wendy Brunneman for their work on public education. Last year we supported the distribution of the New Mexico archaeology video produced by the Historic Preservation Division, mailed the Speaker's Bureau catalogs out to schools and clubs, and actively participated in the New Mexico Archaeological Fair. By the way, if you haven't worked at the fair yet, you're missing something really fun. This year it will be in Las Cruces on May 9. Each year the weight of public education programming falls on the same small core group and its time for that to change. If each one of the NMAC community could do just one public activity a year (teach at a school, guide an archaeological tour, develop an exhibit or popular report, talk to a civic club, or **work at the fair**), we could nurture the public's appreciation of our state's heritage and form a firm base of support for our other goals.

We will continue to be watchdogs for the protection of New Mexico's cultural resources. The Legislative Committee has been effective under the direction of Nancy Akins. Representing the state's professional archaeologists, NMAC is a political force. I would like to start a dialog among the membership on BLM permitting criteria. Do you accept their standards and feel their policies are fair? It seems odd to me that a professional archaeologist with a graduate degree and twenty years of experience in the state can't get a permit to work in most districts. Please let me know what you think about this issue.

As a past Curator of Anthropology, I feel a strong affiliation with the work of our state's curatorial facilities. In particular, we users of ARMS and the Museum of New Mexico owe them a well-deserved thank you for their fine job. NMAC needs to support them in getting the equipment, space, and money necessary to maintain our incredible archaeological collections and documents for future generations.

The membership poll prepared by Wolky Toll (*NewsMAC* 1997(4)) struck home with several issues. By far the most important, NMAC provides valuable communication to the membership

through *NewsMAC*, our great newsletter, the NMAC-L, the Council's Internet list server, meetings, workshops, and fieldtrips. Thanks to the hard work of Alan Shalette, our *NewsMAC* editor, we have an informative newsletter, a membership handbook (something I use often), and the mechanism to send special announcements when needed. One problem with the newsletter is that not enough people submit material for publication. Send in your current research, important findings, publication announcements, and educational activities. We could also publish short research articles of two to five pages.

The poll also indicates that we need to do some fun things for ourselves. Workshops, fieldtrips, and other group activities serve as the glue that binds us together while honing our professional skills. I would like to organize an annual knap-in workshop where lithic analysts could get together to talk about important research issues, present papers, heat treat and knap a few rocks, and swap lithic samples. It is probably time to do some ceramic workshops again and if you would like to organize a workshop, let me know.

In closing, I would like to invite you to contact me with your ideas for possible conferences, workshops, and fieldtrips or just to chat about how to improve the Council.



Outgoing President's Report

Dave Phillips

After two years, to my great relief, someone else is lead-off batter for *NewsMAC*. Before stepping off the presidential soapbox for good, I'd like to say two last things.

First, please give Chris Turnbow and the 1998 executive committee all the support you can. This doesn't just mean responding to their pleas for help, it means searching your soul and finding a way in which you want to help without being asked. NMAC can survive as long as its officers and a few other persons make an effort, but for NMAC to thrive we need large, active committees. That hasn't happened in a while, and it won't happen until you (yes, YOU -- the person holding this copy of *NewsMAC*) decide it's time for a change.

In a related comment (okay, so this is turning into three last things), I'm still bothered by a poll

Outgoing President's Report

respondent who described NMAC as being run by a group of insiders. There's a very easy way to seize power in NMAC, which is to ask for it -- believe me, power will be handed to you quite gratefully. And there is power in NMAC offices: the power to influence public policy and professional and public awareness -- though most often in increments, and always through hard work and nothing else.

Now (finally) to that other last thing. I want to say "Thank you" to everyone who did do volunteer work for NMAC in the past two years; sometimes they were mentioned in *NewsMAC* but more often they labored quietly in the background. Those of you who did will know whom I'm talking about. Watching those efforts, big and small, made the NMAC presidency a rewarding experience for me.

NMAC Executive Committee Actions

Since the previous *NewsMAC*, the NMAC executive committee has taken the following formal actions:

Approved NMAC sponsorship of the protohistoric conference to be held February 27 – March 1, 1998.

Approved expenditures for transcribing videotapes of the ceramic workshop held May 5 and 6, 1989.

Further reduced the price of Special Publication No. 1. The volume is now \$15, plus \$3 shipping and handling. As an alternative, Special Publication No. 1 and 2 can be ordered for the joint price of \$35, plus \$3 shipping and handling.

NMAC Membership Meeting Nov. 15

Due to the big snowstorm, the GPS class scheduled for Saturday, November 15 was canceled. We will try again early in 1998.

Nonetheless, about two dozen hardy individuals showed up for the business meeting and refused to go home. So we went ahead and held the NMAC business meeting. Here are the highlights.

NMAC Election

Chris Turnbow will be the 1998-1999 NMAC President. Our thanks to Anne Baldwin for running. Lori Rhodes will be the 1998-1999 treasurer.

Paseo del Norte

NMAC is now officially opposed to the Paseo del Norte extension through Petroglyph National Monument. The specific wording of the resolution is as follows: "Petroglyph National Monument is a

unique resource that should be preserved if at all possible. While the original local intent may have been to allow the Paseo del Norte Extension, NMAC opposed the extension until further debate on the alternatives can take place."

Full text of a press release detailing the basis for NMAC's position can be found in this issue on page 13.

501(c)(3) Status

NMAC approved expenditures of up to \$500 to establish the most feasible approach for NMAC conversion to charitable 501(c)3 tax status (see *NewsMAC* 1997(4) p.29).

This will make donations to NMAC tax-deductible. The tax code allows up to 30 percent of a charitable organization's expenses to be for lobbying; in 1997 NMAC spent about \$12.90 on lobbying out of a roughly \$6,000 budget so this should not be a problem.

Ceramic Volume

To speed production of the now long overdue Ceramic Volume, the volume will now be produced in a modular format. Instead of waiting for all the sections to be done, each section will be published when it's ready.

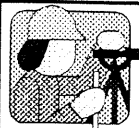
Scholarships and

Special Offer to Anthro. Students

To increase student participation in NMAC, the Education Committee was asked to come up with a proposal to develop a prize or scholarship for NMAC student members.

In addition, NMAC approved a policy suggested by Bob Leonard, in which graduating seniors in anthropology and first-year graduate students in anthropology, at any New Mexico college or university, will be offered a free one-year membership in NMAC.





Current Research

Selected Reports Filed in ARMS/NMCRIS in 1997

[Tim Seaman provided the following list of reports obtained from ARMS's NMCRIS database. Selection parameters included publication date: 1997 (probably filed during the first six months of the year since reports must first pass the SHPOs office and then await data entry in NMCRIS); activity: excavation, testing, research design - or survey area greater than 160 acres. Citations contain author name(s), report title, and ARMS report number. They are listed by lead author. Thanks to Bill Lipe for the suggestion. Ed.]

Baskerville, Mike

Last Chance Canyon Rockshelter Survey Passport in Time Project Guadalupe Ranger District Lincoln National Forest Eddy County, New Mexico (#55450).

Boyer, Jeffrey L.

Angel Fire Waste Treatment Plant and Pipeline: Archaeological Survey in Colfax County, New Mexico (#55317).

Brown, Kenneth L.

Cultural Resources of the Rancho Verde Subdivision, Bernalillo County, New Mexico (#56256).

Browne, Marie E.

Cultural Resources Survey of the Lower Tijeras Arroyo, Bernalillo County, New Mexico (#51993).

Clifton, Don

An Archaeological Survey of Portions of Southeast Lea Phase 6 West Seismic Prospect, Lea County, New Mexico (#56556).

Copeland, Denise R.

A Cultural Resource Inventory of the Smith Lake/Mariano Lake/Crownpoint Three Phase Line, McKinley County, New Mexico (#58507).

Corral, P.

Borrego II Ecosystem Improvement (#58425).

Crowe, Ann

A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Trunk S Pipeline Reroute (Final Report) (#52624).

Cunningham, Vicky J. T., Robin Stipe-Davis and Jeff Hokanson

Archaeological Survey of 640 Acres Near Sedillo, Bernalillo County, New Mexico (#56387).

Cunningham, Vicky J., Deni J. Seymour, J. D. Kilby, Nancy Hanks and Lori E. Rhodes

Cultural Resource Survey and Testing of 0.16 Acres for the Amacher Property within the City of Santa Fe Historic District Santa Fe County, New Mexico (#55065).

Curry, G. K.

Divide Rock Source (#58280).

Darrington, Glenn P., Whitney Smith and A. E. (Gene) Rogge

Cultural Resource Survey for the Dos Griegos Subdivision Grant County, New Mexico (#56867).

Dello-Russo, Robert

Cultural Resources Inventory and Subsurface Testing for the Village of Cimarron Enhancements Project, Colfax County, New Mexico (#56470).

Dello-Russo, Robert and Lily Nelson

A Cultural Resource Inventory for the Proposed Realignment of Navajo Route 55(2), Socorro and Cibola Counties, New Mexico: Archaeological and Ethnographic Assessments (#53953).

Duff, Andrew I. and Lily Nelson

Cultural Resource Investigations Along Navajo Route 474(4), Ojo Encino Road, Sandoval County, New Mexico: Archaeological and Ethnographic Assessments (#54619).

Dykeman, Douglas D., Jeffrey T. Wharton, Dana Robinson, and Antoinette Kurley-Begay

Preliminary Report on the La Jara Community Study and Plan for Phase 3 Problem-Oriented Studies (#50462).

Eakin, Joanne E. and Thomas F. Messerli

A Cultural Resources Inventory along 12.87 Kilometers (8 Miles) of Interstate 25 Between the St. Francis and Lamy (US 84) Interchanges (#56698).

Erickson, Mary and Laurens C. Hammack

Cultural Resource Inventory Towhee Exploration's Fajada Wash Seismic Project McKinley and San Juan Counties, New Mexico (#56766).

Fletcher, Thomas F.

Cultural Resource Investigations for Proposed Improvement of NM 44 from NM 528 to NM 4 Sandoval County, New Mexico (#52635).

Fletcher, Thomas F.

Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Construction of Paseo del Norte (east) City of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County, New Mexico (#57577).

Futch, T. G., III

The Vista Grande Archaeological Survey in the Ortiz Mine Grant Santa Fe County, NM (#52626).

Hammack, Laurens C.

Cultural Resource Inventory and Testing Report United States Postal Service Aztec Main Post Office Site Aztec, San Juan County, New Mexico 87410 (#54393).

Hammack, Nancy S.

Cultural Resource Inventory NAIHS Project NA 94-A09

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93 Homesites and 4 Miles of Waterline Extensions Gallup IHS District McKinley, Bernalillo, San Juan and Cibola Counties, New Mexico, and Apache County, Arizona (#52201).

Hensiak, Tom

Whitewater Commercial Fuelwood Sale Area Silver City Ranger District Gila National Forest Grant County, NM (#55763).

Hokanson, Jeffrey L. and Cheryl Bleick

Archaeological Survey of 183 Acres for a Land Division Project Danson Property Santa Fe County, New Mexico (#58300).

Kemrer, Meade

An Archaeological Survey of the Devon Energy Corporation Middle Mesa Gathering System Trunks B,C,D, and E Loop Pipelines San Juan County, New Mexico (#56910).

Kemrer, Meade

An Archaeological Survey of the Devon Energy Corporation Pump Mesa Gathering Loop Pipeline San Juan County, New Mexico (#54819).

Kramer, Kerry M., Jeff D. Leach and John A. Peterson

Archaeological Survey Along Highway 63 North for the Pecos Exchange of Universal Telephone of Southwest, New Mexico (#58853).

Larson, Beverly M., Steven R. Hoagland and Kari L. Manz

Proposed Research Park and Portions of TA-62 Cultural Resources Survey Report (#54005).

Leach, Jeff D., Federico A. Almarez, and Raymond P. Mauldin

A Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Elk Pasture Fuelwood Sale, Wilderness Ranger District, Gila National Forest, New Mexico (#53364).

Leven, Carrie A.

Windy Gap Prescribed Burn Heritage Resources Reconnaissance Survey Questa Ranger District Carson National Forest (#54700).

Levine, Daisy F.

A Cultural Resource Survey of 13.9 Kilometers (8.7 Miles) Along NM 522 Between Taos and Questa (#54208).

Linse, Angela R.

Excavations at Mogollon Village and Survey of Surrounding Areas: University of Washington 1993 Archaeological Field School (#45050).

Marshall, Michael P.

A Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Roswell to Carlsbad U.S. 285 Highway Improvement Project,

Chaves and Eddy Counties, New Mexico (#55546).

Martine, Kristen D. and Powys Gadd

Sacaton Fuelwood Area Cultural Resource Survey Grant and Catron Counties, New Mexico Glenwood Ranger District, Gila National Forest (#54775).

Michalik, Laura

Cultural Resources Class III Inventory and Significance Evaluation of a Proposed Land Exchange near Cold Springs Canyon, Grant County, New Mexico (#56729).

Moiola, Lloyd A. and Janet E. Spivey

An Archaeological Clearance Survey of Twenty-four Abandoned Mines on the Philmont Scout Ranch (#53202).

Nicoll, C. H.

Salazar Canyon Cattleguard Installation Project, Previous and New Survey (#58397).

Peterson, John A., Jeff Leach and David V. Hill

San Juan Mesa Prescribed Burn Cultural Resource Survey (#53367).

Phillips, David A., Jr., David E. Purcell, Randall R. Fox and Lynn Neal

Cultural Resource Survey of U.S. 285 Between Roswell and Clines Corners Eastern New Mexico (#56067).

Roxlau, Blake

A Cultural Resource Survey of 15.0 Kilometers (9.27 Miles) Along Interstate 25, Dona Ana County (#57139).

Roxlau, Blake

A Cultural Resource Survey of 17.7 Kilometers (11.0 Miles) Along US 380 East of Roswell (#55875).

Roxlau, Blake

A Cultural Resource Survey of 8.2 Kilometers (5.1 Miles) Along I-25, from Hatch Interchange-North Dona Ana County (#57836).

Skinner, Elizabeth and Dennis Gilpin

Cultural Resources Investigations Along Navajo Route 9 (N9), U.S. Highway 666 to Standing Rock, McKinley County, New Mexico (#54577).

Snow, David H.

Archeological and Historical Investigations for Mr. Charles Azzue: 138 Park Ave., Historic Downtown Archeological Review District Santa Fe, New Mexico (#56208).

Snow, David H.

Archeological and Historical Investigations for Peter Amacher, Parcel 216A, Alto Street, Barrio de Guadalupe Historic Neighborhood Santa Fe, New Mexico (#56207).

Snow, David H.

Archeological and Historical Investigations: 148 Elena St. within the Santa Fe Downtown Historic District, for

Current Research

Auerbach Southwest, Santa Fe, New Mexico (#56393).

Staley, David P.

Real de Dolores the History and Archaeology of New Mexico's First Gold Rush Town (#55157).

Viklund, Lonyta and Cordelia T. Snow

Preliminary Results of Archaeological Investigations on San Antonio Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico (#58629).

Wilcox, David

Archaeological Block Survey of Arco-Permian's Proposed 1280 Acre Tract of Land; Entirely Encompassing Sections 1 and 12, T23S, R31E, NMPM, Eddy County, NM (#56548).

Williams, Paul R.

Cultural Resource Inventory of the Wild Rivers Vegetation Treatment Area (#51461).

Zunie, Jerome G.

A Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Zuni Water Line Improvements Zuni Indian Reservation, McKinley and Cibola Counties, New Mexico (#55540).

Corrections to Simonis Can Guide

Since his milk can guide appeared in *NewsMAC* 1997(4) p.7, Don Simonis has made a correction: the height of a Type 6 milk can is 4 6/16 inches, not 6 6/16 inches.

Also, his phone number has changed. It's now 520-692-4400.

A free copy of the corrected milk can guide is available by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to NMAC Milk Can Guide, P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque NM 87103.

Sandstone Pillars Identified as Fossil Termite Nests

© *ENN Daily News* – October 24, 1997
Environmental News Network

< <http://www.enn.com/> >
[via SASIG]



More than 100 sandstone pillars in New Mexico reaching heights of 20 feet above ground appear to be giant, fossilized termite nests roughly 155 million years old, according to new research by a team of Colorado scientists.

"These probably are

the world's largest trace fossils," said University of Colorado at Boulder research associate Stephen Hasiotis, who led the study. Trace fossils – the tracks, trails and burrows left by organisms – help scientists reconstruct past biodiversity conditions and ancient ecosystems, he said.

The pillars, up to six feet in diameter, had previously been thought by some geologists to be fulgurites, glassy mixtures of sand and rock fused together by lightning strikes. But the new analysis indicates the pillars contain intricate, interconnected galleries and chambers nearly identical to the interior structures of some contemporary social termite nests.

Some of the fossil nests near Gallup, N.M., appear to reach more than 120 feet below the ground in places where researchers were able to trace their pathways down steep hills and cliff sides. Since some types of termites construct their nests around dead and dying tree stump and root systems, he speculated the bottom of the fossil nests likely marked the Jurassic water table.

In 1996, Hasiotis reported the discovery of hundreds of smaller Jurassic termite nests in Colorado and adjoining states, evidence that termites played a major recycling role in the ecosystem at the time. "These pillars are compelling new evidence that termites were well-established and more widespread in the Jurassic than we had thought," he said.

In addition to their role as organic recyclers, contemporary termites are believed to pump about

i heard a man
wondering recently why
the creator made
such useless things
as cockroaches and
mosquitoes
cockroaches and mosquitoes
have often wondered
the same thing
about men



From *archyology, the long lost tales of archy and mehtabel* by Don Marquis. Hanover: The University Press of New England (1996).

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20 million to 40 million tons of methane into the atmosphere annually. "Since methane is a greenhouse gas, all these termites running around during the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods could have had a significant impact on local, regional and global climate," said Hasiotis.

The pillars were built in ancient sand dunes by the insects, which used their saliva, feces and partially digested woody material to bond the sand grains together. The fossilized nests resemble and rival the size of modern giant termite nests found in Africa and Australia today, he said.

Simple and compound "galleries," or tunnels as large as Frisbees radiate out from the central nest chambers, he said. There even is evidence of ancient fungal gardens in the nests that were as large as softballs. Fungal gardens found in termite nests today are known to regulate nest heat and humidity.

The large amount of protein available in the form of Jurassic termites might have made the towers tempting targets for ancient predators, said Hasiotis. He speculated that low-slung, armored dinosaurs like stegosaurs and ankylosaurs may have feasted on the large termite colonies.

The New Mexico fossils are not the oldest termite nests ever found. In 1993, Hasiotis and USGS researcher Russell Dubiel found fossils of 220-million year old termite nests in Arizona's Petrified Forest National Park.

The recent research effort was part of the Morrison Formation Extinct Ecosystem Project, a

cooperative effort between the National Park Service, the USGS and a number of universities in the West, including CU-Boulder. For more information, contact Stephen Hasiotis, University of Colorado, (303) 499-9413, email: <hasiotis@ucsu.colorado.edu>.

Meteor Showers Blotted Out Man's First Civilizations

Rajeev Syal

The Sunday Times [of London] Dec 14, 1997

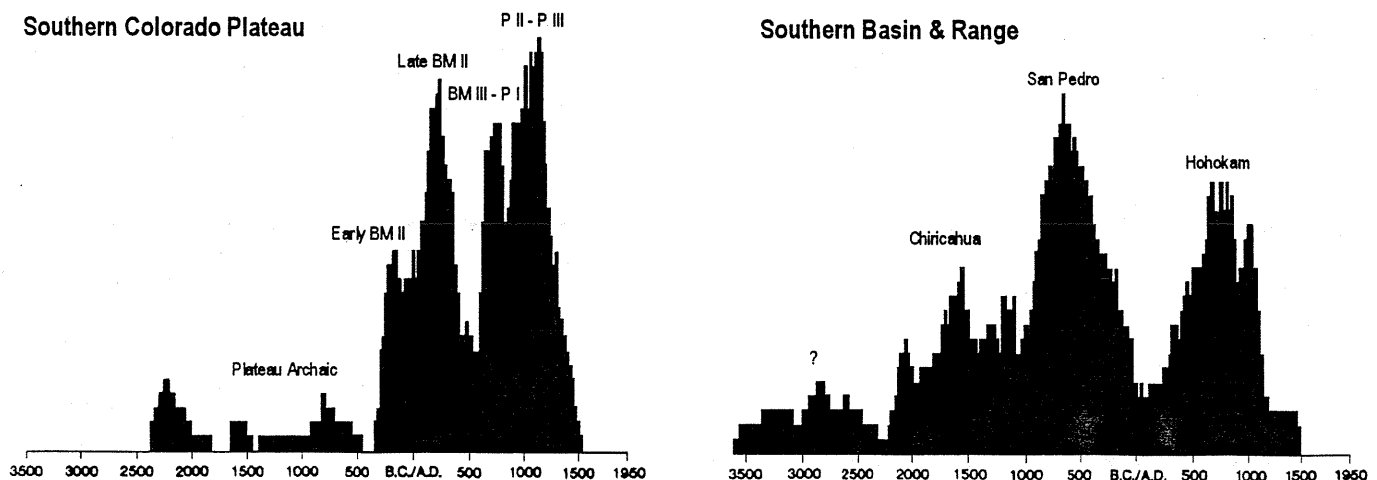
A cataclysmic shower of giant meteors destroyed the great Bronze Age civilizations in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Greece by provoking a series of natural disasters.

New archaeological and astronomical evidence indicates that a huge number of extraterrestrial bodies caused famine, flooding, and bushfires thousands of miles wide that led to the collapse of the world's first sophisticated civilizations.

The findings could solve the puzzle of why successful empires from across the globe all apparently collapsed at roughly the same time in about 2350 BC, despite the fact that they were independent of each other and all flourishing until their sudden demise.

Dr. Benny Peiser, an anthropologist from Liverpool John Moores University, has analyzed 500 excavation reports and climatological studies from the sites of ancient civilizations and found they all suffered huge changes in climate at exactly the same time.

Previous explanations for the collapse of the



Radiocarbon bar charts for the southern Colorado Plateau and the southern Basin and Range province – depicting the relative probability of occupation through time; not to be interpreted as population indices. The major trends in these charts are intended to provide a reliable indication of the direction of change, not the magnitude or rate of actual population change. After Berry, Michael S., *Time Space and Transition in Anasazi Prehistory*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press (1982).

Current Research

ancient civilizations have pointed to warfare, volcanoes, and earthquakes. But Peiser's findings show that the worldwide devastations could only have been provoked by an external cosmic even. "There is very strong evidence to suggest that massive meteor storms are the real scientific reason why these ancient societies collapsed," he said last week.

Archaeological reports from ancient Egypt's First Kingdom show that a bustling and luxuriant farming region was suddenly reduced to a desert following floods and intense heat in about 2350 BC. A few artifacts were spared the the devastation, including the Sphinx, which give a tantalizing clue to the great sophistication of the civilization before its annihilation.

The abrupt climate change could not be explained by seismic activity and no evidence of volcanoes has been identified, Peiser said.

The civilization of Mesopotamia, which produced the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, was destroyed by what seems to have been a massive earthquake. There is no evidence from geological studies, however, of any relevant seismic or volcanic activity.

Peiser has also discovered from a study of ancient river beds that their levels fell dramatically and then rose again during the middle of the third millenium BC.

British scientists have also identified at least seven impact craters which were formed within a century of 2350 BC, which they believe may have been part of a meteor storm.

A new finding by Victor Clube, an astrophysicist at Oxford University, appears to confirm Peiser's theory that meteorites were responsible for the Bronze Age catastrophe. Clube claims to have identified a meteor cluster in an orbit around Jupiter which has collided with the Earth about every 3,000 years.

He believes it was this shower that caused the Ice Age, and then returned in a later cycle to prompt the cataclysm of 2350 BC. Meteors from the same stream struck the Earth on a return orbit in AD 500, though with less force than previously, causing flash floods in the Middle East. The next impact is predicted for 3000.

Meteor showers have immense power and destructive capability. One that exploded in 1908 over Siberia was 60 meters in diameter and yielded the energy of 2,000 Hiroshima nuclear bombs.

It is thought that a meteor cluster on the scale Clube has identified would have dramatic meteorological effects. The temperature of the area of impact would rise to more than 1,000 °C and the dust cloud that followed might block out the sun and cause temperatures to slump. Some believe the dinosaurs became extinct after a large asteroid collided with the Earth.

Professor Barry Cordon from the University of Ohio, a world authority on the collapse of ancient civilizations said: "The research is fascinating. It shows there is still much to understand about how our world is so vulnerable to changes in our solar system."

Info Request: Adobe-lined Fire Pits

Harry Shafer <h-shafer@tamu.edu>

I am seeking information on extramural adobe-lined pits found widely throughout the SW. These vary in size from ca. 40-80 cm in diameter, and may be from 10-40 cm deep.

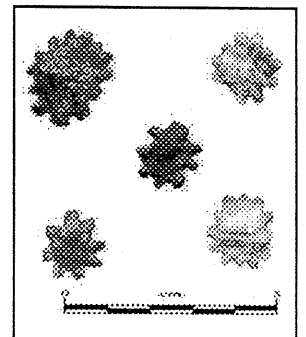
They are very common around Mimbres pueblos and occur in courtyards and plazas adjacent to cobble-adobe structures. Some have burned rock and dark ash fill, while others have been cleaned out and filled over.

My concern is one of function since archaemagnetic samples yield negative results. Julian Hayden argued that they are adobe puddling or mixing pits. Based on our findings in the Mimbres Valley, clearly not all of them served this function. I'm sure there is a lot of gray literature in Arizona and New Mexico where the function of these features have been discussed. I'm requesting help and suggestions in locating such references and other information on these features. Thanks.

Info Request: Strange lithic artifacts

John Torres <lresearch@SPRYNET.COM >
[Via SASIG]

We recovered some small, chipped stone artifacts from a Basketmaker III pit house in NE Arizona. They look like round gears or cogs, about 2-3 cm in diameter. Has anyone seen artifacts like these? Thanks.





State CRM Update

NM SHPO/BLM Consultation Protocol

Lynne Sebastian
NM State Historic Preservation Officer

In March of this year, the Bureau of Land Management and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation concluded a nationwide programmatic agreement governing how BLM will meet its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. One of the requirements of the agreement is that each BLM state must negotiate a protocol with the State Historic Preservation Officer describing the process by which BLM will seek the SHPOs' views and carry out consultations.

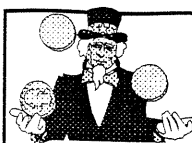
BLM New Mexico and the State Historic Preservation Division have completed the first round of negotiation and have a draft document. Before continuing the negotiations, I would like to request input from tribes, individuals and companies doing business on BLM land, archaeological consultants, and others with an interest in this process.

Potential commenters should understand that this protocol document does not address the manner in which BLM takes into account the effects of its undertakings on historic properties or the way in which BLM will consult with tribes, applicants, and other interested parties.

Those matters are addressed in the nationwide programmatic agreement and in the BLM's manuals. The protocol only covers the process of BLM consultations with SHPO, and under the terms of the programmatic agreement, there will be no case-by-case SHPO consultations except in the case of undertakings that BLM finds will affect eligible historic properties, less than 4% of BLM undertakings in New Mexico during a given year.

If you wish to review a copy of the draft protocol, please contact me by e-mail <sebastin@arms.state.nm.us> or call the Division at (505) 827-6320. We hope to distribute this document through e-mail as much as possible to save postage; if you request an e-mail copy let us know which attachment format is easier for you to handle: Wordperfect, Microsoft Word, or text only.

The comment period will close January 15, 1998.



Federal CRM Update

NAGPRA Amendment Proposed

Donald Forsyth Craib
Manager, Government Affairs, and Counsel
Society for American Archaeology
[Via acra-l]

In the U.S. House of Representatives on November 7, 1997, Rep. Doc Hastings (R-WASH) introduced a bill (HR 2893) that would amend the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

The amendment would increase opportunity for scientific study of human remains and cultural items; would remove a provision for the return of cultural items to tribes lacking cultural affiliation, based only on recent land use; and would clarify NAGPRA's language concerning the treatment of inadvertent discoveries of human remains and objects.

[Selected provisions of the amendment is given below. The full text and a Q&A piece are available on the Web at < <http://www.saa.org/Government/government.html> >. Ed]

In cases of human remains and associated funerary objects for which no lineal descendants have been identified and in cases of other cultural items:

- If the cultural affiliation of a cultural item has not been established, studies may be conducted in an attempt to establish such an affiliation or to obtain scientific, historical, or cultural information.
- If the cultural affiliation of a cultural item is determined, the Federal agency or museum having custody of the cultural item shall, not later than 90 days after such determination, notify any culturally affiliated Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization of their affiliation.
- If the cultural affiliation of a cultural item has been established with an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, studies of such item may be conducted if needed for the completion of a specific scientific study, the outcome of which is reasonably expected to provide significant new information concerning the history or prehistory of the United States.
- If the culturally affiliated tribe or organization requests the return of the cultural item, the Federal agency or museum shall return such item to the Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not later than 90 days after the date

Federal CRM Update

on which the scientific study is completed. Study of a cultural item under this subparagraph shall not be permitted to delay return of the item for more than 180 days after the item is made available for study, unless a longer period of study is agreed upon by the culturally affiliated tribe or organization that has requested return of the cultural item.

- Not later than 180 days after a study conducted under this subsection is completed, the Federal agency or museum with custody of the cultural item shall provide a report of the results of the study to any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that has an established cultural affiliation with the cultural item studied.
- If study of a cultural item is requested, the Federal agency or museum with custody of such item must make such item reasonably available for such study unless the Secretary determines that the Federal agency or museum has presented clear and convincing evidence that the potential scientific benefit of the requested study is substantially outweighed under the circumstances by curatorial, cultural, or other reasonable considerations.
- Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require any museum to undertake or permit any study of a cultural item that is contrary to policies of the museum or to its prior agreements.

Section 106 Revised: ACHP Adopts Compromise on Tribal Authorities

Loretta Neumann < LNeumann@aol.com >
[Via acra-l]

[Oct 24, 1997] Patrick O'Bannon, President of ACRA, has asked me to summarize what happened with the revised 106 regulations that were approved today by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, especially with regard to additional changes that were being considered on the roles of Indian Tribes (and Native Hawaiians) off tribal lands.

A last minute effort by the National Trust for Historic Preservation to expand Indian tribal authorities in the 106 process erupted this week as the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) met to finalize its revised regulations. An ACHP task force had already agreed to include new authorities for mandatory consultation with tribes on undertakings of concern to a tribe off tribal lands, and this provision was included in the most recent draft, dated October 9.

The National Trust's proposal, however, would expand this provision, and effectively give tribes the same status as a federal agency or state historic preservation office for undertakings off tribal lands. This would, among other things, include the ability to terminate Memoranda of Agreement that are not working to their liking and thus force automatic delays in the 106 process. "This could be a nightmare," one preservation official stated. The Trust's proposal was opposed by NCSHPO, most federal agency members of the council and several others.

At the Council's closed-door session yesterday afternoon, the issue was apparently debated extensively, and a compromise was developed that was subsequently approved at the formal meeting this morning. Following are some of the key features of the motion that was adopted to be incorporated into the Oct. 9 draft.

- Stronger language is included in appropriate provisions to strongly encourage, but not require, Federal agencies to obtain the signature of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations on MOA's and to obtain the agreement of Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations on No Adverse Effect determinations when an undertaking affects properties of religious and cultural significance to such Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations off tribal lands;
- The role of the SHPO as set forth in Section 800.2(c)(1) is clarified to properly reflect the SHPO's responsibilities off tribal lands;
- Consultation with SHPOs is required in the development of exemptions and standard treatment, and provision for SHPOs to be signatories to regional programmatic agreements is made and for Indian tribes to be signatories to PA's that affect tribal lands.

At the meeting this morning, the amendment drafted by the Trust (apparently in collaboration with Native American organizations and tribes) was offered by Council Member Ray Soon. It was defeated. However, an amendment by Council Member James Huhta passed that would allow the regulations to go into effect while also allowing for additional public comments on the new language that was adopted.

Federal CRM Update

This does not end the debate. Now that the Council has acted, the text of the regulations must be revised to incorporate the amendments. They must then be resubmitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for interagency review, which could result in further changes and refinements. This could take several months, and even then they may not be ready for final publication. The last part of the motion adopted today stated: "The Council authorizes the Chairman and the Task force to finalize the regulation after OMB review, unless they determine that substantial changes have been or must be made that require action by the full membership."

[Oct 31, 1997] I would like to clarify last week's posting on the amendment to the proposed regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation relating to tribal authorities off tribal lands. My posting stated that the National Trust had proposed to expand the language in the Council's October 9 draft and "effectively give tribes the same status as a federal agency or state historic preservation office for undertakings off tribal lands." Apparently while the National Trust assisted and supported it, the proposal itself was initiated by a number of tribes concerned about this issue. It is limited to properties to which tribes attach religious and cultural significance. The Council, in fact, voted against the motion. Now it remains to be seen what will happen when the Council's regulations reach the Office of Management and Budget.

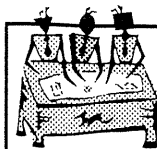
[The November 20, Section 106 regs, submitted to the OMB by the Advisory Council, are available at the ACRA Website < (<http://www.mindspring.com/~wheaton/ACRA.html>) >. Ed]

OLD MILL ON ACEQUIA MADRE

This old house was owned by Pem and Irving Parsons when I first saw it. In the basement was an old grinding stone run by a water wheel off the irrigation ditch.

At one time, the mill served this area of small farms.

It stayed much the same for many years, until Pem died and the house was sold. Now, after being remodeled two or three times, it is a pretentious million-dollar home and the grinding stone is part of a fountain in the garden.



Local CRM Update

Archaeology Requirement in Bernalillo Co. Subdivision Ordinance

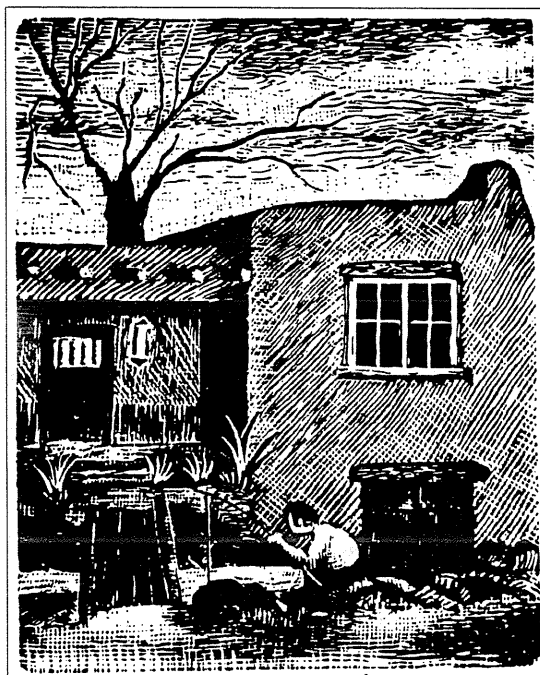
Dave Phillips

Under recent changes, Article 11.2.1 of the Bernalillo County subdivision ordinance reads:

"All lands that are proposed to be subdivided into more than twenty-four (24) lots shall be investigated by an archaeologist who is permitted by the State Cultural Properties Review Committee, for the purpose of identifying and evaluating the significance of cultural properties, archaeological sites, and unmarked burial sites, that may be impacted directly by the subdivision."

In addition, Article 11.1.1 lists "Lands with concentrations of archaeological resources" as potential open space areas for subdivision master plans.

Because of a recent change in state law, similar requirements may appear in county subdivision ordinances across the state (where they haven't been added already). As you become aware of similar language in other county ordinances, please pass it on for publication in *NewsMAC*.





Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL OPPOSES EXTENSION OF PASEO DEL NORTE THROUGH THE PETROGLYPH NATIONAL MONUMENT

NMAC Press Release, November 19, 1997

[See Outgoing President's Report on p. 4. Ed.]

On November 15, 1997, the New Mexico Archeological Council (NMAC) voted to oppose extension of Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument. NMAC is a statewide organization of professional archaeologists and others dedicated to protecting, studying, and interpreting the cultural resources of New Mexico. The resolution adopted by NMAC is as follows:

"Petroglyph National Monument is a unique resource that should be preserved if at all possible. While the original local intent for the monument may have been to allow for extension of Paseo del Norte to support future growth on Albuquerque's west side, NMAC opposes the extension until alternative routes have been fully evaluated."

Petroglyph National Monument was established on June 27, 1990, as a result of legislation introduced by New Mexico's congressional delegation, led by Senator Pete Domenici.

Both before and after establishment of the monument, the City of Albuquerque's planning department has recommended extending Paseo del Norte westward to help relieve traffic in the city's rapidly growing northwest sector. The proposed route would cut through the national monument. The Paseo del Norte extension is shown in various planning documents for the monument but land was never specifically set aside for the road's construction. The City has been unable to persuade the National Park Service to allow the Paseo extension, in large part because under federal law, the Park Service cannot approve a road through the national monument if the road does not serve a monument purpose.

On April 23, 1997, Senator Domenici introduced a bill (S. 633) that would modify the boundaries of Petroglyph National Monument to allow extension of Paseo del Norte. When he introduced the bill, Domenici stated that the bill "is about resolving a problem for two growing communities that encompass a national monument. That resolu-

tion involves providing access to less than one-quarter mile of right-of-way that has been in the planning process for well over a decade. The problem with that one-quarter mile stretch is that it falls on city-owned land within the current boundaries of the national monument."

Four key factors underlie NMAC's vote to oppose the Paseo del Norte extension.

First, the amount of damage the Paseo extension would cause to Petroglyph National Monument's cultural resources cannot be assessed because the current information on the potential impacts is inadequate. NMAC believes that Senate Bill 633 should not become law until the impacts of the bill are fully documented.

Second, Senator Domenici's bill will, at the very least, result in the removal of petroglyphs from the National Monument and will undermine the integrity of a zone containing over 10,000 examples of Native American rock art.

Third, redrawing the boundaries of the National Monument for the sake of commuter traffic sets a dangerous precedent, potentially undermining the integrity of other parks and monuments across the country.

Fourth, Senator Domenici's bill is for a road that, under state law, apparently cannot be built. The Paseo del Norte extension is subject to the New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Act of 1989 (NMPHSA) and its regulations. The law prohibits the expenditure of public funds on projects that will damaged a registered state cultural property unless there is no "prudent and feasible alternative."

The petroglyphs of the national monument are a state-registered cultural property. The applicable regulations make it clear that any alternative that is reasonably effective must be considered a "prudent and feasible alternative," even if its less effective than the proposal to extend Paseo del Norte. The City's own planning documents identify at least one alternative to Paseo del Norte which, under the NMPHSA, must be chosen over the Paseo extension. NMAC opposes diminishing a national monument for the sake of a road that may be illegal.

In summary, NMAC believes that the damage that would be caused by Paseo del Norte has not been adequately evaluated, but that the damage will be severe and will set a dangerous precedent for other parks and monuments. NMAC's position is based in part on a 14-page analysis of Senate Bill 633 and the proposed Paseo del Norte extension, prepared by NMAC president David Phillips.

Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

Copies of this analysis are available without charge and can be obtained by contacting Dr. Phillips at (505) 254-1115.

[The following articles are presented with apologies to NMAC members outside the Albuquerque area. Prior attempts to research details about the history of the Petroglyph National Monument have prompted presentation of ongoing news related to the Paseo del Norte extension controversy into NewsMAC as it occurs. It is expected that this material will be useful if/as NMAC pursues its position on the Paseo del Norte extension (see p. 13). Ed.]

Paseo Proponents Own West Side Land

Collenn Heild

The Albuquerque Journal Nov 26, 1997

Sen. Pete Domenici says it's no secret and he has always disclosed it.

Albuquerque City Councilor Adele Hundley says she's never publicly reported it because it's a private matter.

The "it" in both cases is the same thing: Domenici and Hundley are investors in a real estate partnership called Kent Investment that owns about 1,000 acres of undeveloped land on Albuquerque's far West Side.

Their investment and the extent to which it has been publicly disclosed are raising eyebrows among opponents of a proposal to extend Paseo del Norte westward through the Petroglyph National Monument.

Domenici and Hundley say they see no conflict between their public actions supporting the extension and their land investment made some 35 years ago.

Domenici, R-NM, is sponsoring federal legislation to permit the road extension – a move that has drawn opposition from Native Americans, environmentalists and Albuquerque Mayor-elect Jim Baca. They say that route would degrade monument boundaries that protect some 15,000 petroglyphs, ancient Indian etchings carved in volcanic rock.

"I have never even thought of Kent Investment as it relates to Paseo," Domenici said in a recent interview. "It wasn't even in my mind."

Domenici said he hasn't tried to hide his ownership in the land, noting he reports it in his yearly financial disclosure reports filed in Washington D.C.

"So what should I do, get up when I talk about Paseo and say, 'by the way I have a 3.7-percent interest in land nine miles away?'" Domenici said in a recent interview, "I don't understand why anybody's fussing about this."

Hundley in October voted as a city councilor to urge congressional approval of Domenici's bill, which would alter monument boundaries and preserve a corridor for the road.

She also voted for a new West Side Strategic Plan that shows Paseo del Norte extending through the monument.

Hundley said she has deliberately not disclosed the property interest. She never mentioned the real estate investment in a city financial disclosure form nor during a Journal interview two months ago.

Asked why, Hundley said only, it "s a very, very private matter."

Both elected officials say their land is too far away for the road project to provide any direct benefit. Real estate experts generally agree there would be no immediate impact.

But opponents of the extension – and some real estate appraisers – believe that building the road through the monument will bring development closer to the remote Rio Puerco Valley.

In that context, critics say, owners of undeveloped West Side land in general will benefit.

Dave Simon, southwest regional director of the National Parks and Conservation Association, which opposes Domenici's bill, said the public needs to know who would profit and who would lose if the extension were built through the monument.

"I respect his (Domenici's) position that he thinks the road is necessary. And I don't think he's doing it to line his own pockets, but I think anyone who has property over there stands to benefit," Simon said.

"If they don't benefit tomorrow, it'll be down the road."

Kent investment is a limited partnership made up of more than 20 partners.

Domenici said an Albuquerque-based group of "mostly friends" got together in the early 1960s to buy the property, which is now used for grazing.

In size, the 1,000 acres pales by comparison to developer John Black's 6,700-acre planned residential development to the north. Black's development would directly benefit from the extension of

Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

Paseo del Norte westward.

City and county documents show the Paseo del Norte extension as part of an overall transportation plan for the West Side. If built according to projections, it would provide a major alternative link for West Side access to the area where the Kent Investment property is located.

The new West Side Strategic Plan approved by both the city and county states in general terms that Paseo del Norte is to stretch west from Unser to Paseo del Volcan and extend later to a planned Northwest Loop road.

That 40-mile, north-south loop linking I-40 to NM 44, would bisect Kent Investment's land.

The Rio Puerco Valley, including the Kent Investment land, lies outside the boundaries of the West Side Strategic Plan. But the plan does state:

"The connection of Paseo del Norte to Paseo del Volcan and eventually to the outer Loop Road on the west, and to Tramway on the east, is recognized as a critical transportation link along the north end of the metropolitan area."

The plan acknowledges that specific alignment issues were still unresolved.

Development of that far west area isn't expected for at least 10 to 20 years, but Bernalillo County officials have been busy over the past 18 months purchasing right of way for the loop road from Kent Investment and other property owners.

Construction of that road could begin as early as next summer.

The Kent Investment parcel lies about two miles east of the Rio Puerco exit and about two miles north of I-40.

The closest major arterials are I-40 and West Central Avenue.

Domenici said the land "is far away from anything like Paseo... Its access comes from the other (south) end."

Critics point out, however, that motorists could someday travel west on Paseo del Norte and go about six miles south on the loop road to reach the Kent Investment property.

"It's clear there are a series of roads that (Kent Investment) property needs to further their development, and Paseo would be a major part of that transportation structure,

connecting parts of the city with the (northwest) loop," said Eli Il Yong Lee of the grass-roots Petroglyph National Monument Protection Coalition.

Most city and county planners say there are more immediate issues that need to be resolved before such an outlying transportation network is even considered.

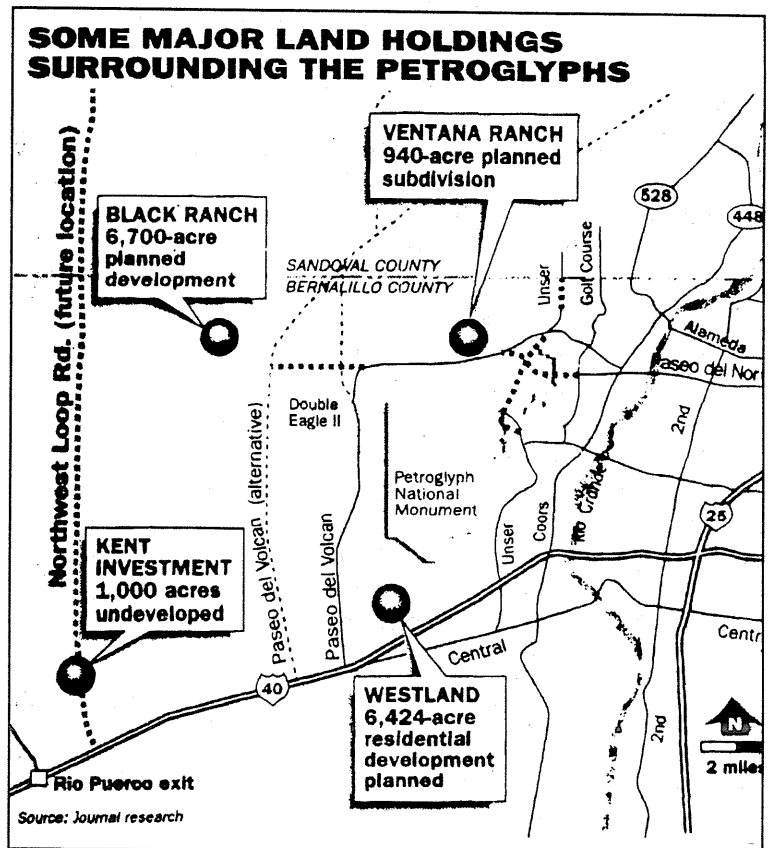
Steve Miller, planning director for Bernalillo County Public Works, said there are currently no formal plans to extend Paseo del Norte beyond Paseo del Volcan to the Northwest Loop Road.

"Whether it (Paseo del Norte) can make it through that one hurdle (the extension through the monument) is the big question," Miller said. "If it doesn't go through there, then it doesn't make much sense for it to go out to Volcan (or beyond)."

Some Paseo extension opponents say the elected officials should have been more forthcoming about their holdings in the area.

"Domenici disclosed it on his (federally mandated) finance report, but no one really has access to that thing, it's not well known and for something as sensitive as the Petroglyph debate, it should have been disclosed more fully," Lee said.

Such filings are routinely summarized in news reports carried in the Journal and other newspa-



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pers.

But neither of Domenici's New Mexico congressional offices in Santa Fe and Albuquerque had copies of the financial disclosure reports. The Journal was referred to the senator's Washington, DC headquarters – which provided them.

The reports list his interest in Kent Investment Company as being valued at \$15,001 to \$50,000. He gave the location as "Rio Puerco, New Mexico."

Domenici, who is serving his fourth term, has reported receiving no income from the property.

According to state and county records, Hundley has an 8.3 -percent ownership interest and is listed as one of three general partners. Hundley said the general partners manage the holdings for the rest of the investors.

Records show tax bills for the property have been mailed to her home address on Third Street NM. The property was listed on assessor's records as having a value of \$866,824.

On her "Candidate's Financial Disclosure Statement" filed with the city clerk in August, Hundley reported being self-employed as a property tax consultant. She listed the business name as "Hundley Enterprises."

The form doesn't ask specifically about real estate holdings, but does ask candidates to state the name of any other business in which they are a partner or officer.

On her form, Hundley reported, "none."

Hundley has served as a commissioner on the Environmental Planning Commission and served in the state Legislature from 1975 to 1982.

In 1996, she was appointed by Mayor Martin Chávez to the District 3 Council seat vacated by Steve Gallegos. She won a full four-year term in the Oct. 7 election.

In a candidate's survey published in the Journal on Sept. 19, Hundley answered "no" when asked if she or her husband was an investor, stockholder or partner in any business.

When asked "What are your and your spouse's real estate holdings," she answered only "home."

She said in an interview that she decided not to publicly disclose the land investment.

"I never disclosed it when I was in the Legislature and I didn't disclose it now," she said in a recent telephone interview. "I just feel that it's a very private investment and a very old investment and I don't think it would make a difference... I

have some 20 partners and I think that they need some protection."

Asked why they would need protection, Hundley responded, "I just think that private investment is private investment."

The Albuquerque City Charter requires candidates for city office to state "under oath" the names, titles and nature of the candidate's business and professional associations.

The charter also states that a city councilor who has a "private financial interest in any matter pending before the Council shall disclose such private financial interest on the records of the Council."

If the interest is direct, the councilor shall be disqualified from participating in any debate or vote on the matter.

A councilor who discloses an indirect private financial interest wouldn't be disqualified unless the majority of the council decides the councilor shouldn't vote on the issue, or if the councilor voluntarily disqualifies herself.

Councilors interviewed said they couldn't recall Hundley ever disclosing her land investment to the council.

"I don't know whether she had a conflict of interest or not," said Councilor Angela Robbins, "but it would have been nice to know she owned property out there."

Hundley said she would have abstained from voting had she believed there was a conflict.

"There wasn't a vote on the petroglyphs or anything else on the West Side (plan) where it was a close vote. (If it were) then I think the naysayers could yell and scream about my vote."

"Wherever you have a road, land values go up," said Albuquerque appraiser Lindsey Green.

That may be the general rule of thumb. Yet, real estate experts and government officials say a Paseo extension would have no immediate impact on undeveloped land in the Rio Puerco Valley, such as the Kent Investment property.

But there probably would be some increase in the value over time, they say.

"You're looking at 10 to 20 years before anything significant happens out there," said Ramon Orona, right-of-way manager for Bernalillo County.

"Infrastructure, like roads and those types of things, can impact it (land value) a little bit."

Hundley said the extension isn't designed to spur development but to address congestion that already exists on the West Side.

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In an interview with the Journal, she initially said the extension would enhance the value of all land on the West Side, even the far West Side.

"Even doing something in the Downtown core helps every part of the city... you can't sever the city," she said. "We're all connected."

Asked later in the interview about her specific property, Hundley said, "Paseo is not going to give me any direct benefit at all."

There could be some increase in property values, said Travis Engelage, an Albuquerque real estate appraiser, referring generally to far West Side land.

"(The extension through the monument) would be an aid in the development of that area there," Engelage said. "However, without the corresponding infrastructure of utilities and services provided by the government, I would not see a great amount of improvement in prices."

Petroglyph extension opponent Lee countered: "Our observation is that roads drive development. So if Paseo is built, it will hasten the development of any land out there."

Experts say land values in the area of Kent Investment's ranged from \$300 an acre to about \$1,700 an acre before the savings and loan crisis of the late 1980s. [Kent Investment's 1,000-acre property had been agreed to be purchased for over \$1.5 million in 1987. However the buyer defaulted and returned the land to Kent Investment.]

Hundley said the land could have been developed by now but the ground water is so brackish a treatment plant would be required.

"But that's very costly... It's almost to where I'm going to pass it on to my kids or my grandkids now."

Domenici, in a separate interview said "parenthetically, it's not been a good investment."

But the partnership could realize some income from selling right of way for the planned Northwest Loop Road.

The county has \$2.4 million in state money to buy about 187 acres of right of way for the Loop Road. Some right of way has been purchased and more than half of the needed land has been donated.

But Orona said some property owners, including Kent Investment, have been unwilling to accept the county's offer.

"We've had dealings with the property owners

(in the area) that haven't gone well," Orona said. "It's been very difficult. We thought it was going to be easy going."

Orona said, "If anything, we are bringing value to that land (by building the Northwest Loop)."

Orona said Kent Investment, for example, has asserted that its appraisals reflect a "very different value than we have." He said he couldn't disclose the specific numbers but said the difference is "substantial."

Petroglyphs Could Limit Growth of Albuquerque's Double Eagle II Airport

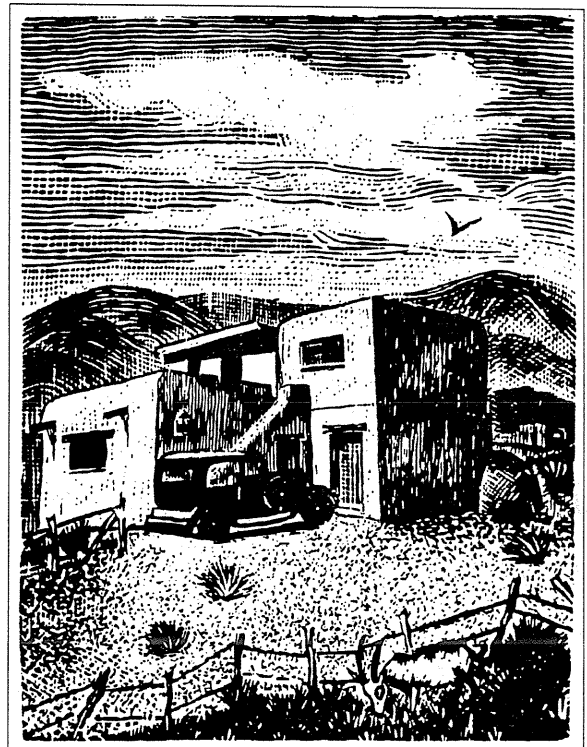
Journal Staff Report

The Albuquerque Journal Business Outlook
Dec 1, 1997

While Double Eagle II's [the Albuquerque airport just west of the Petroglyph National Monument] future appears bright, new challenges might loom on the horizon.

Pending federal legislation to limit flights over national parks could affect Double Eagle's development because it is so close to Petroglyph National Monument, said Aerowest manager Scott Atchison [Aerowest manages Double Eagle II].

"The legislation wanted to eliminate all overflights within certain distances," he said. "I doubt it would close the airport, but it would limit our



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growth potential."

Congress is not expected to finish details of the legislation until next year [1998].

Another issue is growth of nearby residential developments such as the Ventana Ranch subdivision to the north and east.

"There will be a race between housing development and the airport," Atchison predicted.

"At some point down the line, we will get into the same situation as the city of Albuquerque did with the Southeast Heights about air traffic noise over residential communities regardless of who was there first," he said. "If runways are extended, we will have more air traffic here and that equals noise."

A related story reported that an earlier proposed West Side Strategic Plan called for extending runways to over 11,000 feet to accommodate more jet traffic and making the airport an employment center. That version wasn't approved and left the airport without a master plan.

Former city aviation director Hanson Scott says the process for creating a new master plan began recently with the interviewing of potential consultants for the job. He estimates it should take 12 to 18 months to complete a master plan.

Current aviation director, Jay Czar, said "It's going to be a very valuable area in the future. It's a ways out but in time people will understand the importance of the location, its proximity to I-40.

"And as the international airport becomes busier, we will see more activity being moved out to Double Eagle II. There is great potential for future economic development there."

Two weeks ago, the City Council's Land Use, Planning and Zoning Committee unanimously approved annexation of land that includes Double Eagle II. The annexation proposal must be approved by the entire City Council before taking effect.

Domenici: Pay Up On Park Projects

Michael Turnbull

The Albuquerque Journal Dec 23, 1997

Sen. Pete Domenici, R-NM, wants Clinton administration officials to purchase land the federal government is committed to buy before approving

other land acquisitions.

The National Park Service estimates there is more than \$15 million worth of private property within national parks and monuments in the state that hasn't been paid for yet.

About 160 people with a total of 603 acres in Petroglyph National Monument on Albuquerque's West Side have yet to see any money for their land.

For the 1998 fiscal year, about \$900 million has been given to state and federal agencies for outdoor recreation projects and acquisitions.

Domenici said Congress allocate about \$2 million for land acquisition within the monument. But the Park Service estimated it needs an additional \$5.9 million to complete the land purchases.

"I hope you will agree that we should not miss this opportunity to complete a number of projects already authorized into law," Domenici said in a recent letter to Clinton.

"I believe very strongly that we must fulfill those current obligations that we can address, before we commit to new, albeit worthwhile, projects," he said.

The National Park Service set aside 7,244 acres when Petroglyph National Monument was created in 1990.

"Since land owners have been waiting for almost eight years for the federal government to purchase their land, I would strongly suggest that the administration allocate this additional funding and complete the project," Domenici said.

In addition to the Petroglyph National Monument, Domenici is seeking administration support to complete land acquisition in three areas, including \$2 million for the Aztec Ruins National Monument, \$1.5 million for a number of tracts within the Jemez National Recreational Area in the Santa Fe National Forest, and \$2.5 million for land within Santa Fe and Lincoln National Forests.

Earlier this year, Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-NM, introduced separate bills that would extend the boundaries of Bandelier National Monument to include the Elk Meadows property and acquire the nearly 100,000-acre Valle Grande.

Domenici said he supports the Elk Meadows legislation but is concerned that it could delay other land acquisitions.

But he said he isn't convinced the Valle Grande acquisition, with an estimated value between \$75 million and \$125 million, is in the best interests of the state or country.



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Hisatsazi Anasinom?

[Following are highlights of a thread of correspondence conducted via SASIG e-mail on the use (misuse?) of the term Anasazi in archaeology. Ed.]

Date: Sun 97-10-26 10:38:43 EST

From: Tom Vaughan

Some time ago I posted a query on the earliest use of 'Anasazi' in archeological circles. The results seemed to confirm that, other than a couple of citations in which an author noted that the Navajo term for the departed Puebloan people was 'Anasazi', the adoption of the term as a cultural designation in anthropological literature seems to originate with Kidder in 1935.

It's not graven in stone tablets; it's something we've become accustomed to using as a convenient shorthand for people who have turned out to much more diverse than we once thought. Seems to me, what the archeologist giveth, the archeologist can take away! Folks got along fine without the term before 1935, and I haven't found it in Judd's Pueblo Bonito, published long after it was in common usage.

I guess my real problem with 'Anasazi' stems from my background as an interpreter. It is not solely an in-house term; it is used in the popular literature, exhibits, etc. In that context, it sends two false messages to the public:

1. The term is only applied to prehistoric materials and people, therefore the Anasazi did not live in historic times. This feeds the chamber of commerce romantic myth that they were a people who mystically (or magically) disappeared without a trace (or identifiable offspring).

2. The use of a single term for these people, whether Anasazi or Hisatsinom or something else, implies a homogeneity of all who receive the designation. I don't think that's defensible in the face of the demonstrable linguistic diversity at the time of contact, as well as the diversity in social organization and facets of material culture. As an interpreter, I think 'Anasazi' has become a crutch, a barrier even, that provides an easy way out and does not force us to deal with the diversity and complexity that actually existed. This can tend to give visitors a shallow, superficial view that does

not require them to examine social processes in depth and relate them to their own knowledge and experience.

Personally, I think the time to consign 'Anasazi' to history is overdue (EXCEPT in the context of what the Navajo call those people).

Date: Sun, 26 Oct 1997 18:49:05 -0700 (MST)

From: Linda Cordell

Tom, You might use Ancient Pueblo Peoples. I suspect, however that no matter what you do, archaeologists will do whatever they have been doing. Remember also that there is no single word for ancestors that is the same in all Pueblo languages, and the the Mogollon are also Ancestral Pueblo.

Date: Sun, 26 Oct 1997 21:26:00 -0700

From: Bill Lipe

I remember looking for the earliest archaeological usage of "Anasazi" some years ago, and like Tom Vaughan, I came to the conclusion that the earliest published reference was by Kidder in the mid-1930s. However, I can't remember the specific reference, and I didn't see the messages that responded to Tom's earlier inquiry about when this term gained currency in the archaeological literature. Tom, could you give us the citation to the Kidder publication where he used "Anasazi" in the mid-1930s? Was it in one of the volumes on The Pottery of Pecos?

A few additional notes and thoughts on this topic: In the introduction to his classic monograph on Alkali Ridge, J.O. Brew (1946) rails against the use of the term "Anasazi" on the grounds that a Navajo term is inappropriate for an obviously Puebloan culture, and that "Basketmaker-Pueblo" or "Puebloan" has precedence in the literature and would do just as well for continued reference to this cultural tradition. ("Puebloan" of course, is a Spanish term, but that did not seem to concern Brew.)

In his biography of Richard Wetherill, McNitt (1956) implies that in the 1890s, Richard Wetherill was using the Navajo term "Anasazi" to refer to the early people of the Four Corners area. (However, McNitt does not to my knowledge cite any specific letters or notes of Wetherill's in which this usage is documented.) I have always assumed that Kidder picked the term up from Richard's brother, John Wetherill, when Kidder was working in the Four

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Corners area, because of John Wetherill's role as host and guide to archaeologists in the early 20th century. I can't remember whether I was able to verify this in anything that Kidder published, or whether this was just my inference.

In his book of reminiscences *Men Met Along the Trail*, Neil Judd (1968) mentions using the Navajo term "Anasazi" in SE Utah in 1907 to ask Indians the whereabouts of ruins (in this case, the Indian asked was a Ute, who led Judd on a long, hot ride that ended with the Ute pointing to the Mormon cemetery in Bluff, Utah). Judd met Kidder that summer of 1907, and could also have been the one who introduced the term to him, since he had numerous chances to interact with Kidder in the decades that followed. (It appears that Judd had not yet met John Wetherill in the summer of 1907, although he did meet him in 1908).

My guess is that this Navajo word was pretty generally known by archaeologists working in the Four Corners area in the early 20th century, but that it was not introduced into the literature until there was a need for a word that did not imply a particular cultural history (as does "Pueblo"), and also a need for something equivalent in level to the other major late prehistoric cultural traditions that were being recognized and defined about then (e.g., Fremont, Hohokam, Mogollon, Patayan, Sinagua).

I think that the main reason that "Anasazi" caught on in the middle 1930s is that it did not imply any particular cultural relationships—even in translation, it just means something like "the ancient ones." In the heyday of archaeological taxonomies, one of the recognized principles was not to use the name of a historically known cultural group to refer to an archaeological tradition or complex, unless one was talking about the archaeological manifestation for which there was contemporary historical or ethnographic documentation. Since writing cultural histories was thought to be the primary goal of archaeology, it was bad practice to pre-judge the historical conclusions by identifying a prehistoric archaeological complex with some historically or ethnographically known culture. That should be based on systematic analysis of the evidence, and conclusions could change as new evidence came in. So the names should be culture-neutral, but the named units could then be linked up historically, either in narrative terms, by use of general concepts such as "tradition," or by

use of hierarchical phylogenetic-like systems such as those promulgated by the Gladwins and by Colton. Now that writing cultural histories is becoming important again, I think would be well to keep this "culture-neutral names" principle in mind.

As a replacement for Anasazi, the term "Ancestral Puebloan" is sort of on the edge here. On the one hand, there is precedent for it, as Brew points out, and after a hundred and twenty years of research, surely we ought to be willing to give the archaeological phenomena a name that expresses the larger cultural relationships of these folks. It seems clear that the masonry house-building, b/w pottery-using cultures of the Four Corners area contributed in various ways to the formation of the Eastern and Western Pueblo cultures of the historic period. It also seems clear, however, that historic Pueblo cultures also show evidence of various influences from areas south of the regions usually assigned to "Anasazi" (i.e., from cultures or culture areas called Mogollon, Salado, Upper Little Colorado, the "Western Pueblo" complex (Reed), or whatever). It is also clear that there was a lot of cultural change throughout the SW in the turbulent period A.D. 1250-1400. And of course, there is the distinct possibility that some communities or sub-traditions of "Ancestral Puebloan" did not make much or any cultural contribution to any of the historic period Pueblo cultures, either because their populations perished in place, or were absorbed by Numic groups, or for other reasons.

My main concern here is that we not use a terminology that implies that there is a simple, seamless, unchanging, one-to-one historical connection between the "Ancestral Pueblo" (nee Anasazi) and all (and only) the Pueblo cultures of the historic period and of today. On the other hand, as Tom points out, archaeologists do need to share with the public the archaeological evidence for the historical connections between past and present cultures. But do we need to do it all with a single term? I guess what we need to think about is how to express the idea that yes, there are significant cultural continuities between the pre-A.D. 1300 cultures of the Four Corners area and the Pueblo cultures of the historic period and of today, but no, they are not all identical and the historical relationships are complex.

Now that cultural history is of theoretical and practical interest again, I think we need to resurrect or develop some appropriate method and theory for doing it sensibly, and some appropriate

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terminology to go with this effort. Perhaps we will find that the terminology used for archaeological analysis will have to differ from that used for public interpretation. I suspect that we will reinvent a lot of the work done by the Boasians and the taxonomic archaeologists of the 1920s-50s, but perhaps we can do better. We have computers now, and that will help. Good starting points might be to recognize that "cultures" are radically polythetic units; that most cultural traits are not confined by community or society boundaries; that cultural units based on empirically-determined trait associations will be pretty generalized and will not necessarily match with communities or societies as defined by social institutions; and that with the passage of time, relating particular traits or sets of culture traits to particular social groups (communities, societies, nations) or to particular biological groups (populations) is quite problematic, but an interesting challenge.

Date: Mon, 27 Oct 1997 11:28:57 -0800
From: Lynne Sebastian

We had settled on prehistoric Puebloan as a generic term to get away from "Anasazi," but the Navajo Nation's THPO objects strongly to that construction because it "implies that the Navajo are NOT descended from the Anasazi." This particular effort to find a politically correct term is probably doomed.

Date: Mon, 27 Oct 1997 15:24:54 -0700 (MST)
From: Linda Cordell

Re: Prehistoric Pueblo whatever... "prehistoric" is currently anathema among the Pueblos since it implies a disrespect for traditional, oral history. I no longer use the term. Of course, I agree that the whole thing is hopeless.

Date: Mon Oct 27 15:51:26 1997
From: Don Fowler

Another cent and 1/2 worth: I think Tom is right about the first archaeological usage by Kidder in 1935 or 1936. While it's being discussed, what about "Hohokam?" Is "all used up" (one "definition" of the term) OK with the Pima and O'Ohdam? Hohokam seems to have been used first by Frank Russell in 1908 and is used by Ellsworth Huntington in 1912; like Anasazi it is an archaeo-

logical application. "The Southwest" is offensive to some Mexican archaeologists, and the p.c. usage is "North American Southwest," as opposed to the "Greater Northwest," or "Gran Chichimeca," as seen from Mexico City. Mogollon, at least, seems OK, until we hear from descendants of the late Spanish governor. A final note: Kidder used "Anasazi" to combine two earlier terms: Basket-maker and Cliff Dweller, the former defined by R. Wetherill and T.M. Prudden, the latter by W.H. Jackson and W.H. Holmes in 1875/76. Maybe an acronym of the two terms? Finally, I agree with Tom that archaeologists have changed their terminology in the past and can again if it is deemed necessary by all parties. But, getting the terms out of the popular culture, including another Southwest favorite, "kiva," will be difficult.

Date: Mon, 27 Oct 1997 17:47:18 -0700 (MST)
From: David Phillips

The solution should be obvious to any rock fan. We need to devise an unpronounceable logo, which will stand for "the culture formerly known as Anasazi."

Book Review: ***Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands***

by Susan L. Henry, Preservation Planning Branch, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 1993. Paper, no price given.

Perhaps I have grown too cynical in recent years to review objectively yet another "gee whiz" publication about the need to protect archaeological sites or historic properties on private land, no matter how well-intentioned the volume may be. According to the Introduction, *Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands* is based upon a "small article entitled 'Legal Tools to Preserve Archeological Sites' by Geoffrey M. Gyriscio" published in the now defunct newsletter 11593 in 1980. While the original article was intended for both "the professional community [of historic preservationists] and lay public," the present volume is directed toward "professional and avocational archeologists, local preservation commissions, planners, and developers," and not the lay public or typical landowner, to whom it should be addressed.

My cynicism may also derive from the fact that

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the first sentence in the Acknowledgments (page ii) contains a really awful typographical error (i.e., the use of the word "lead" instead of "led" – an error all too easily explained by dependence upon a spell checker and, presumably, not to human oversight or ignorance); or because Mark Michel, director of the Archaeological Conservancy, is quoted as spelling Santa Fe, "Sante Fe" (page 21); or, more importantly because I live in New Mexico and this particular publication reads as though it was written by the Alexandria, Virginia Chamber of Commerce. In any case, after a thorough reading of *Protecting Archaeological Sites on Private Lands* I was left with a feeling of "been there, done that – tell me something I don't know."

Maybe my cynicism stems from the fact that the author(s) appear to operate on the assumption that private landowners will be only too willing to cooperate with preservationists, once they see the light – a "we're here to help you attitude" that does not help preservation in either the short or long term. In New Mexico archaeologists, preservationists, and I venture to say, the lay public, have worked diligently for decades toward passage of state, county, and municipal legislation/ordinances to protect cultural properties. Tax credits, cultural property easements, archaeological ordinances, education, and outreach notwithstanding, there seems to be no statewide, or even local panacea to the problem of continued destruction of cultural remains on private land. How does one "educate" an otherwise well-educated individual who thinks it "fun and exciting" to excavate a site on land he owns – by stepping in and attempting to "help" that individual excavate scientifically, to "salvage" whatever data can be salvaged – that only serves to divide the archaeological community as many of us are well aware. How does one convince a property owner that it is more beneficial in the long run to provide a cultural properties easement than to give land to his children so they may have a place to live? How does one educate a municipality that significant cultural remains may be uncovered in areas of less than 2,500 square feet, and that all surface disturbing activities in a historic district should be monitored by a professional archaeologist?

Preservation planners will undoubtedly find the yet-to-be-published companion volume to *Protecting Archeological Sites on Private Lands*, "Strategies for Protecting Sites on Private Lands,"

by Susan Henry Renaud (in preparation) a more useful volume than the former. "Strategies" provide numerous examples of local ordinances/legislation (including selections from the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act) from which to pick and choose before new legislation is developed. However, as experience in the City of Albuquerque and in Bernalillo County can attest, the actual process of passing legislation for the protection of cultural properties is considerably more time-consuming, frustrating, and self-defeating than we are often led to believe.

Charles R. McGimsey has said:

Archeology, the recovery and study of the past, thus is a proper concern of everyone. It follows then that no individual may act in a manner such that the public right to knowledge of the past is unduly endangered or destroyed... Archeological data, including the archeological objects themselves, falls into the domain of public interest and concern... An individual or a corporate body may be the legal owner or repository of such data or such an object, but in a certain undefined, perhaps undefinable but nonetheless very real sense, objects of art and scientific information belong and are rightfully the heritage of everyone. Legal possession does not automatically carry with it the right of destruction, and no individual or corporate body possesses the right to permanently deprive the public of any significant part of that heritage (McGimsey in Henry 1993:8).

However, others will argue that private land is just that, private, no trespassing. But then again, perhaps I'm just a natural cynic.

Cordelia Thomas Snow
NM Historic Preservation Division
Archaeological Records Management Section

Which Came First: Clovis Culture or the Earth?

Alan Hale < ahale@nmsu.edu >
Sky & Telescope November 1997

To the editor:

I appreciate Leif Robinson's editorial "Ticket to Nowhere?" (August issue, page 8), which refers to my experiences as a recent astronomy Ph.D. and to the open letter to scientists I circulated on the Internet. I'd like to add a few comments to his

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editorial.

First, I was misquoted as stating that "a scientifically illiterate public... is *the* root cause of the problem." I did say that science illiteracy is *a* root cause. There is a nontrivial difference.

Having said that, I'll reiterate my contention that our society is, on the whole, scientifically illiterate and thus will not be interested funding research. Walter Wild's editorial (August issue, page 10) points out the popularity of pseudoscience vs. "real" science, and as long as this remains the case I don't see the current situation changing much.

As an example of what Wild is talking about, the merchants in my neighboring city of Roswell made a financial killing when hordes of people descended upon the city in early July to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the alleged "Roswell incident." According to the *Albuquerque Journal*, Roswell had approximately 40,000 visitors, who pumped \$2.5 million into the local economy. Colleagues of mine tell me that only about 5,000 to 10,000 visitors to Pasadena celebrated the Mars Pathfinder landing the same weekend.

A more disturbing example took place here in New Mexico in 1996, when our state's Board of Education, despite pleas of scientists from around the region, instituted science-curriculum standards that deleted all references to evolution, the age of the Earth, and the age of the universe. These were replaced with standards containing statements that "historical data" may be used in examining "theories [sic] of biological origin." The board member primarily responsible for these changes and the "scientists" who testified in support of them are all avowed creationists who believe the universe is 10,000 years old. More upsetting was a

SAN ILDEFONSO

The Black Mesa is in the background, and their Kiva is in the foreground.

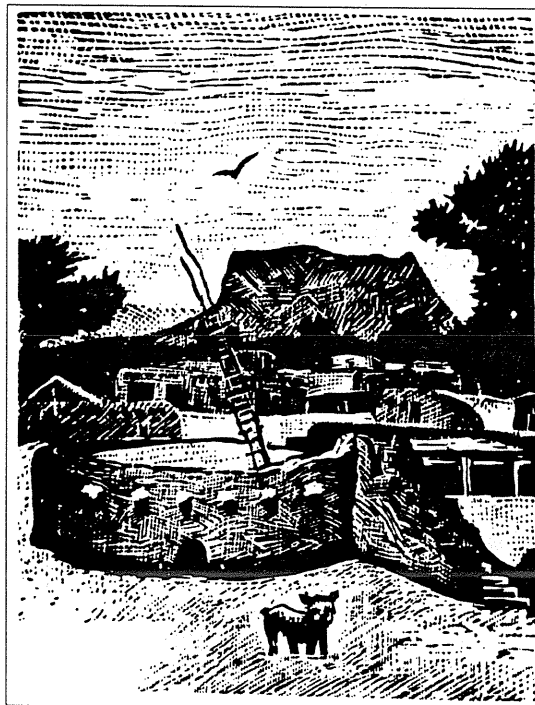
The Kiva is where no white person ever treads. The Catholic Spanish priests tried to convert these heathens to their way of thinking and changed the Indian lifestyle very little.

When I visited Santo Domingo I noticed the painted decorations on the front of the church: one time it would be angels, and the next time horses, deer, the sun and rain. On inquiring, I was told that when the visiting priest was to arrive, the horses, etc., were painted out and angels took over.

poll conducted by the *Albuquerque Journal* indicating that 75 percent of people surveyed agreed with these standards, suggesting that much of our society is unwilling to understand and accept the findings of modern scientific research.

While I maintain that scientific illiteracy is a major part of the employment problem in professional research, I agree with Robinson's contention that the scientific community itself bears a significant part of the blame. In response to my open Internet letter I have now received close to 1,500 replies, from all scientific disciplines and from around the world. The overwhelming majority of the respondents agree with my sentiments, and many have shared horror stories about the search for a decent scientific career that make my own experiences seem tame. Several of these tales reinforce Robinson's statement about graduate students (and postdoctorates) being sources of "cheap labor" who are discarded once they've outlived their usefulness.

But this aspect of the problem runs much deeper than that. One response was from a researcher who, after a succession of four postdoctoral placements, was selected from 110 applicants for a tenure-track position. He is now evaluated based on how many graduate students he has (so that the more he contributes to the overproduction of scientists, the more favorably he is regarded), and on how much federal grant money he brings in (which translates into operating expenses



for the university). With federal research funds drying up, he has performed some of his research with grants from private foundations. However, his university isn't as interested in these sources because the grants don't bring in the same money for overhead.

I heard from numerous others who told similar tales. On the other hand, I've received responses from some scientists, usually more established ones, who deny that there is a problem. (One accused me of going into science expecting "fame, fortune, and a research lab named after [me]" and asked, "Are jobs hard to find?") I've also heard from some who almost suggest that the current situation is "healthy" because it allows "only the best" to have careers. And there are some in the scientific community – a minority, I believe (and hope) – who seem to consider any scientist not involved in pure research as "second class" at best.

So what do we do? I have no magic answers but a few suggestions: allocating federal research dollars more efficiently (to ensure that money spent on research actually goes toward research and not a university's overhead budget), de-emphasizing federal research grants and encouraging alternative avenues of funding, and having scientists expend more energy to help produce a scientifically literate society. I'm sure others can come up with ideas of their own.

Bad Science More Dangerous Than Dihydrogen Monoxide

James K. Glassman

Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service

The chemical compound dihydrogen monoxide (or DHMO) has been implicated in the deaths of thousands of Americans every year, mainly through accidental ingestion. In gaseous form, it can cause severe burns. And, according to a new report, "the dangers of this chemical do not end there."

The chemical is so caustic that it "accelerates the corrosion and rusting of many metals... is a major component of acid rain, (and)... has been found in excised tumors of terminal cancer patients." Symptoms of ingestion include "excessive sweating and urination," and "for those who have developed a dependency on DHMO, complete withdrawal means certain death."

Yet the presence of the chemical has been confirmed in every river, stream, lake, and reser-

voir in America.

Judging from these facts, do you think dihydrogen monoxide should be banned?

Seems like an open-and-shut case – until you realize that this chemical compound is plain old water (two hydrogen molecules bonded to one oxygen, or H₂O), which can drown you, scald you, or make you go to the bathroom.

Last spring, Nathan Zohner, an enterprising 14-year-old student at Eagle Rock Junior High School in Idaho Falls ID, conducted his science fair project on just this theme. Nathan distributed a tongue-in-cheek report that had been kicking around the Internet, "Dihydrogen Monoxide: The Unrecognized Killer" (from which the quotes above are drawn), to 50 of his classmates.

These are smart kids who had studied chemistry; many of them, like Nathan, have parents who work at the nearby Idaho Nuclear Engineering and Environmental Laboratory. Nathan simply asked them to read the report (which is completely factual) and decide what, if anything to do about the chemical. They could even ask the teacher what DHMO was, but none did.

In the end, 43 students or 86 percent of the sample, "voted to ban dihydrogen monoxide because it has caused too many deaths," wrote Nathan in the conclusion to his project, adding that he "was appalled that my peers were so easily misled... I don't feel comfortable with the current level of understanding."

Me neither, and it's not just kids I worry about. Nathan's project, which won the grand prize at the Greater Idaho Falls Science Fair, was titled "How Gullible Are We?" But ninth-graders aren't the only gullible parties. I'm sure that, if Nathan tried the same experiment on adults, he'd find at least as many would want to ban DHMO.

Says David Murray, research director of the non-profit Statistical Assessment Service in Washington, "The likelihood is high that I could replicate these results with a survey of members of Congress."

Murray, whose organization "looks out for misleading science that's driving public policy over a cliff," ran across the Zohner story a few months ago on the Internet. But he writes "we thought it sounded like an urban myth – too pat, too neat." He discovered from local press reports that it was indeed true. I confirmed it too, after talking this month with Nathan's mom, Marivene, who says Nathan wants to be "a scientist in the nuclear field," like his dad.

The implications of Nathan's research are so disturbing that I've decided to coin a term "Zohnerism," defined as the use of a true fact to lead a scientifically and mathematically ignorant public to a false conclusion.

Environmental hysterics – Vice President Al Gore springs to mind – and ideologues in such fields as race, women's issues, and economics are adept at using Zohnerisms, with help from the media, to advance their agendas. A few examples:

The breast-implant mania. Dow Corning was driven into bankruptcy through lawsuits over its silicone implants – even though science doesn't support claims that they're dangerous. Marcia Angell, executive editor of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, cites the problem jurors "have in thinking in terms of probabilities, or in acknowledging the possibility of coincidence."

Research, she says, has consistently failed to find a link between silicone and [connective-tissue] disease. Yes, women who have implants get sick, but, in a typical study, "the implant group was no more likely to develop connective-tissue disease than the group without implants."

White flight. In the headline above an article Sunday about population growth in rural areas, *The New York Times* claimed, "Hint of Racial Undercurrents Is Behind Broad Exodus of Whites." Steven A. Holmes, the reporter, wrote that studies by demographer William Frey "show that of the 40 fastest-growing rural counties, virtually all are at least 70 percent white."

Shocking? Well, according to the Bureau of the Census, 83 percent of the U.S. population is white.

Finding Zohnerisms in the press, Congressional Record, and speeches of administration officials makes a great parlor game. One place to start is the collected speeches of EPA chief Carol Browner, who has used Zohnerisms masterfully to promote expensive, disruptive new standards for particulate matter and global warming – despite evidence from scientists that is, at best, inconclusive.

That's a shame. In a land where technical ignorance reigns and susceptibility to Zohnerisms is high, it's the duty of politicians, journalists, and scientists to present facts responsibly and in context.

After all, think what would happen if the EPA really did ban dihydrogen monoxide.



Lost in Space: Why Is the U.S. Distorting Its Own Satellite Navigation System?

James Gleick

The New York Times Magazine Oct 20, 1997

The United States, having lofted a fleet of satellites to create the modern miracle of navigation technology known as the global-positioning system, now has a choice of methods for making the G.P.S. many times more accurate.

Option 1: Individual agencies like the Federal Aviation Administration and the Coast Guard could spend billions of dollars – and force consumers to spend billions more – on a complex assortment of new transmitting stations, new computers and new receivers.

Option 2: The Department of Defense could turn a switch.

The White House has chosen Option 1.

G.P.S. is, along with the Internet, one of the Government's two greatest contributions to the technology of our time. The benefits to the consumer economy have already far outstripped anything its creators imagined. The little, inexpensive boxes that decode the satellite signals let people guide boats, find their way through the woods, track wildlife, organize trucking fleets, and even monitor the motion of seismic fault lines with astounding reliability. Aircraft navigation is being transformed. No one and nothing need ever be lost again.

The current system, broadcasting superprecise time signals from orbiting atomic clocks, would let a receiver anywhere on earth pinpoint its location with a theoretical accuracy of from 100 feet down to as little as 3 feet. There is a catch, however. The military deliberately distorts its own signals, reducing the accuracy to about 300 feet. This strange feature – known in bland Defense-speak as "selective availability" – could be turned off instantly at no cost, with a command from the ground.

The purpose of selective availability is to deny the benefits of this expensive American-financed worldwide navigation system to the nation's enemies. Our own armed forces are equipped, at least in theory, with special receivers that can decrypt an extra encoded signal and thus overcome the distort-

tion. In practice, during the Persian Gulf war – the one conflict in which the military has actually used G.P.S. navigation – the Pentagon turned off selective availability and gave the troops 3,000 ordinary civilian receivers, enabling them to execute a perfectly coordinated surprise hook maneuver through a featureless desert.

The Pentagon says that will never happen again. Its nightmare now is that terrorists or wartime enemies could use its magnificent, cheap system for precision guidance of weaponry against American targets.

"It's a value judgement on how much risk you want to live with," says Michael Shaw, a Pentagon spokesman on G.P.S. policy. "If you can tell me with assuredness that there will be no conflicts in the next 10 years..."

But why not turn selective availability off now, and flip it back on in the event of war? Because officials fear the civilians would come to rely too heavily on unadulterated G.P.S. They suspect that they might not have the political clout to distort the signal again, even in an emergency. Or maybe they just don't want to lose control.

At the request of Congress, the National Research Council and the National Academy of Public Administration examined these issues in 1995, taking as a starting point the presumption that national security was the first priority and that the American military advantage should be maintained. Even so, a panel of experts concluded unanimously that selective availability should be turned off immediately. Enemies, they found, can already use the civilian signal – it's accurate enough for most military purposes. So instead of worrying about the last bits of precision, the military should prepare itself to counter with jamming.

Meanwhile, the study predicted huge benefits from G.P.S. without distortion: an extra \$10 billion to \$20 billion in the economy by 2003. All these troublesome civilians! The military created G.P.S., the military controls G.P.S., and perhaps it is disconcerting that the real beneficiaries have turned out to be civilian users, on a fantastic scale.

The Federal Aviation Administration is slowly putting in place a system that will guide aircraft with the extra help of ground stations that can correct of the military's distortion – differential G.P.S. F.A.A. officials say that their billions of dollars are well spent. Aviation needs greater reliability and accuracy than straight G.P.S. can provide,

they maintain, especially for measurements of altitude, where G.P.S. is weakest.

That is only half true. G.P.S. signals from the 24 satellites now operating, combined with existing altimeter technology and radio guideslopes, would create a far better system than now exists for aircraft navigation. With selective availability turned off, planes would know their positions down to a fraction of the width of the narrowest runways used by commercial jets. And a simple combination of G.P.S. with topographical databases would have prevented some of the worst accidents of recent years in which planes have flown into terrain – including the American Airlines jet in Cali, Colombia, and the military aircraft crash that killed Ron Brown, the Commerce Secretary.

It is impossible to miss the Alice-in-Wonderland quality of the current policy. "The Government is spending an awful lot of money trying to beat the system that they keep turned on," says Laurence J. Adams, chairman of the National Research Council committee and former president of Martin Marietta. "It looks kind of silly."

Nevertheless, under pressure from the military, the White House has rejected the committee's recommendations. It has decided to keep selective availability in place for a decade, and not even to review the matter until the year 2000.

"I have to admit there hasn't been a big hue and cry from the user community," Adams says.

So this is Government by hue and cry. Some large corporate contractors have added to the pressure for selective availability – they are profiting by creating differential G.P.S. systems. The constituencies that are damaged are all too amorphous: people who merely pay taxes or who dream of rational decision making on technology.

Overcoming Selective Availability the Easy Way

PC Magazine v.17 n.2; Jan 20, 1997

[This may be why there hasn't been a big hue and cry from the user community. Ed]

Garmin International's new GPS III Personal Navigator (\$375 street) is a versatile handheld global positioning system (GPS) device that includes maps of major roads in North, South, and Central America. You can use the 12-channel GPS receiver by itself, or you can attach it to a PC to upload or download waypoints and routes.

The GPS III weighs 9 ounces with 4 AA batteries. An internal ten-year rated lithium-ion battery

NewsNotes

maintains stored data even when the main batteries are depleted. You can use the unit as a handheld device, with the 1.5- by 2.2-inch backlit gray-scale LCD in portrait mode. You can also switch the screen orientation to landscape mode and set the unit on a car's dashboard.

The Garmins' 12-channel parallel GPS engine enables fast signal acquisition and maintains the signal even in dense foliage. The ability to track 12 GPS satellites simultaneously plus built-in signal averaging helps compensate for the Selective Availability intentional signal degradation that the Department of Defense includes with civilian GPS signals. The GPS III's position is rated at 15 meters.

The GPS III's display options include a map page with zoom support to show from 120 feet to 5,000 miles. The map page displays state, federal, and interstate roads and highways as well as cities, railroads, and waterways. A 3-D virtual highway view shows stored waypoints on tiny signposts as you travel, with extra windows displaying compass direction, speed, and time and distance to the next waypoint. The compass page screen displays current speed, distance remaining, and a compass rose.

The GPS III Personal Navigator is even more valuable when used in conjunction with PC mapping software. Garmin leases the GPS data protocol to Delorme, and the GPS III can be used with Delorme's AAA Map'n'Go (\$45 street) and Street Atlas USA 5.0 (\$45 street).

The simplest way to use the products together is to attach the GPS III to a PC serial port (via a \$30 PC interface cable) to provide position tracking for Delorme's products. You can also download routes from either Delorme program to the GPS III. Conversely, waypoints and routes store in the unit can be uploaded to a PC running one of the Delorme applications.

The Garmin GPS III Personal Navigator is suitable for back-country tracking, in-car navigation, and use with PC mapping and navigational software. Info: (913) 397-8200; <www.garmin.com>.

New Publication on Northeastern NM Archaeology

Southwest Archaeological Consultants, Inc. has announced publication of *Cultural Definition of the Southern Park Plateau of Northeast New Mexico: The Ancho Canyon Archaeological Project*, edited by Jan V. Biella and Wetherbee B. Dorshow.

The report synthesizes results from intensive excavation and analysis of 44 sites in the study area, roughly 30 miles west-southwest of Raton – spanning the Late Archaic, Plains Woodland, Late Prehistoric, and Historic Plains Nomad occupations.

Copies of the two-volume report (1,182 pages, 195 figures, and 211 tables) can be obtained from SW Archaeological Consultants by sending \$70.00 per copy to P.O. Box 8617, Santa Fe NM 87504 (505) 984-1151.

New, Permanent Exhibit at WNMU

El Paso Archaeology Dec 1997

Western New Mexico University Museum has a brand-new, permanent exhibit of Mimbres pottery and culture on the main floor. The new exhibit was made possible through contributions by Mr. E. Donald, Dr. Janet Kaye, and students of WNMU.

The exhibit features the Eisele Collection of Mimbres pottery and culture as well as a number of other loaned and permanent collections. They wrap around the main floor of the building, beginning with an introduction to the Mimbres culture through the pithouse and pueblo phases, and end with the post-classic occupation of the area.

Also highlighted are the Wheaton-Smith Collection of Casas Grandes pottery from the site of Paquimé in Chihuahua, a fragile basketry collection, and museum-sponsored excavations at the Lake Roberts Vista site in the Gila National Forest.

The museum is open 7 days a week, 9:00 am to 4:30 pm on weekdays, and 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on weekends. Admission is free. Info: (505) 538-6386.





Internet Notes



National Archives and Records Administration

code of federal regulations

<<http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/index.html>>

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is a codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. A complete set of CFR volumes was planned to be available online by late 1997.

The CFR is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters which usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas. Large parts may be subdivided into subparts. All parts are organized in sections, and most citations to the CFR will be provided at the section level.

Each volume of the CFR is revised once each calendar year and issued on a quarterly basis approximately as follows:

Title 1 through Title 16	as of January 1
Title 17 through Title 27	as of April 1
Title 28 through Title 41	as of July 1
Title 42 through Title 50	as of October 1

CFR volumes are added to the online service concurrent with the release of the paper editions. When revised CFR volumes are added, the prior editions will remain on GPO Access as a historical set. The page, "Search your choice of CFR titles and/or volumes," [see a complete list of links from this Web page at the end of this article] gives an

up-to-date listing of titles and volumes available in current and historical editions.

CFR volumes appear online as WAIS databases, accessible through the World Wide Web, with WAIS client software, or via telnet or dial-in access. Documents may be retrieved in Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF), or in ASCII text format.

GPO Access provides the user with a number of different ways to find CFR information online.

The link, "Search the entire set of CFR databases by keyword," enables you to search all 50 titles. This option is particularly useful if you do not have any idea what title to search. However, because you are searching all 50 titles, this search will take a few minutes to process. (This function searches the most recent volumes).

Phrases must be in quotation marks (" "). The operators ADJ (adjacent), AND, OR and NOT can be used, but must be in capital letters. For example: "**prescriptions**" AND "**drug enforcement administration**". You can search for a CFR citation by surrounding it with quotation marks, for example "**20CFR404.1576**". If you are not sure of the exact CFR citation you can truncate the citation so you will receive all sections contained in the part. For example, "**20CFR404**". *[If you have problems using any of the other search options described below, revert to this one - but note that it doesn't search the historical volumes.]*

If you know the CFR citation (title and section) you can use the "Retrieve available CFR sections by citation" link. This provides you with the capability to execute a very specific search and immediately retrieve the document in PDF or ASCII text format. (This function allows you to search the most recent and/or historical volumes).

The link, "Search your choice of CFR titles and/or volumes," enables you to limit the search to one or more titles and/or volumes. A table is provided which lists the subject of each title and allows you to choose current or historical versions. Because this option allows you to limit your search, you will get a very specific search results list that will appear more quickly than if you search all the CFR titles. (This function allows you to search the most recent and/or historical volumes).

Helpful hints are available in HTML and Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) as an aid for developing search terms.

CFR links available at this Web page are:

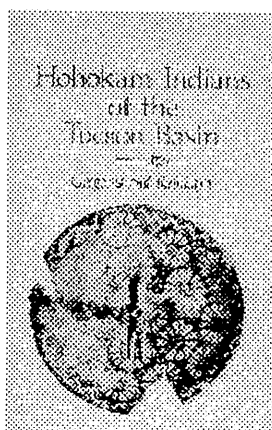
- CFR Services available online via GPO Access
- About the CFR online (as shown above)

Internet Notes

- Establishing HTML links to GPO's CFR WAIS databases
- Search the entire set of CFR databases by keyword (current data)
- Retrieve CFR sections by citation (current and/or historical data)
- Search your choice of CFR titles and/or volumes (current and/or historical data)
- Search the Federal Register for related documents (current and/or historical data)

Other links are:

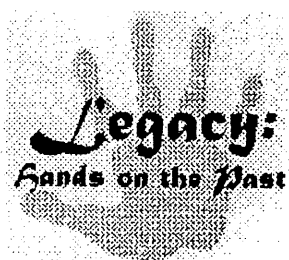
- Code of Federal Regulations
- Federal Register
- Privacy Act Issuances
- Public Laws
- United States Government Manual
- Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents
- U.S. Congress Information
- GPO Access Search Page



Hohokam Indians of the Tucson Basin

[Via nmac-l]

A Complete, online version of the original printed book by Linda M. Gregonis & Karl J. Reinhard (Tucson: The University of Arizona Press) can be found at < <http://www.uapress.arizona.edu/online.bks/hohokam/titlhoho.htm> >



Archaeology Public Outreach

Brad Vierra
Center for Archaeological Research
[Via nmac-l]

I have put together a Teacher's Resource Guide for Archaeology. It contains information on: archaeology and curriculum development, books for young and general readers, magazines for young and general readers, ar-

chaeology web pages, professional organizations, and organizations with outreach programs (mostly in Texas).

Visit our "Legacy: Hands on the Past" web page at < <http://www.csbs.utsa.edu/research/car/legacy.htm> >. You'll also find direct links to many archaeology web pages at < <http://www.csbs.utsa.edu/research/car/archlink.htm> >.

If you're interested in receiving a copy, just send an e-mail request to me.

While passing through San Antonio, drop on by the Center for Archaeological Research at the university of Texas at San Antonio, and say hello. Please bring green chile!

After the Rain: Rainbows

< <http://www.heard.org/edu/rain/rbowintr.htm> >

The Heard Museum has developed this integrated curriculum for use in schools in grades K through 3. The curriculum is in the form of traveling kits (as well as this online version) that focus on the themes that were presented in the recent (1993-1995) special exhibit, RAIN.

This K-3 curriculum was developed teachers by Arlene Old Elk (Dine') and Jackie Stoklas during a year-long residency at the Heard Museum, made possible by the Lila Wallace-Readers Digest Museum Accessibility Fund. Additional information was developed by the Heard Museum Education Department staff.



< <http://crystal.ncc.cc.nm.us/~vino/NN/> >



< <http://www.gilinet.com/swnmonline/> >.

Southern New Mexico Online Magazine featuring travel, historical and related information about towns throughout southern NM.

New Mexico Archeological Council

NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is maintenance and promotion of the goals of professional archaeology in the State of New Mexico. NMAC's goals are to:

- Promote scholarly research regarding the cultural resources of New Mexico and encourage dissemination of resulting information by and among the anthropological community.
- Promote public and corporate awareness of New Mexico's prehistoric and historic heritage and the need to protect its cultural resources.
- Cooperate with local, state and federal government agencies and private organizations in attaining the foregoing goals.
- Encourage a professional standard of ethics that is appropriate for the management of cultural resources.
- Provide support for the legal protection of cultural resources.
- Promote the education of archaeologists in cultural resource management.

NewsMAC

NewsMAC is a quarterly newsletter concerned with cultural resource management and archaeological research in the Southwest. It is published for NMAC members – dues are \$20.00 per year for individuals; \$35.00 for sponsors; and \$35.00 for institutions.

NMAC encourages and gives priority to publishing member contributions to *NewsMAC*. They may be submitted in four ways (in descending order of preference):

- Contained within an e-mail message.
- As an unformatted text file attached to an e-mail cover message.
- As an unformatted text file contained in a PC-compatible floppy disk.
- Printed, via U.S. mail or via fax.

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to

Alan Shalette, NewsMAC Editor
<AlShal@aol.com>
5294 Mesa del Oso NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111
(505) 291-9653 (voice & fax)

See front page or calendar on page 2 for the next issue's submission cutoff date.

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023

Albuquerque, NM 87103

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Your membership has expired
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This will be your last issue of NewsMAC.

3-Digit 871xx

CHRISTOPHER A. TURNBOW [98]
TRC MARIAH ASSOCIATES INC.
4221-B BALLON PARK ROAD NE
ALBUQUERQUE NM 87109

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1998 Number 2

April 1998

Senate Endorses Domenici-Richardson Compromise Paseo Extension Bill

See page 14.

Staff Changes in NM SHPO Office

See page 10.

Salmon Ruin in Ruins

See page 24.

New Permit Procedure for New Mexico BLM

See page 11.

Hershey Cocoa Tin Chronology

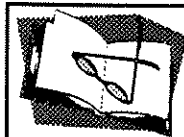
See page 6.

NMAC 1997 Financial Statement

See page 4.

Credits: The sketches on pages 28 & 29 were taken from Austin, Orval H.: *JAL New Mexico, Tough as an Old Boot*. Jal: *The Jal Record* (1976).

**Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC July 1998 issue
will be June 19, 1998.**



President's Report

Chris Turnbow

The first few months of 1998 have been busy for NMAC. Our first business meeting of 1998 was held at the Protohistoric conference in February; Senate Bill 633 to modify the Petroglyph National Monument moved closer to passage; and our members began organizing a number of workshops, conferences, and field trips.

The Education Committee has been coordinating speakers for schools and civic clubs; offering free archaeological books to regional libraries, and setting up a state-wide public archaeology conference for 1999. I also want to note that Brad Vierra, now at the Center for Archaeological Research at the U. TX San Antonio, has put together a great public education guide titled *Archaeology and the Classroom: Resources for the Teacher*. It is available by writing Brad at < bvierra@utsa.edu >. Brad said to send some green chiles.

Speaking of education, the NM Archaeology Fair will be at the Las Cruces Mall on May 9. David Kirkpatrick is the point of contact for this year's event. The fairs are great fun and the public seems to really enjoy the chance to talk to "real archaeologists." Anyone with skills as a craft demonstrator, exhibit designer, or simply the gift of gab is encouraged to volunteer. David would appreciate your help so give him a call.

Two field trips are being planned for this summer and fall. John Acklen, Doug Campbell, and Mike Bremer are planning a trip to the Jemez mountains in September. They will be leading tours to a series of game traps cut into the volcanic tuff, the Polvadera obsidian outcrop, a mountain Clovis site, and for a limited number of folks, Tsping Pueblo. Our other trip will be to Folsom on the weekend of July 25. Norm Nelson and I are organizing this trip and it promises to be a great one. Dr.

(Continued on page 3)



Calendar

NMAC

Jun 19

Latest date to submit material for NewsMAC 1998(3).

Jul 25

Field trip to Folsom – info: Chris Turnbow at (505) 761-0099 or < cturnbow@msn.com > [see President's report, this issue].

OTHER

Apr 1 - May 22
Albuquerque NM

Chaco Canyon: 100 Years of Archaeology – exhibit of artifacts, maps, research papers, & photographs at the Center for Southwest Research, Zimmerman Library, UNM. Info: (505) 277-7189.

April 9
Albuquerque NM

The Evolution of Genus Homo, From 1 Million to 30,000 Years Ago: Altered Perspectives & Recent Developments in Human Evolutionary Studies – the 6th Journal of Anthropological Research (JAR) Distinguished Lecture, presented by F. Clark Howell at 7:30 pm in the UNM Anthropology lecture hall, rm 163. Prof. Howell was co-founder of the field of Paeleoanthropology, and has received numerous international awards for his research in the evolution and prehistory humankind in Africa and Europe. He is a member of the faculty at U.C. Berkeley, and is member of the Nat'l Academy of Sciences. Info: JAR (505) 277-4544.

April 9
Albuquerque NM

Prehistoric Human Diet – lecture by Margaret J. Schoeninger sponsored by the UNM chapter of Sigma Xi; 5:00 pm at the UNM Conference Center, Room G. Dr. Schoeninger is a professor in the department of anthropology at the Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison.

April 10
Albuquerque NM

Some Paleoanthropological Experiences in Turkey – informal (brown bag) seminar by Prof. Howell (see Apr. 9) will include his recent Middle Pliocene research in Yarımburgaz Cave near Istanbul. UNM Anthropology room 178, 12:00 noon.

Apr 16-19
Santa Fe NM

Society for Anthropology in Community Colleges – (SACC) Spring Meeting at the Santa Fe Hilton. Info: (770) 784-8349; < Inajane_wundram@learnlink.emory.edu >.

Apr 17-18
Carbondale IL

Fifteenth Annual Center for Archaeological Investigations Visiting Scholar's Conference – Southern Illinois University - Carbondale. "Fleeting Identities: Perishable Material Culture in Archaeological Research." Info: < http://www.siu.edu/~cai >, or contact Penelope Drooker (618) 453-5032.

Apr 17-19
El Paso TX

Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies – hosted by the El Paso Archaeological Society at the Wilderness Park Museum. info: P.O. Box 4345, El Paso TX 79914-4345.

April 22-25
Carlsbad NM

Guadalupe Mountains Symposium – sponsored by Guadalupe Mountains National Park which celebrates its 25th year. Info: Ann Watson (915) 828-3251 x 101; < Ann_Watson@nps.gov >.

Apr 24-26
Albuquerque NM

Southwest Oral History Association Annual Meeting – info: Jan Dodson Barnhart (505) 277-7175, < jbarhrt@unm.edu >; or Kathleen Ferris, (505) 277-7172.

April 26
Santa Fe NM

Mimbres: People, Pots, Places – lecture by Sarah Schlanger in conjunction with the exhibit *People of the Mimbres* which has its final run through June 28 at the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture.

(Continued on page 3)

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

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< HTTP://WWW.UNM.EDU/
~VANPOOL/NMAC.HTM >

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Calendar

(Continued from page 2)

- Apr 27-28** **Conference on Tax Incentives for Developing Historic Properties** – Info: 202-343-1185; <brooks_prueher@nps.gov>.
San Francisco CA
- May 1-3** **Archaeological Society of NM Annual Meeting** – banquet speaker will be J.J. Brody, Bandler Lecturer, who will discuss Mimbres art. Registration and reception at the WNMU Museum, papers in Light Hall Auditorium on the campus. Info: Judy Jones, 905 W. 6th St., Silver City NM 88061; (505) 538-3934; <mingo@zianet.com>.
Silver City NM
- May 11-15** **Archeological Resources Protection Training Program** – by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center UT. Info: Martin McAllister, (406) 728-7195; <ari@bigsky.net>.
Vernal UT
- May 18-22** **Non-Destructive Investigative Techniques for Cultural Resource Management** – workshop. Info: Steven De Vore, National Park Service, Intermountain Support Office-Denver, (303) 969-2882; <steve_de_vore@nps.gov>.
Pecos NHP NM
- May 9-17** **New Mexico Historic Preservation Week.**
- May 9** **NM Archaeology Fair**
Las Cruces NM
- May 23** **Celebrate Ft. Stanton** – a fundraiser to support preservation of the historic grounds and buildings. Commemorative service for veterans 10:30-11:30 am, followed by historical review. Info: Ft. Stanton, Inc., Box 1, Ft. Stanton NM 88323; (505) 354-3104.
Ft. Stanton NM
- May 29-30** **Arizona Archaeological Council Spring Meeting** – at the Pueblo Grande Museum. The topic for the conference will be historic archaeology, and include both workshops and paper presentations.
Phoenix AZ
- Aug 13-16** **1998 Pecos Conference** – main theme is "Concepts of Culture." Full info package is being mailed to all NMAC members.
Pecos NHP NM
- Labor Day Weekend** **Twenty-Year Reunion of Dolores Project Archaeologists** – info: Nancy Hewitt (435) 649-3547, <kciadmin@kanten.com>; Megg Heath (970) 882-4811, <mheath@co.blm.gov>, Judy Burk (806) 359-9883, <jburk-cphagan@amaonline.com>; or Gary Brown (435) 649-4592, <druffner@ditell.com>.
- Oct 21-24** **11th Navajo Studies conference** – at the new Navajo Nation Museum, Library, and Visitor's Center. Conference theme is *The Roots of Navajo Life*. Info: Conference Secretary, NNHPD-Roads, P.O. Box 6028, Shiprock NM 87420; (505) 368-1067; <<http://www.cia-g.com/~roadprog/navstudy.html>>.
Window Rock AZ

President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

David Meltzer at Southern Methodist University is conducting excavations of a Folsom camp near the Folsom kill site. This trip is restricted to 24 people so if you want to ensure your place on the trip please contact me at (505) 761-0099 or <caturnbow@msn.com>. We will supply further details on this trip by early summer.

Plans are underway for a lithic conference this fall. As currently envisioned, the meeting will focus on papers on New Mexico lithic analysis. We will also offer a swap session to trade lithic samples and perhaps an atlatl shoot. Archaeologists wishing to present a paper should contact me.

Recently a friend of mine had a portion of his lung removed after contracting Valley disease. Years of breathing dust from excavations took their toll. Archaeology is not without significant risks. In addition to broken bones, dehydration, and snake bit, we have to be concerned with hantavirus, airborne dust, a variety of hazardous materials, and excavation wall collapse. So whether you are a crew member or the president of your company, please take the time to familiarize yourself with safety and health issues in archaeology!

NMAC's Special Publication No. 1 (the Protohistoric volume) is now out of print. Dave Phillips sold the last one at the Protohistoric conference in February. There are still some copies of Special Publication No. 2 (the Agricultural volume). If you don't have a copy of this important volume, order one soon!

To replace the Protohistoric volume, the ceramic volume will be published in modular form. Several of the sections have been submitted and Cherie Scheick reports that two more are due in March. In any event, we will produce the first series on the ceramic volume this year.

NMAC's financial situation is sound. We have over \$33,000 in the bank with slightly over \$12,000 in obligated funds [see financial statement on the next page]. Some of the money will be dedicated to educational pursuits, new publications, mini-grants, and legal fees in the event we are forced to take action to protect the state's cultural resources.

As a final note, members should submit their current research, important findings, publication announcements, calendar events, and short articles to the *NewsMAC* newsletter. Information presented on the internet is great but about half of NMAC members do not have access to it. I also invite you to contact me with legislative alerts, ideas for future conferences and fieldtrips. It will be good to hear from you.

NMAC Financial Statement

01/01/97 – 12/17/97

Beginning Balance 1/1/97 \$ 31,251.66

INCOME

Dues	\$ 5,016.00
Publication 1	401.50
Publication 2	831.70
Interest	1,402.19
Historic Preservation Week	5,500.00
Templates	95.00
Legislation	5.50
Archaic Conference	25.00
Education Fund	85.00
T-PAS	90.00

Total Income \$ 13,361.89

EXPENSE

NewsMAC + Membership	\$ (1,988.47)
Publication 1	(36.91)
Publication 2	(79.03)
General Operating Budget	(902.16)
Historic Preservation Week	(7,446.64)
Archaic Conference	(130.00)
Education	(731.33)
Legislation	(165.74)

Total Expense \$ (11,480.30)

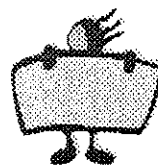
Ending Balance 12/31/97 \$ 33,133.25

OBLIGATED FUNDS

Ceramic Conference (est.)	\$ 6,340.00
Archaic Conference	2,742.04
Durango Conference	2,335.85
Historic Preservation Week	656.61
T-PAS	90.00

Total Obligated funds \$ 12,164.50

Paid Memberships 12/31/97 231



Education Committee Report

Loni Viklund & Glenna Dean

The NMAC Education and Awareness Committee has had a busy year. With the help of dedicated individuals we refurbished the Speakers Bureau Directory. Happily, we have 32 speakers ready to talk on a wide variety of subjects. In addition, we have the Speakers Bureau Directory listed on the NMAC website at: < <http://www.unm.edu/~vanpool/nmac.htm> >.

We refurbished the Speakers Bureau Directory itself and, at the beginning of the school year last August, sent it out to our normal mailing list as well as including every New Mexico school and education facility, our largest mailing ever. In all, we sent out about 1,290 flyers.

Response to the flyer was almost overwhelming as we received 30 requests between August and Christmas including an Albuquerque high school chemistry teacher wanting to know about silver mining in New Mexico. This past year, most requests were for talks on PaleoIndian cultures and New Mexico ghost towns. Since Christmas, we have received only one or two requests for speakers. While we have a lot of speakers ready and able to reach out too the public, we can do with more, particularly as the field season approaches. If you are so inclined, please fill out the enclosed NMAC Speakers Directory form and send it to us in care of NMAC Education and Awareness Committee, PO Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103 or e-mail it to Glenna Dean at < gdean@arms.state.nm.us >. Let us continue to share what we know with our fellow New Mexicans.

We also updated the *NMAC Archaeology and the Public Resource Directory*. First compiled in 1993 by members of NMAC from several state and federal agencies, it includes listings of teaching kits, outreach programs, classroom activity guides, publications and newsletters, videos and slides, public participation programs, and travelling exhibits available for all. Many are very reasonably priced if not free. Enclosed in this issue is a copy. If you have something to contribute to the Resource Directory please give me a call, send it in the mail or fax it to me at 1-505-982-2280, or contact Glenna Dean at her above email address.

Another task we completed was to purchase

Education Committee Report

and donate 25 copies of the 28-minute video, *Signs of Life: Archaeology and Preservation in New Mexico* to each member of the New Mexico State Library's State Documents Depository Clearinghouse. Produced for the Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, through a grant from the National Park Service and matching funds from the filmmaker, the video is suitable for general audiences as well as middle and high school students. The video is a conscious departure from the way archaeology and cultural resource preservation topics usually are approached.

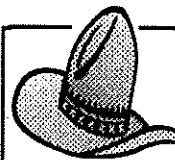
The videotape is also available on loan from the Statewide Programs and Education Division of the Museum of New Mexico, Office of Cultural Affairs. Just contact Statewide Programs, 120 Sheridan, Santa Fe, NM 87501 or (505) 827-6480. English and Spanish captioned copies also are available. Finally, copies are available for purchase from Robert A. Burns, Rondo Films, PO Box 3605, Austin, TX 78764 for \$19.95 (postpaid).

Meli Duran is continuing with her award program designed to recognize educators who have made significant efforts to advance archaeological education in New Mexico. The award will consist of a plaque, \$250 in cash to the individual(s), and \$250 to benefit the individual's institutional affiliation. The nomination is to be restricted to one page with supporting documentation as well as three references; nominations need not be restricted to public school teachers or programs. We hope to present the award during New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week, so please think seriously about an outstanding educator you know. For more information, please contact Meli Duran at (505) 524-9456, (FAX) 526-6144, or <msduran@aol.com>.

Furthering the cause of archaeology outreach, many archaeologists and educators in the state have been involved with the BLM-based New Mexico Project Archaeology workshops designed to introduce children (and ultimately their teachers and parents) to the value of preserving the archaeological record for future generations. Over the past three years, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division has helped fund both instructors' and teachers' workshops all over the state. This last year, the grant also included a program evaluation. I enclose a synopsis of the findings so that you can see we are making a difference.

Carol Ellick, with Statistical Research, Inc. of Tucson, AZ, implemented the program these last three years as well as the questionnaire. Of the 155 educators who attended the last 9 workshops between February 1995 and February 1997, 25 percent completed and returned the questionnaire. They reported that 65 percent have used Project Archaeology in the classroom at least once. Through the efforts of these instructors, almost 1,000 children received hands-on experience with archaeological concepts and stewardship. Carol reports that while not every teacher felt the students fully understood the concepts of archaeology, they all felt that both they and their students had a better understanding of the need for historic preservation. A complete copy of this program evaluation report can be obtained from the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division (contact Dave Cushman at 505-827-4045 or <Cushman@arms.state.nm.us>).

Finally, just since January of this year, the NMAC Education Committee contacted state public library personnel to try and arrange distribution of archaeological publications/materials their libraries might not have. We used the state library newsletter, *Hitchhiker*, to query the libraries and find out what sorts of information and/or resources on archaeology/anthropology/history they feel their patrons would like to see in a library. Depending on the response we receive, we hope to use part of the NMAC Education and Awareness Committee fund to help increase library holdings on area archaeology. We will report our results in the next NMAC newsletter.



T-PAS Report

Deni Seymour <djlsmas@aol.com>

The next Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society meeting will be held on April 13 at 9:30 am at the Nutin Fancy Restaurant in Roswell.

The meeting will include recent research summaries by local archaeologists, an update on the journal publication of papers by local experts, and a summary of compliance changes by Rose-Marie Havel, BLM Archaeologist.

Also to be discussed are issues relating to National Register eligibility justifications.



Current Research

Survey of Motorcycle Trail System South of Alamogordo

Meade F. Kemrer <mkemrer@zianet.com>

Archaeological Consulting completed a comprehensive study of cultural resources associated with the Red Sands all-terrain vehicle (ATV) motorcycle 99 mi (159 km) trail system located south of Alamogordo in the Tularosa Basin, south-central NM, under contract with BLM-Las Cruces FO.

The 56 sites associated with trail segments surveyed and updated known sites located on other portions of the system contain components ranging from Paleoindian (Folsom) through Depression Era periods. Most datable occupations fall within the Late Archaic through Formative (1800 BC - AD 1450) periods, consistent with previous findings in the Basin. Settlement characteristics are also similar to earlier local studies. Analysis of artifact and feature assemblages and site formation outcomes confirm that most occupations were created by short-term residential domestic groups. Specialized activity loci are rare.

Detailed impact assessments identified three major sources of site degradation attributable to ATV/motorcycle traffic. On-trail mechanical impacts produced cultural deposit and artifact cluster dispersal. Off-trail traffic produce similar impacts and are particularly intense at points of access to the trail system and where trail segment junctions are dense. Trails are channeled within this coppice dunefield landscape. Subsequent lateral eolian erosion deflate cultural deposits 3 m to 10 m distant from the trail channels.

Global Position System (GPS) and Geophysical Information System (GIS) technology enhanced project efficiency. The BLM map GIS layer of the trail system and the previously recorded site location coordinate files were mapped onto the UTM grid system. This map, along with the GPS receiver, was used for field orientation and for finding known sites for updating. Field tests demonstrated that the GPS unit was capable for consistent pinpoint accuracy and with greater precision than traditional methods applied to cultural resources within the project area. Tasks performed with the GPS receiver included: (1) determining site and isolated occurrence location, (2) mapping a 20-acre site containing 77 features using the way-

point and tracking functions, (3) finding the vehicle when returning from cross-country hikes, and (4) downloading collected data from the unit into GIS and CAD programs for producing maps and illustrations for the report.

For additional information concerning the Red Sands project, contact Archeologist Theresa Hanley in the BLM Las Cruces Field Office, 505-525-4342, or Meade Kemrer, Archaeological Consulting in Las Cruces, 505-522-7614.

Chronology of Hershey's Cocoa Metal Tins

From Neal Ackerly <nackerly@zianet.com>
[Via SASIG]

Your [Ackerly's] request for information was forwarded to me for response. Metal tins for cocoa were introduced in 1894 and discontinued in February 1988. I am attaching a physical summary and chronology of cocoa tins compiled for a similar request made several years ago. Please email me

Chronology of Hershey Chocolate Breakfast Cocoa tin, 1 lb. Size

<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
pre-1928	can probably approx. 4 3/4" tall, slightly wider container
1928-pre1932	can probably 5 1/4" - 5 3/8" tall
1932-1942	can rectangular, oval opening in lid, 5" tall, 3 1/4" wide, 2 1/8" deep
1943-8/1947	cardboard sides, tin top and bottom, oval opening in lid, 5" tall
8/1947-12/1948	tin can rectangular, circular opening in lid, 1" diameter, other dimensions same.
1/1949-12/1959	front and back of tin rounded for more oval appearance, sides still straight. Circular opening in lid, 1 3/4" diameter
12/1959-2/1960	same dimensions, can partially made of aluminum
2/1960-12/1961	all tin cans
12/1961-12/1964	cans manufactured with light weight tin plate (shipped beginning 1/1962)
1965-9/1987	begin manufacturing cans with lithographed graphics (prior to this graphics on paper label pasted to can)
10/1987	Discontinue tin cans, begin manufacturing plastic cocoa containers

Current Research

directly with any questions. Pamela Cassidy, Archivist, Hershey Community Archives, P.O. Box 64, Hershey, PA 17033; (717) 566-8116; fax (717) 566-8004; < pcassidy@hca.microserve.com >.

Farm Village 3,000 Years Old Found in Northern Mexico

John Fleck

Albuquerque Journal Thurs., Mar. 12, 1998

An Albuquerque archaeologist has found evidence of a 3,000-year-old farming village in northern Mexico, more than a thousand years older than any ever found in the region.

Scientists say the discovery by Bureau of Land Management archaeologist John Roney and colleague Robert Hard of the University of Texas will help rewrite scientists' understanding of the development of farming in the region.

The site, called Cerro Juanaqueña, shows that farming developed earlier and more quickly in the region than had been thought, said Bruce Smith, an anthropologist at the Smithsonian Institution.

The traditional view has been that agriculture was introduced in the region as long as 3,500 years ago, but had little effect until perhaps 1,500 years ago, Roney said.

His discovery of a 3,000-year-old farming community is likely to change that perception, however. "The size of that settlement implies a really large number of people," Roney said.

Details of the findings are being published today in the journal *Science*.

Roney and Hard found that the site's residents built elaborate terrace structures across a hillside overlooking a flood plain along the Rio Casas Grande in northern Chihuahua, where they were growing corn.

Before the discovery, the only farming sites in the region that old were small pit houses where a single family group might have lived, said Bruce Huckell of the University of New Mexico's Maxwell Museum of Anthropology.

Roney said in an interview that he knew he had an unusual site when he first looked at it in the late 1980s. But it wasn't until last November, when he received radiocarbon dates from old corn cobs found there, that he and Hard realized how unusual it was.

"We were pretty excited," Roney recalled.

Similar sites to Cerro Juanaqueña have been found in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, Huckell said, but none until now had been known to be this old.

"We had no idea they extended this far back in time," said Huckell, an expert in the development of farming in the region.

"Finding this site opens up a lot of new areas for research and new questions," Smithsonian anthropologist Smith said in a telephone interview.

Roney, based in the BLM's Albuquerque office, spends most of his professional time studying archaeological sites on federal land in New Mexico.

But beginning in the late 1980s, he became interested in the unusual terraces of Cerro Juanaqueña, and began spending his vacations studying the ruins.

He was impressed by the elaborate terraces, built of stone in a series of concentric rings along the hillside. It seemed as though people had spent a great deal of time building them.

"I was completely astounded by the scale of construction," he said.

But one thing was missing -- pottery, which first made its appearance in the region a little less than 2,000 years ago.

No pottery meant the site had to be very old, but the site seemed too elaborate to be from the pre-ceramic era, Roney recalled.

It suggested a large group had lived together and farmed together at a time when archaeologists thought only small family groups inhabited the region.

What he was finding, Roney said, "was completely at variance with everything I'd been taught"

He continued to accumulate evidence that the site was both complex and old, but he knew he needed better dates.

"I was still worried that archaeologists would be skeptical about it," he said.

The clinching evidence came from corn cobs excavated last summer. With funding from the National Science Foundation, Roney and Hard had radiocarbon testing done on the cobs, showing that they were 3,000 years old.

"It's older than they thought it would be," said University of New Mexico anthropologist Chip Wills.

Corn is not native to the region, but is closely related to wild plants in southwestern Mexico. The oldest farmed corn dates to 4,700 years ago at a site east of Mexico City, Smith said.

Current Research

Corn seems to have gradually made its way north as it was passed from group to group, Smith said, though how it got here no one knows for sure.

First Americans May Have Arrived 40,000 Years Ago

Maggie Fox

Reuters Mon., Feb. 16, 1998

[Via SASIG]

Linguistic and physical evidence is mounting to show that the first Americans migrated from Asia not 10,000 or 20,000 years ago but as many as 40,000 years ago, experts said Monday.

The first people to make the trek across what is now the Bering Strait from Asia into Alaska may have arrived even before the last Ice Age covered North America with glaciers, they said.

The discovery of a site apparently 12,500 years old in Monte Verde, Chile, has thrown the archeological world into an uproar. The site itself is 1,300 years older than the oldest known previous site -- and it is 10,000 miles away from the onetime land bridge between Asia and Alaska.

Unless the settlers went dashing straight down to Chile, they must have been on the continent for tens of thousands of years, researchers told the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Johanna Nichols, a language expert at the University of California at Berkeley, said computer models could show how long it would take people to physically move from Alaska to Monte Verde.

"That's about 8,000 miles once one crossed the ice sheet," she said. "It would have taken about 2,000 years to travel on a beeline at a good clip"

That would put the first settlers at 14,500 years ago at the very latest.

Geological experts point out that heavy glaciers covered much of the continent at that time, so in fact the trek must have taken place much earlier.

Some of the most compelling evidence is linguistic, said Nichols. Native North American languages are so different that they must have evolved over tens of thousands of years.

"The linguistic population of the New World is 40,000 years old or something like that," Nichols

said.

"There are 130 to 150 different (language) families in Native American languages today," Nichols told a news conference. An example of a language family is Indo-European, which includes languages as far apart as English, Russian and Sanskrit.

It takes such a family about 6,000 years to evolve. "So there are something like 140 of these 6,000-year-old different units existing among Native Americans," Nichols said.

"The large number of distinct language families historically attested in the Americas... is far more than could have descended from one ancestor in 14,500 years."

Even if people had migrated into the Americas constantly over time, without any interruptions by glaciers, it would have taken 30,000 years for that many groups to develop, she estimated.

There was probably a second influx, she added. There is a narrow strip of different language families along the west coast of the Americas which matches patterns found only in other Pacific Rim countries.

"They are 12,000 years old, but certainly not 40,000," she said.

Rob Bonnicksen of Oregon State University said his team might eventually be able to answer the question of how old the first Americans are with physical measurements.

They have found naturally shed human and animal hair at ancient sites and have been able to tease DNA out of it. They have also used new carbon-dating methods on the animal hair, and it seems to work.

"We can extract and amplify DNA from an individual hair," he said. "We can DNA analyze and carbon-date the same hair."

His team has already tried the method on a 9,500-year-old hair from a mountain sheep -- they want to perfect the methods before they try it on a precious human sample.

Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington D.C. said he thought more and more evidence would come out about very early Americans. Scientists who had sites they thought were older than 10,000 years had been afraid to come forward for fear of being criticized, he said.

"Now a number of sites are coming to light," he said. "I would predict that in the next year there would be even more."

Current Research

Copper Bells In The Prehistoric Greater Southwest

Victoria Vargas <copper@imap1.asu.edu>
[Via SASIG]

I am currently trying to update the data base on copper bell occurrences in the prehistoric Greater Southwest.

Any bell discoveries or information about private or museum collections not in my previous inventory would be of interest. Please send me an e-mail with the site name or best location of discovery, number of bells and where they are currently being curated. I appreciate any assistance anyone can give me on this. My previous inventory was published in a monograph by the Arizona State Museum's Archaeological Series in case you'd like to see what type your bell(s) is. Victoria D. Vargas, ASU Dept. Anthropology, Tempe, AZ 85287-2402, <copper@imap1.asu.edu>.

GIS Applications: Archaeological Modeling

Fennelle Miller, WA Dept. of Natural Resources
<FMEE490@gwgate.wadnr.gov>
[Via acra-l]

We are working on a series of "predictive" models for mountainous areas in eastern Washington. We have several models in place which appear to be working well, but would like to fine tune them.

There are several attributes which we acknowledge are important in predicting the locations of prehistoric human activity. One of these is major ridge systems, which in our neck of the woods were known travel corridors in the ethnohistoric period. We assume that they were always major travel corridors (from valley floor to uplands, and sometimes across the Cascades).

Our difficulty is this: we have not been able to identify these ridge systems using ARC/Info. We used a Basin command, trying to isolate drainage basins – the areas where water flows in different directions. Unfortunately, this did not work. We have tried to think of other ways to get to this information. A change in aspect is one possibility, but this will not identify broad, flat ridge tops – the best for archaeological sites.

We are sort of stuck. It is not absolutely vital that we incorporate ridge systems into our mod-

els, but we believe that this coverage would help improve them. Our model areas are very large, so hand-digitizing ridges is not very practical, and this would also introduce a level of subjectivity that we have striven to eliminate.

Any help or suggestions, whether proven or merely speculative, would be much-appreciated!

Anasazi Waste Might Reveal Cannibalism

Albuquerque Journal Feb. 10, 1998

Archaeologists have long suspected the ancient Anasazi that peopled the Four Corners area and left the great Mesa Verde cliff dwellings practiced cannibalism.

Now, University of Colorado microbiologist Richard Marlar thinks he can use a bit of fossilized human excrement found recently at a site in Cowboy Wash to prove whether cannibalism took place there.

The site, a dwelling west of Mesa Verde National Park, was excavated in the past two years by an archaeological team led by Brian Billman on behalf of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

What they found were skeletal parts suggesting at least five people had been butchered between 1150 and 1200, a time of famine worsened by immigration into the area by Indians from the south.

"We think this village was raided by another group in the region," Billman said. "They either killed most of the people in the community or drove them off or took captives, and they sat down in the pit structures the people had been living in and processed them and ate them, maybe took parts back with them and walked away."

The fossilized excrement, called coprolite, sent to Marlar was found in the fireplace of the deserted dwelling, Billman said.

Billman said, from his findings, it appears cannibalism in the Four Corners area ended after 1200.

"This is one possible scenario: They've raided the village, they've sat down in the homes of the people and consumed them, and now as the final gesture, you're defecating into their hearth – the hearth being the kitchen, the center of household activity," Billman said.

"It looks to me like you had this very severe outbreak of cannibalism, and then when climatic conditions settled back down, people settled back down," he said.



State CRM Update

NM SHPO Report

Lynne Sebastian

NM State Historic Preservation Officer

The State Historic Preservation Division is pleased to announce that David Cushman and Dorothy Victor have accepted positions as Deputy SHPOs for the archaeology and architecture programs respectively, that Dr. Glenna Dean has accepted the position of State Archaeologist, and that Alysia Abbott has joined the staff as a review and compliance archaeologist.

My other personnel note is that we have hired Alysia Abbott as a compliance reviewer. Alysia, who is a doctoral candidate at UNM, will be doing New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department reviews as well as other compliance as time permits.

The Division newsletter, *New Mexico Preservation*, is now back in production after a hiatus. Anyone who is not on the mailing list but would like to be should call the Division at 827-6320. We welcome contributions on all preservation-related topics, and are always looking for items about upcoming events.

New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week Reminder: Preservation Week will be May 9-17; New Mexico Archaeology Fair will be May 9 in Las Cruces. For a calendar of events or poster (this year's poster features the San Jose de Gracia Church in Las Trampas) call the Division at 827-6320. To volunteer to help with the Archaeology Fair, call Glenna Dean, State Archaeologist, at 827-3989 or < GDean@lvr.state.nm.us >.

A number of years ago, we prepared some handouts that we called *SHPOnotes*. These were guidance documents on various archaeology-related topics such as "research designs," "testing vs. mitigation," and other things. The purpose was to help contractors and federal agencies achieve greater consistency in CRM work and to help ensure that projects wouldn't be delayed because they had been returned for revision by our office.

The SHPO archaeology staff are planning to reinstitute the practice of developing *SHPOnotes*, starting with one on the use of shovel testing. If there are particular issues that you think it would be useful to have some guidance on, please con-

tact Dave Cushman, Deputy SHPO, at 827-4045 or < DCushman@lvr.state.nm.us >.

State Legislation Database

Eric Hertfelder, NCSHPO < ehncshpo@sso.org >
[Via acral-I]

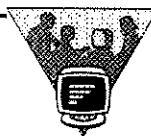
For the past two years the NCSHPO and the National Conference of State Legislatures, with help from a grant from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, have been compiling a "user-friendly" database of all state preservation legislation.

I am happy to report that the initial test version is now up and running as part of the NCSL's home page. The address is:

< www.ncsl.org/programs/arts/statehist.htm >

The individual entries contain all the pertinent legal citations to allow users to retrieve the actual statute language from State law books. However, our goal in this project was to provide a plain-English summary for each statute. There is a short list of Primary Topics to speed searches, and a longer list of Secondary Topics which can be typed into a box to further narrow searches.

One of our goals in persuading the National Conference of State Legislatures to host the database is to give State legislators an easy way to find out what their States (and other States) have in the way of preservation legislation, and to encourage them to craft new legislation. Although the test version has a special www address for now, the Enacted State Legislation Database will eventually have its own button on the "front page" of the NCSL's home page.



ARMS Report

Tim Seaman

ARMS has provided space for NMACs administrative records for several years now. We would like to ask the NMAC executive committee and membership to start thinking about some other alternatives to this arrangement.

Those of you who have been to the Lab of Anthro recently probably already know why we are bringing this up. We are out of space. We have been out of space for several years.

The Museum is in the planning stages for an

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expansion of the Lab to house the archeological repository, Office of Archeological Studies, and ARMS, but this project is many years away.

Meanwhile, the records continue to accumulate and there is less and less area for staff and users. It has become critical and we will soon be moving the NMAC records to another, less accessible, area in Laboratory. If this is acceptable, we will continue to house them in these less-than-ideal conditions – if it is not acceptable, we would like NMAC to make some other arrangements for archiving their administrative records.



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New Permit Procedure for New Mexico BLM

[Via nmac-l] 98-03-05

[The BLM has sent out the following letter to announce an alternative to the requirement that persons do four months of fieldwork in a given area before being permitable as a crew chief. The letter contained attachments, which will be separately posted to NMAC-L in the near future. All archaeologist working on BLM land (and who doesn't, eventually) should be aware of this new development. I also encourage subscribers to debate the pros and cons of the new approach over NMAC-L. Be warned, however, that I will cheerfully bounce any messages containing personal attacks. Dave Phillips]

Bureau of Land Management
New Mexico State Office
1474 Rodeo Road
P.O. Box 27115
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502-0115
February 5, 1998

Dear Cultural Resource Permittee:

In the spring of 1996, the New Mexico Bureau of Land Management (BLM) updated its manual selection on the individual qualifications we consider when approving individuals for positions of Principal Investigator/Project Director (PI/PD) or Field Supervisor/Crew Chief (FS/CC).

While this new system is generally working

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well, we are aware of the fact that occasionally highly qualified professionals who can get approved to serve as PI/PD do not have the 4 months of local field experience to also qualify as FS/CC on the same permit.

These individuals may be senior members of a contract organization. Acquiring the local field experience may impose a severe financial burden or simply not be practical in a small organization.

For the limited number of PI/PDs who fall into these situations, we will experiment with an alternative process that will enable us to approve the deployment of these individuals as both PI/PDs and FS/CCs. This alternative process is as follows:

Alternative Certification of PI/PD to Function as FS/CC

Alternative certification procedures will be considered for individuals having a significant amount of professional archeological experience and who meet the qualifications of a PI/PD for comparable cultural resources or in adjacent geographical areas. In order for these individuals to become permitted to function as FS/CCs, the following steps must be carried out:

1. If the individual is not currently permitted as a PI/PD, a current resume must be submitted to the BLM Field Office (FO) archaeologist with responsibility for permitting so he or she can determine if the applicant meets the current requirements for PI/PD. The BLM FO archaeologist will notify the applicant if he/she meets the requirements for PI/PD.
2. The approved applicant will prepare a Class I overview of site types present in the area of consideration and will examine appropriate collections in one of New Mexico's curatorial facilities. The degree of detail to be provided in the overview will be determined by the BLM FO archaeologist. A report on the Class I review of site types and expected artifacts will be provided to the BLM FO archaeologist for review and approval.
3. Then, in consultation with the BLM FO archaeologist and using the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS), the applicant will select a representative sample of previously recorded site types to visit. The list of sites to be inspected will be approved ahead of time by

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the BLM FO archeologist.

4. While visiting each site, the applicant will complete a total NMCRIS site form update. Two copies of the updated site forms with site maps and a brief report of the exercise will be provided to the BLM FO archeologist for review and approval.

5. Upon successful completion and approval and the submission and approval of a permit request or modification application, the individual archeologist will be permitted to serve as a FS/CC in the BLM FO area.

At the end of a year's time, we will examine how much demand there was for this alternative permitting process and determine whether or not this procedure should be incorporated into our manual system.

On another related matter, we are again requesting that applicants submit vitae and charts listing experience according to the samples herein. Within the vitae or chart, you must make it clear what types of sites were encountered and recorded on survey.

Thank you for your cooperation. If you have any questions concerning these procedures, feel free to contact Pam Smith at 505-525-4398.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Whitley

Deputy State Director

Resource Planning, Use and Protection

In reply refer to: 8100 (93100)

1992 Amendments to Section 106 Regulations & Congressional Intent

Eric Hertfelder, NCSHPO < ehncshpo@sso.org >
[Via acrial-I] Jan. 29, 1998

Following the October Advisory Council meeting and the intense debate (continuing) over the tribal provisions in the new Section 106 regulations, NCSHPO gathered documents which had been submitted to the Council by various groups and tribes, and approached Bill Johnstone for an interpretation of Congressional intent on several key questions. We felt this effort was important, both because of the claims being made by various parties, and because there was no committee report produced to accompany the 1992 amendments.

Bill's response, in the form of a letter to Council Chairman Cathy Slater, is reproduced below.

Bill Johnstone, who is now chief legislative aide to Senator Max Cleland (GA), was chief of staff for Senator Wyche Fowler (GA), who sponsored the 1992 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act.

During the six year effort to draft and pass the amendments, Bill was in charge of the legislation for Senator Fowler, and was in fact the person who drafted the amendments and attended all the meetings with outside groups. Here is the letter:

January 15, 1998

Ms. Cathy Buford Slater, Chairman
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Dear Chairman Slater:

In view of certain controversies about the intent of the 1992 National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992, and in the absence of a detailed Committee report, or other formal legislative history, I have been asked to provide you with my input on Congressional intent.

I served as chief of staff to Sen. Wyche Fowler during the 100th, 101st, and 102nd Congress, and was charged by the Senator with drafting his historic preservation reform legislation (S.2912 in 1988; S. 1578 and S. 1579 in 1989; S. 3196 in 1990; and S. 684 in 1991) which served as the basis for the 1992 Amendments. Having reviewed some materials from the current debate over revising the Section 106 regulations, I would like to address some important questions about our "intent," especially with respect to the roles of State and tribal governments. I think it is worth noting that few changes were made between the 1989 Fowler bill (S. 1579) and the final, enacted version (P.L. 102-575) with respect to Sections 101(d)(2) and 101(d)(6)(A) and (B) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as Amended.

Soon after his arrival in the Senate, Senator Fowler made known his special interest in the national historic preservation program, and called upon preservation organizations to suggest needed changes to the NHPA, then celebrating its 20th anniversary. The first substantial response was draft legislation from the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, which included the provision (since enacted) to enable tribal governments to assume SHPO responsibilities on tribal lands. There is no question that the 1992 amendments were intended to increase the

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role of Native Americans in the national historic preservation program, and that these issues were of special interest to Senator Fowler as part of his goal of revising the NHPA.

Another key objective of the Fowler legislation was to strengthen the role of the State historic preservation programs. In the Summary for S. 684, prepared on March 18, 1991, these two purposes of the proposal were described as follows:

"Further defining the role of States in the national preservation program by allowing State programs to take on additional responsibilities while insuring they receive adequate resources to do so."

"Strengthening the role of Indian tribes in the national preservation program by providing statutory authority for Indian tribes to assume various preservation responsibilities on tribal lands."

Some of the current dispute concerning the intent of the 1992 amendments seems to arise from the differences between participating as consulting parties and exercising governmental authority in a regulatory process. In some of the responses you have received, it appears that these distinctions have become blurred, especially with respect to the assertion that the 1992 amendments intended to create equal authorities for SHPOs and tribes off tribal lands. In examining this claim, one should primarily refer to Section 101 (d), a key portion of the law creating the authority for qualified tribal preservation programs to assume SHPO authority on tribal lands. This delegation is not automatic -- even on tribal lands. Rather, a tribe must meet certain requirements and be approved and subsequently monitored by the Secretary to ensure that the tribal program is consistent with the NHPA. This is a very deliberate process, and indicates that the creation and/or delegation of authorities amongst the governmental participants is explicit rather than implied. Given this extensive process for assuming SHPO authority on tribal lands, it is not correct to assert that the 1992 amendments intended (without any explicit reference or process) for tribal governments to assume the same authorities as SHPOs off tribal lands.

The substantial role of the SHPOs in the program is defined in Section 101 (b)(3), among other places. As part of the 1992 amendments, a new paragraph (I) was added to recognize the special role of the SHPO in the Section 106 process. (Once again, there is little difference in the final,

enacted language here and the corresponding portion of the 1979 Fowler bill. S. 1579.) The role of the SHPO is also reaffirmed by reference in Section 101 (d) since the tribal delegation refers back to the SHPO's responsibilities both in terms of the authorities that tribal governments may assume on tribal lands, and the remaining responsibility of the SHPO on tribal lands for those program activities not assumed by the tribe.

In Section 101 (d)(6), the intent was to affirm that properties of traditional religious and cultural significance to Native Americans may be considered eligible for the National Register to address the uncertainty at the time as to whether such properties could be considered eligible for registration. The section goes on to ensure that agencies would consult with tribes attaching significance to such properties in the Section 106 process, but it was not the intent of this section to alter the fundamental roles of the governmental partners on and off tribal lands.

Similarly, the provisions in Section 110 (2)(E) were not intended to alter governmental roles, but rather to provide statutory authorization for some of the basic elements of Section 106 review developed by the Advisory Council in its regulations. At the time of drafting, the last regs revision process had just been completed in 1986 after a long battle which included alternatives eliminating all of the key steps -- identification, consultation, consideration of alternatives, and reaching agreements -- which have been the hallmarks of the successful process that the Council has developed over decades. The intent of this section was to try to ensure that, even if the Council's regulations were drastically altered, some of the most important elements would still be required by statute. To say that this section changes existing practice such that all of the named parties -- SHPOs, local governments, tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations and the public -- have equal roles in the Section 106 process is not consistent with the intent of the Fowler bill (S. 684), or of the debate attending the mark-up of that legislation in Committee.

I believe it is most useful to regard the NHPA as an intergovernmental partnership, with responsibilities carefully assigned. Beginning with the SHPOs in the 1966 Act, followed by Certified Local Governments in 1980 and Indian tribes in 1992, the principle has been to assign or delegate authorities to entities responsible to elected offi-

(Continued on page 22)



Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

[Following, in descending chronological order, is a compilation of news articles about the proposed extension of Albuquerque's Paseo del Norte through the Petroglyph National Monument, which have appeared since publication of NewsMAC 1998 (1) pp. 4 & 13 ff. Additional articles can be found in NewsMAC 1997(4a), 1997(4) p. & 16 ff., and 1997(3) p. 1 & 18 ff. Ed.]

Senate Endorses Paseo Extension Bill

The Associated Press Thurs., Mar. 26, 1998

The U.S. Senate completed work Thursday on a bill that would halt job cuts at White Sands Missile Range and give the city of Albuquerque the option of extending a road across a corner of Petroglyph National Monument.

Sens. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., and Pete Domenici, R-N.M., agreed on the Petroglyph road-extension measure Tuesday, including a provision sought by Bingaman to require the city to consult with the Park Service in designing the road.

If the city decides to proceed with the extension, the agreement would give Albuquerque and the Park Service 180 days to reach a compromise on road design. If the two sides can't agree, the city could have the University of New Mexico civil engineering department design the road.

"I think it's a proposal that achieves a reasonable balance between moving traffic off the West Mesa and ensuring the long-term viability of the Petroglyph National Monument," Bingaman said Thursday.

The monument is home to more than 15,000 petroglyphs -- ancient Indian rock etchings.

The measure would amend the 1990 law establishing the monument. It would allow the city to extend Paseo del Norte, a highway considered a key thoroughfare for easing congestion on the city's fast-growing West Side. The six-lane extension would run about a quarter-mile through a corner of the park.

But building it is far from a done deal. Mayor Jim Baca opposes it, and the City Council would have to approve it.

The emergency supplemental appropriations bill, with New Mexico measures attached, was deemed approved by the Senate on Thursday. However, it cannot formally be so designated until the House approves it because the law requires the House to originate such bills.

The supplemental appropriations bill also includes a provision to keep the Pentagon from making any more personnel cuts at Army test ranges, including White Sands.

Domenici called the Defense Department's effort to make the cuts "an attempted end-run around Congress."

"I hope the House follows the Senate's lead in reaffirming the congressional right to scrutinize this move to cut civilian personnel at White Sands. My amendment will prohibit the Army from proceeding with an RIF (reduction in force) without the oversight of Congress."

Early this month, the Army said it planned to proceed with the elimination of about 350 civilian jobs at White Sands Missile Range be-

cause of a projected \$17 million shortfall in the range's fiscal 1999 budget.

But Domenici and Bingaman say the cuts are ill-advised and premature because Congress hasn't completed the defense budget.

While several range workers have opted to leave their jobs under a voluntary separation package, the Domenici amendment ensures that no further cuts at Army test facilities can occur until Congress sets funding levels. Bingaman co-sponsored that measure, as well.

City Council Supports Paseo Extension

John J. Lumpkin

Albuquerque Journal Thurs., Mar. 26, 1998

The Albuquerque City Council overwhelmingly supports extending Paseo del Norte through the Petroglyph National Monument, but councilors predict it will be years before construction begins.

Seven councilors said Wednesday the road should be built. Only Councilor Vince Griego said he opposes the project and feels "the issue is getting muddier."

Councilor Adele Hundley couldn't be reached for comment but has supported the road in the past.

Mayor Jim Baca said the road "does not make sense ... It's being built for politically powerful developers. We have 15 or 16 miles of dirt roads still in the city. What are we doing building roads to nowhere?"

But it's the council that will decide if money for Paseo will be included in the bond package put before Albuquerque voters in 1999.

Council support for the road is so strong it is likely a mayoral veto would be overridden.

"I say let's do it. Let's get it over with," said Councilor Mike McEntee.

The U.S. Senate on Wednesday accepted an agreement between New Mexico Sens. Pete Domenici and Jeff Bingaman that brings building the road closer to reality.

The agreement would alter the monument's boundaries to create a corridor for Paseo.

The agreement was accepted as a rider in the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, said Domenici spokesman Chris Gallegos. The Senate was continuing work on the full bill Wednesday, which primarily provides funding for American military operations overseas.

The extension -- controversial because it passes through a national monument with religious significance to Indians and others -- would link up with Unser to serve the rapidly growing West Side.

If a similar version of the agreement passes the House of Representatives and President Clinton signs it, the city would have the authority to begin building the road, Council President Alan Armijo said.

The city would still have to come up with money for planning and construction. Armijo says that will be between \$25 million and \$40 million.

The councilors who support the project may be in for a fight with Baca over that money.

At least some of the money for the extension would come from local general-obligation bonds, officials said. The bonds are paid off with property taxes.

Bond packages are put on the ballot every two years. In 1997, Albuquerque voters approved \$500,000 for design of the Paseo extension as

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a part of a much larger street bond package.

The city's long-range plan calls for another \$6 million in bond money for the project through 2005, assuming voters approve future bond packages, said Dolores Gomez, with the city's Capital Implementation Program.

But that could change, said Lawrence Rael, the city's chief administrative officer. Next year, Baca will send a list of proposed bond-funded projects to councilors, who can amend it.

Rael said the administration likely will not include money for Paseo in the proposed bond package, but the council could put it in.

The mayor could then veto the package, Rael said. But it would only take six councilors' votes to override the veto and put the Paseo funding issue on the 1999 ballot.

It's unlikely that voters would be able to single out Paseo for passage or rejection because it would be lumped together with a package of road improvements throughout the city, Rael said.

The council could list Paseo bonds as a separate issue on the ballot, but that would be an unorthodox move, Rael added.

The project probably would be funded in multiple phases, spanning several years, officials said.

"This is not going to happen right away because of the cost," Armijo said. "But at least if this does go through Congress, it sets in motion our ability to start coming up with plans."

The city could also receive state and federal funds for the road, although it has not asked for that money, said Steve Harris, district engineer for the state Highway and Transportation Department.

Armijo said the council doesn't need to approve building the road itself. He said councilors took that step in 1993, with the condition that any legal questions must be cleared up before construction can begin.

The agreement between Bingaman and Domenici means that condition is much closer to being met, Armijo said.

Bingaman opposed the extension until Domenici agreed to give the National Park Service more say in the road design. Bingaman wanted that to help reduce any impact on the petroglyphs.

But Baca said the fight in Washington is far from over. The House could oppose the measure and the president could veto it, he said.

"This bill has a long way to go," he said.

Editorial: Agreement Welcome

Albuquerque Journal Thurs., Mar. 26, 1998

The agreement between Sens. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., and Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., on details of extending Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument provides an overdue return to common sense on this issue.

Bingaman signed on to a road plan that provides maximum input by the National Park Service into the design of the road -- which as Domenici has pointed out, the Park Service already had in the discussion on the placement of the road back when the monument was in the planning stages.

The congressional action to remove the right-of-way from the monument is an extreme measure. But, the NPS intransigence to the road left no alternative.

Bingaman is to be commended for formalizing such a strong process for mitigating the effect of Paseo on the monument. He is also to be commended for acknowledging the clear need for the road -- and the fact that the decision on its placement was already made before the monument was

established.

Senators Reach Paseo Accord

Patrick Armijo and John J. Lumpkin

Albuquerque Journal Wed., Mar. 25, 1998

New Mexico's two senators hammered out an agreement Tuesday that would give the National Park Service a role in designing the Paseo del Norte roadway extension through the Petroglyph National Monument.

The accord reached by Sens. Pete Domenici and Jeff Bingaman is on language in a bill giving the city of Albuquerque authority to extend Paseo del Norte about 1,200 feet through the monument west toward Unser Boulevard.

Domenici and Bingaman had bickered over the proper role of the National Park Service in designing the extension, a key thoroughfare designed to ease traffic congestion on the city's growing West Side. Bingaman had withheld his support of Domenici's bill until Tuesday. He voted against the measure when the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee passed it earlier this month.

"I believe we have arrived at a process that will work. It recognizes the jurisdiction of the city, meets the needs of the people of Albuquerque, and improves the long-term future of the monument," Domenici, R-N.M., said in a joint statement released by the senators' offices.

Bingaman, D-N.M., said: "With this agreement, I am satisfied that the Park Service will be given an equal opportunity with the city to shape the design of this road."

The agreement requires the city to notify the National Park Service of its intention to build the highway extension through the National Monument 180 days before construction begins.

The agreement then gives the National Park Service the ability to make suggested design modifications. If the Park Service and the city cannot agree on a design, the whole thing would be turned over the University of New Mexico Department of Civil Engineering to develop a final design.

The fight had threatened Domenici-crafted legislation to remove 8.5 acres for the road corridor from the boundaries of the 7,244-acre monument.

Building the road is far from a done deal. The Albuquerque City Council must approve the extension.

Mayor Jim Baca opposes building the road through the West Side monument, which contains thousands of ancient Indian etchings on volcanic rocks along the 17-mile escarpment.

The Senate was expected to incorporate the agreement into a larger bill, the 1998 Bosnia/Iraq Supplemental Emergency Appropriations Bill sometime today, said Chris Gallegos, spokesman for Domenici. The road extension measure was added to the appropriations bill last week.

According to the two senators' staffs, there are about a dozen petroglyphs within the proposed corridor, but the road has been designed to miss all of them.

Baca said he wished Bingaman had chosen to oppose Domenici's proposal.

But, he said, "Domenici will have his way with Jeff (Bingaman) or without him. ... I guess Jeff didn't want a fight."

He called the specifics of the agreement "window dressing to put a road through a national monument" to serve real estate developers.

The agreement "has no merit on its own" because it is being proposed as an amendment to an unrelated bill in the Senate, the mayor added.

Opponents of the road said they were disappointed but not surprised

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at Bingaman's support of an extended Paseo.

"It's very sad to know that our Senators Bingaman and Domenici are now willingly and purposely acting to destroy a sacred area," said Eli Il Yong Lee, of the grass roots Petroglyph Monument Protection Coalition. "Both ... place higher value on real estate developers vs. supporting the places where we worship."

Supporters of the road, including developer John Black and Paradise Hills Civic Association President Larry Weaver, said they were leery of the agreement.

"We thought the issues were resolved in the late '80s and early '90s. We hope it stays resolved at this stage," said Black, whose proposed 6,700-acre Black Ranch development would access the city on an extended Paseo.

"I don't know of anybody involved in the road who wants to hurt the park," he added.

Weaver said he is concerned the National Park Service will want narrow, unsafe lanes on the road to discourage people from using it. The association supports the extension because, members say, the only alternative is to build an expressway through their community.

But he added, "(The agreement) is very good news. We've been working for this for seven years."

One player said he hadn't been informed of his inclusion in the agreement.

Tim J. Ward, chairman of the University of New Mexico's civil engineering department, said no one had told him that he and his office could have final say on Paseo's construction.

"Heck, no," he said. "I guess we're the disinterested party. We have transportation engineers on our staff. We consider this to be a service to the state and to our senators."

Domenici, Bingaman Near Deal on Paseo

Patrick Armijo

Albuquerque Journal Tue., Mar., 24, 1998

New Mexico Sens. Pete Domenici and Jeff Bingaman appear close to an agreement on legislation that would allow a road extension through the Petroglyph National Monument on Albuquerque's West Side.

"We continue to work with each other and are very close to an agreement but at this point, it's not a done deal," Chris Gallegos, press secretary for Domenici, R-N.M. said late Monday.

Gallegos said the senators are in negotiations in hopes of jointly offering an amendment to the Bosnia/Iraq Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill, currently being debated on the Senate floor.

A vote on the bill could come as soon as today and probably will be voted on before the end of the week.

Kristen Ludecke, press secretary for Bingaman, D-N.M., said both senators are negotiation in hopes that they can offer an amendment to the emergency appropriations bill that they can both support.

"The senators have had many conversations since the hearing, and hope to have an agreement soon," Ludecke said.

Neither office was ready to talk about details of the negotiations late Monday.

In a hearing earlier this month, Bingaman voted against Domenici's bill to take about 8.5 acres out of the monument's boundaries. The boundary adjustment would create a corridor to extend Paseo del Norte about a quarter mile to link with Unser Boulevard.

Domenici has said the legislation doesn't require the extension to be built. He said it only adjusts the monument's boundaries giving the city of Albuquerque authority to build the extension if it desires.

Bingaman has agreed extending Paseo to Unser will be needed to meet increasing traffic on Albuquerque's West Side, but said the National Park Service must be given a greater role in the design of the extension.

OpEd: Paseo Decision Should Be Made in New Mexico, Not Washington

Lawrence D. Weaver, Paradise Hills Civic Assoc.

Albuquerque Journal Wed., Mar. 18, 1998

Sen. Pete Domenici, U.N. Ambassador Bill Richardson, U.S. Reps. Steve Schiff, Joe Skeen and Bill Redmond, former mayors Martin Chavez and Tom Swisstack, state legislators Joe Carraro, Phil Maloof, Judy Vanderstar Russell and Pauline Eisenstadt, an overwhelming majority of the Albuquerque City Council and 60 percent of a polled sample of Albuquerque residents have one thing in common.

They all agree that, although it assented to the road over a year ago, the National Park Service usurped local planning prerogatives by refusing to allow the City of Albuquerque to construct the extension of Paseo del Norte through city-owned property that happened to be in the Petroglyph National Monument.

They are all avid supporters of the local planning process and they all want the Petroglyph National Monument Boundary Act passed into law.

Mayor Jim Baca, the Sierra Club, the National Parks and Conservation Association, the Friends of the Albuquerque Petroglyphs and the Petroglyphs National Monument Protection Coalition all have railed that the fate of the petroglyph road should be decided at the national level by like-minded persons, not at the local level by ordinary people.

In their estimation, you and I, citizens of Albuquerque and surrounding areas, are too ignorant to be trusted to make our own decisions.

When Baca testified against the Petroglyph National Monument Boundary Adjustment Act last October he told a Senate Subcommittee that while he supported the local planning process as a general principle, he was afraid

of letting the people and their local leaders decide the fate of Paseo del Norte.

When the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee endorsed the petroglyph road bill, Baca accused Congress of interfering in the local planning process.

But it is Baca himself who is interfering in the local planning process — it was he who went to Washington and tried to nullify the process, and it is he who does not trust the people.

Although Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and President Clinton fired him from his BLM job, Baca wants them to weigh in and let Interior Department bureaucrats dictate to Albuquerque's citizens. In Washington, Baca even sought assistance from his former employer, the Wilderness Society, in lobbying against the people.

Baca and his cronies know that the Petroglyph National Monument Boundary Act doesn't authorize the construction of the road — the language of the bill is perfectly clear on that. The bill removes the proposed Paseo right-of-way, which is city-owned property, from the monument and allows the city to decide if it wants to build the road. They also know that not one petroglyph will be harmed by the road, yet assert hundreds will be destroyed.

Speaking of cronies, it is Baca's friends in the Sierra Club and the National Parks and Conservation Association who are trying to shoe-horn

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in not only a six-lane commuter highway into residential areas but a loop-road connecting I-40 to I-25. And it is they who are so willingly prepared to destroy the entire community infrastructure of Paradise Hills for the sake of non-endangered petroglyphs.

It's because of them that it's so important that the petroglyph road bill be passed and the local planning process be returned to the people. It should be left up to people who care about people to determine where to build their roads.

Paseo Road Plan added to Iraq Bill

The Associated Press Wed., Mar. 18, 1998

A proposal to allow a road extension through Petroglyph National Monument in Albuquerque was attached to separate legislation Tuesday seeking emergency appropriations for military action in Iraq.

A U.S. Senate committee added the Petroglyph Boundary Adjustment Act to the Iraq emergency bill to better its chances of getting through the Senate this month, the office of Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., reported Tuesday.

"The Senator very much wants this bill to make it through Congress this year, and he has been looking to a vehicle to attach it to," said Chris Gallegos, spokeswoman for Domenici. "This was the first train leaving the station."

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved the legislation, sending it to the full Senate.

The petroglyph proposal would amend the 1990 law establishing the national monument on Albuquerque's West Mesa. It would allow the city to extend Paseo del Norte, a six-lane highway considered a key thoroughfare on the city's burgeoning West Side.

The monument is home to more than 15,000 petroglyphs, or ancient Indian rock etchings. Many conservationists and Indian tribes say the designs are sacred. They oppose extending the road.

OpEd: Road Part of 'New Religion'

Polly Schaafsma

Albuquerque Journal Tue., Mar. 17, 1998

The March 12 commentary by Sen. Jeff Bingaman, "Give Parks Road-Planning Role," omits any reference to the Pueblo Indian tribes who will be most impacted by construction of a six-lane freeway through their ancestral place of worship.

Bingaman seems to treat the whole conflict as if it solely revolved around National Park Service participation in the design of Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument. But this is not at all the real issue.

Instead, the issue of Paseo del Norte is clearly a religious confrontation. The Pueblos have made their case clear. In their opposition to piercing and dividing the West Mesa escarpment and the petroglyph field with a highway, they have defined the area as sacred. It is a hallowed landscape where shrines are located, where Pueblo people have access to and communicate with their deities, where they go to pray.

The petroglyphs themselves are portals to the supernatural and the realm of many gods. The Pueblos have compared the area to a church or cathedral, a comparable space where members of the opposing faction go to pray to their supernatural, God and Jesus Christ. Pueblo officials have

asked the many agencies opposing them, if they would build a highway through Chartres cathedral, a pilgrimage destination for centuries that could not be moved or sullied without damage to image and symbol in the Christian world.

It is the walls of the Christian edifices themselves that are a clue to the profundity of the differences that the conflict over Paseo del Norte bring into such sharp focus.

These walls literally and symbolically divide the sacred from the secular in the world of the Judeo-Christian tradition. The walls that divide this space in the Western world have left the out-of-doors and all of nature a secular place for exploitation. Inside is where holiness and God are, and where praying is done, and outside is often regarded as hostile and is a leftover to do with what we will.

The stage was set with man's separation from nature in Genesis when he was kicked out of the Garden of Eden. Perhaps it goes further than that. When the Spanish conquered what is now New Mexico in the name of the church — with guns and horses and the supernatural assistance of Santiago on his white steed — they took away Pueblo land and proceeded to use it for their own economic growth and progress, simultaneously hustling the Indians inside of adobe walled churches to bend their beliefs as they were taught to pray to the new and different god.

In the name of the new religion, the Spanish and everyone of European descent that followed continued to exploit Pueblo land in the name of economic development and progress, a "righteousness of behavior" tacitly backed by the church.

The money economy, piggybacking on the Judeo-Christian paradigm, has in itself become a new religion that is so all-encompassing that there are no edges, and it remains undefined. Nevertheless, financial success and "progress" is fueled by motivations as unquestionable as those of religious tenets, and like Christianity, is self-propelled to override all other cosmologies and religious systems.

Thus is activated the unequivocal right of financial interests, facilitated by city planners and urban developers within their office walls and rooted in a world economy, to ride roughshod over Pueblo voices to the contrary.

Pueblo requests continue to be ignored in regard to their sacred places in the vicinity of the burgeoning urban sprawl that is Albuquerque, whose only purpose is to burgeon only more. It also might be pointed out that the construction of this highway through a National Monument would represent a break with our own policies of protecting areas set aside to be undisturbed so that they will remain intact for future generations. The money religion will subvert even ourselves.

To respond positively to the concerns of the Pueblos and to protect the West Mesa and their ancestral petroglyphs from the devastating effects of a disruptive and dividing highway would at least be consistent with what the Native American Graves [Protection] and Repatriation Act is ostensibly about.

In these days of NAGPRA, America is willing to return bones and artifacts to Indian claimants. After all, it is expensive to curate these things and the federal government is frequently responsible for footing the bill. Thus to get rid of them is ironically, in the view of some federal agencies, in the best of national interests.

These small payoffs quiet short-run tribal discontents, while in regard to bigger and fundamental issues like land, the aggressive money religion is relentless in getting what it wants and destroying everything in its path. Paseo del Norte is a small thing in the larger picture, and to force the issue across the West Mesa is little more than an act to prove a point, to prove who's in power.

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Do we forget that all of Albuquerque is built on land stolen from the Pueblos? These days are supposed to be a time of greater sensitivity to other cultures, but in practice, when it comes to money, this is a lie.

Editorial: Both Senators Agree on Route for Paseo

Albuquerque Journal Fri., Mar. 13, 1998.

It was good to note that Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., agrees with Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., that the necessity to extend Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument "has already been established through a process of elimination." It is unfortunate that New Mexico's two senators have not yet come to an agreement on the details.

Bingaman voted against Domenici's bill removing the Paseo right of way from the monument because of disagreement on the role the National Park Service should play in designing the segment through the monument. Both senators say they are still working to reach agreement on a framework to address Bingaman's concerns.

Of course, there is a threshold impediment to structuring a National Park Service role in the design. It is that the NPS must first acknowledge that there is to be a road before it can assume a role in its design.

Prior to the establishment of Petroglyph National Monument, the correspondence record documents several instances of NPS input on where the road should go and modifications to address the NPS concerns.

Once everyone is on the same wavelength that the road is going through, it would be imperative for NPS to have a voice in the design of the road. Everyone agrees that the road should be built with the least possible harm to the monument.

Bingaman's goal is to tie down the extent of NPS involvement in detail; Domenici is loath to add provisions that will unduly lengthen the timeline or improve the prospects for litigation. Given their underlying agreement on the placement of the road, the two should be able to find an acceptable compromise on the design question.

It's not as if this road extension ploughs through a vast expanse of empty splendor. It cuts across a neck of the monument about a quarter-mile wide, going from an area already heavily developed to an area on the other side already platted for development. The road is not a short-term accommodation to sprawl, it is an essential element of long-term arterial planning for the West Side. The monument would never have been created had it been known that proponents would go back on their agreement on Paseo and Unser through the monument.

Bingaman and Domenici should redouble efforts to iron out their differences on the secondary issues. A united New Mexico front in the Senate would help get the bill through both chambers and to the President.

OpEd: Give Parks Road-Planning Role.

Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.)

Albuquerque Journal Thurs., Mar. 12, 1998

On Wednesday, the Senate Energy Committee had to choose between two proposals — a bill offered by Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., much improved since its original introduction and a modification I offered to that bill — both of which would give the City of Albuquerque authority to extend Paseo del Norte through the Petroglyph National Monument. The key difference between the two is about the role the U.S. Park Service should play in the

design of that road.

The greatest concern surrounding the proposal to extend Paseo del Norte has always been the extent to which the road will disrupt the monument and our ability to enjoy the park and preserve its atmosphere of being a special place.

The placement of the road has already been established through a process of elimination. Now, it's largely a matter of design. It is critical that the U.S. Park Service have a meaningful voice in the design of this road — not a veto, but a voice. My proposal would give the Park service a voice, the city a voice, and then a "neutral" third party a voice in drawing up the design of the road. Sen. Domenici's proposal — the one adopted by the Energy Committee — only allows the Park Service to provide technical advice to the city, if asked.

What's at stake is the long-term viability of the national monument. Eight years ago, we made a deliberate decision that this site is worthy of national monument status and protection by the Park Service. For this to continue to be viable as a national monument, the Park Service must have a say in the design of the road. It's worth noting that the Park Service is one of the largest road-building agencies in the country, with extensive experience in building roads that cause minimal disturbance to nearby landmarks and to visitor enjoyment. Among other things the Park Service would bring considerable expertise on how to contour the road to reduce its visibility; to accommodate pedestrian walkways; and on various design elements to reduce noise.

With the obvious strengths the Park Service can bring to the table, failing to give it a meaningful voice in the design process doesn't make sense. Moreover, the city and Park Service need to develop a better working relationship, if this is to continue to be a national monument and not just a city park. If we can't trust the Park Service to have just one of three voices in discussions about the design of a road through the monument, why should we trust the Park Service with the stewardship of the entire monument for the foreseeable future? Effectively shutting the Park Service out of the road design would seriously undermine prospects for a healthy working relationship between the city and the Park Service and thus the long-term stability of the Petroglyph National Monument.

The key difference between the bill that was passed by the Energy Committee and the bill as it would have been amended by my proposal is the role of the Park Service. Sen. Domenici and I have worked together over many months to craft a bill in a way that will ensure better protection of the petroglyph escarpment from future development, provide for more consistent management of the monument, and improve public access. Both proposals have in common many constructive changes which improve the legislation as originally introduced. Here are the newly-added provisions:

More consistent, more decisive management of the Petroglyph National Monument. Since 1990, the Petroglyph National Monument has been managed jointly by the city, state, and federal government. It's no one's fault, but this arrangement has not served the best interests of the park or its visitors. Critical decisions have been bogged down by turf battles — there isn't even a real visitors center. For this monument to remain viable as a national park, the Park Service — with the city's consent — needs to acquire city lands within the monument.

A coordinated, long-term plan to prevent erosion of the escarpment. It's anticipated that within 15 years, the monument will be completely surrounded by residential and business development, which could have serious environmental impacts on the escarpment and the petroglyphs. One such example is the storm water drainage problem that results from construction of houses, sidewalks, and paved roads. Planners need to

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minimize future surprises by deciding how many drainage culverts will be needed to protect the escarpment from erosion. Otherwise, we will surely find ourselves embroiled in another destructive debate down the road. The new language requires the city and the Park Service to draw up a coordinated plan for storm water drainage.

Access to the Petroglyph National Monument through the Double Eagle Access Road. It's a wonderful gift to have a national monument in the center of a major city, but it has to be accessible or people won't visit. The Double Eagle Road has been off-limits to all but airport traffic. We have changed these two proposals to require the Federal Aviation Administration to open up the road as a public access route to the monument.

Finally, it's worth remembering that neither proposal in any way mandates the extension of Paseo del Norte through the Petroglyph National Monument. Rather, they only authorize Mayor Jim Baca and the Albuquerque City Council to extend the road if they choose to do so.

With these changes, the bill is closer to achieving a reasonable balance between protecting a national monument that is fast becoming an urban park, while still enabling the city of Albuquerque to handle its growth and move traffic from one side of the city to the other.

So there remains only a single, but central issue to resolve — the role the U.S. Park Service will play in the design of the road. Without satisfactory resolution of this key issue, I will not be able to support the proposal reported out by the Energy Committee, and it will likely face a presidential veto. Sen. Pete Domenici and I have committed to each other to keep working on this issue, and I sincerely hope we can work this one, remaining difference.

Panel OKs Domenici Paseo Bill

Patrick Armijo

Albuquerque Journal Thurs., Mar. 12, 1998

New Mexico's two senators were in opposite camps Wednesday when a Senate committee approved a proposal to pave the way for extending a road through Petroglyph National Monument.

Sen. Pete Domenici's measure seeking to enable the extension of Paseo del Norte passed on a voice vote by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., voted against the bill.

Domenici, R-N.M., and Bingaman differed in their views about the role of the National Park Service in designing the extension.

Domenici's legislation removes an 8.5-acre corridor from the Petroglyph National Monument to allow for an extension of the road.

Opponents have said construction of the road would damage the petroglyphs — ancient Indian etchings on the West Mesa's volcanic rocks. Domenici said the national monument, which he was instrumental in establishing, has saved much of the rock art from development and vandalism.

Bingaman said he believes such a road will be necessary on the West Side. But he argued at the hearing that the National Park Service be given an active role in design of any proposed extension of Paseo del Norte.

"I think anyone who will be fair in their review of the history, will say that the Park Service as a federal agency probably has more experience with design and building of roads to protect geologic conditions and features than any other agency. I think they bring a lot to this," Bingaman said.

As passed, the bill doesn't require the extension to be built. The tim-

ing of construction would be determined by the city. But the bill provides land for the city to build about a quarter-mile extension through the monument linking Paseo del Norte with Unser Boulevard.

The bill now moves to the full Senate. The Clinton administration has promised to veto the bill if Congress passes it. But Domenici said he is not deterred by the prospect.

"I will take my chances with the White House," Domenici said at the hearing. "Anybody who thinks this bill is going to be killed by a veto in an easy way just hasn't lived around here for a while. It may very well be on some other bill that he (President Clinton) can't help but sign."

Bingaman's opposition came after he failed to get the bill amended to create a three-member committee to design the proposed Paseo extension.

The design committee would have consisted of representatives from the city and the National Park Service with a third member chosen by the city and the Park Service.

Bingaman's amendment also would have required the city to notify the Secretary of the Interior within 30 days of deciding to build the road. Once the committee was created, it would have 150 days to finish a design for the road.

Bingaman said his amendment would have given the Park Service a more meaningful voice in design of the road, but it would have prevented the agency from having a veto over the road's design.

But Domenici said the committee proposed by Bingaman would create too complex a process that would be ripe for legal challenges.

"I'm not sure it (the three-member committee) would be binding," said Domenici.

Also, Domenici said the committee process envisioned by Bingaman could lead to delays should the city decide to build an extension.

"If I had the confidence that the Park Service would literally go at this business of helping with design with an affirmative, or an optimistic let's-get-it-done attitude, I would be all for it," Domenici said. "I have no such confidence."

Ike Eastvold, president of Friends of the Albuquerque Petroglyphs, said in a telephone interview from Albuquerque that any news bringing the possibility of a new road through the ancient American Indian etchings was not welcome.

"The area of the monument that they're talking about building the road has almost 1,000 petroglyphs in very good condition. There's virtually no vandalism. It also has flourishing wildlife and native plants," he said.

The area of the proposed expansion, he added, has a low escarpment allowing for viewing and hiking by the elderly and the handicapped, and he said all this would be lost if an extension is built.

But many Paradise Hills residents say opponents are exaggerating the proposed extension's impact on any petroglyphs.

They fear routing Paseo along Paradise Boulevard instead of the corridor in Domenici's bill would turn their quiet residential neighborhood into a traffic hub.

Albuquerque Mayor Jim Baca, who opposes the Paseo extension, said the bill would set a "poor precedent" that threatens the integrity of national monuments and parks across the country.

If the measure makes it through the full Senate and House, Baca said he'll urge President to veto it.

"This bill has a long way to go before it reaches the president's desk," he said.

But Terri Cole, president of the Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, said the extension is vital to the city's continued growth.

"The Paseo extension addresses the critical transportation and infrastructure needs of the West Side, while at the same time ensures the con-

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tinued protection of the park as a monument to our unique past," Cole said by telephone.

Bingaman and Domenici both said they'll continue to negotiate differences to see if a further compromise on the National Park Service's role might be possible.

Petroglyph Road Bill on Move

Patrick Armijo

Albuquerque Journal Tue., Mar. 10, 1998

Sen. Pete Domenici predicted Monday that his bill to make way for an extension of Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument will win enough votes in committee this week to move to the full Senate floor.

The prediction came as New Mexico's other senator, Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., remained unwilling to say if he will support or oppose Domenici's legislation.

The Domenici measure would remove about 1,270 feet from the boundaries of the 7,244-acre park on Albuquerque's fast-growing West Side to make room for the east-west road extension.

Both of the state's senators sit on the 20-member Energy and Natural Resources Committee, which will vote Wednesday on whether it will send the measure to the full Senate.

"I haven't come to a decision on this matter," said Bingaman Monday in a telephone interview. "I have discussed it with Senator Domenici, and we are talking about several proposals and ideas."

Bingaman said he would not comment on details, adding, "It's hard to negotiate in the newspaper."

However, he did say items for discussion deal only with the Petroglyph National Monument, and do not involve other issues.

And Bingaman has said he would like to see the National Park Service gain control of the entire management of the Petroglyph Park. Management is shared by the federal and local governments.

Domenici, R-N.M., said the city of Albuquerque must agree to cede its role in management of the park before the National Park Service is given full control. In addition, Domenici said, the city should be paid for its financial support for the park if it no longer plays a management role.

The city used \$12 million to purchase land for the park.

Domenici bristled at the idea that he is involved in any effort that might damage the petroglyphs, ancient American Indian etchings, in the West Mesa's volcanic rock.

"When I proposed this park it was common knowledge that the petroglyphs we're discussing now would have been destroyed within six months if we didn't act quickly," he said. "I take a great deal of pride in saying I helped save the petroglyphs."

The monument, Domenici said, was put together in six months to prevent the destruction of the etchings. In addition, he said, it was done with the full knowledge by everyone — including environmentalists and Indian tribes — that Paseo del Norte would be extended through the park.

"This extension has appeared in master plans since at least 1963, and work has been done to realign the road so we won't destroy one significant petroglyph," Domenici said.

Not everyone agrees with Domenici about the road assumption. Opponents of the Paseo del Norte extension, including the National Park Service, have said the appearance of a road alignment on a map of the monument did not mean the road was a certainty.

Albuquerque Mayor Jim Baca, who was in Washington on Monday to

attend the National League of Cities annual meeting, said he remains opposed to the Paseo extension.

If Domenici's bill gets to President Clinton's desk, Baca said, he would recommend a veto.

"This violates the National Park system and the National Monument system," Baca said of the proposed road extension through the monument. "It sets an extremely bad precedent."

"We set aside land for future generations, and we can't put that aside and violate it," Baca said. "It's something in my public-land background, and it's something I believe to the core."

The extension also would not relieve West Side traffic congestion, Baca said.

"If you build it, they will come. I don't see how another 10,000 to 12,000 houses caused by the road is going to relieve traffic congestion," the mayor said.

Baca met with both Domenici and Bingaman on Monday, but he said the Paseo extension came up only in passing. He said his meetings with the senators were largely devoted to Albuquerque's position on federal money for airport and highway projects and continued support for the Community Development Block Grant program.

Paseo Extension Called License to Pave Parks

Valerie Santillanes

Albuquerque Journal Sun., Mar. 8, 1998

Pushing Paseo del Norte through the Petroglyph National Monument in Albuquerque would set a precedent that would threaten the sanctity of all national parks, a conservation group official said Saturday.

"Extending a road through the petroglyphs sends a signal that it's OK to pave roads across all our national parks," said Dave Simon, southwest regional director of the national Parks and Conservation Association, at a news conference. "If they do this, anyone could look to this bill as a basis for building roads across any park."

Simon scheduled the conference to call attention to a congressional committee hearing on the Petroglyph National Monument Boundary Adjustment Act, which will be discussed before the 20-member Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on Wednesday.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., would amend the 1990 law that established the monument on Albuquerque's West Side.

It would adjust the monument's boundaries to exclude an 8.5-acre corridor and give the city sole authority over that corridor. Domenici has said congressional approval of the bill would allow the city to extend Paseo del Norte, a key thoroughfare on the city's growing West Side.

Mayor Jim Baca, Indian leaders and the University of New Mexico's undergraduate student government have voiced their opposition to extending the road through the monument.

But Bill Fuller, a civic activist who lives in Paradise Hills, said in a phone interview Saturday that extending the road is "imperative" as development continues on the West Side.

"By 2006 we're not going to be able to meet air quality standards here," Fuller said. "The only way to improve it is to increase (car) speeds or reduce the number of miles traveled... In order to stop bumper-to-bumper traffic we're going to have to open up Paseo del Norte."

Fuller said the roads used by residents of Rio Rancho and the West Side weren't built to handle the volume of traffic coming out of the rapidly expanding areas.

"They're all minor streets that aren't set up to handle all those cars,"

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he said. "How are all these people going to get east and west?"

But Simon said that continuing to focus on roads to solve the area's transportation problems is an example of a "decayed, older vision." He said options to extending Paseo del Norte include exploring mass transit solutions and expanding existing roads.

"There may also be other areas around the monument that could be looked at as possible road sites," Simon said.

He said the members of the Senate committee, including Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., should "stay 100 miles away" from the bill.

"If approved, this bill would become a black eye on Albuquerque and would reflect poorly on the city," he said.

Letter from Albuquerque Mayor Jim Baca to Senator Jeff Bingaman

From Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l] Mar. 6, 1998

Dear Senator Bingaman:

Senate Bill 633 is scheduled for mark-up before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee on March 11. This legislation is intended to facilitate construction of a six-lane commuter highway across Petroglyph National Monument by deleting 8.5 acres from the Monument.

My administration is strongly opposed to this legislation, which would help ram a highway across National Monument/City Open Space land paid for by City taxpayers. The road would also desecrate a site considered sacred by Native Americans.

I also oppose any amendment/substitute which attempts to "sugar-coat" this terrible bill by giving the National Park Service more authority or interest in lands at the monument. This would strip the City of Albuquerque of its meaningful role as a partner in Petroglyph National Monument, reversing eight years of joint efforts, and negating the City's substantial investment of time and money. I urge the Committee to reject S.633 completely.

The proposed highway would degrade outstanding portions of the National Monument. The bill sponsor's argument that only 8.5 acres would be deleted from the monument misses the point. Over 1,000 petroglyphs rest in a natural environment within one-quarter mile of the proposed highway; over 200 of these are within 100 yards. The proposed highway would permanently ruin one of the finest sections of the Monument, one that is easily accessible to seniors and those unable to climb the volcanic escarpment. Congress established the Monument in 1990 expressly to preserve the area from the damaging effects of urbanization. Ironically, S. 633 would do the opposite.

S. 633 is not about honoring a previous "understanding" that this highway would be built; there was never any such agreement. Building this highway will not solve traffic problems, but will tie the hands of locally elected government and undermine legitimate solutions to real land use and transportation challenges facing our city.

S. 633 is not about promoting "local choice," it will force the situation and take choice away from the general electorate and deny the rights of all other Americans, who are co-owners of the National Parks, to have a say in their public lands. S. 633 represents heavy-handed intervention by Congress in a local land-use issue. The bill would also set a bad precedent of deleting lands from National Park Service units expressly to serve development purposes.

I want to ensure that our children and our grandchildren have the

same opportunity to enjoy the unique qualities, values, and natural features that define our City's character. S. 633 would assault one of Albuquerque's precious values — a respect for our multi-cultural heritage — and degrade Petroglyph National Monument, one of Albuquerque's, and America's truly special places. I urge you to vote against S. 633 in any form.

Sincerely,

Jim Baca

Sprawling Albuquerque Hopes to Cut Through Monument

James Brooke

The New York Times Sun., Jan. 25, 1998

Cars rocket along the divided highway Paseo del Norte, speeding commuters to freshly minted suburbs. Then, on the west side of the Rio Grande, the highway abruptly stops.

There, just beyond a shiny new McDonald's and a Blockbuster Video, rises the Petroglyph National Monument, an escarpment of black volcanic rock decorated with mysterious carvings, some incised 2,000 years ago: birds, stars, spirals, masks, shield bearers, flute players and horned serpents.

But with modern Albuquerque suffering from a severe case of Sun-belt sprawl, developers and their political allies are fighting hard to extend the six-lane highway a quarter mile through the monument. On the far side, in a northern finger of the Chihuahuan Desert, subdivisions for 60,000 people are to rise early in the 21st century.

Highway advocates say that road construction will require only the relocation of a dozen of the thousands of petroglyphs and the sacrifice of a teeny sliver of parkland — 8.5 acres, or a tenth of one percent of the monument's 7,244 acres. Eventually, they argue, the highway could carry 80,000 people in one day — the same number of people who now visit the National Monument in a year.

Highway opponents, however, say that piercing a National Monument with a freeway would set a bad precedent, desecrate a protected area that Pueblo Indians regard as a church and lock Albuquerque into the kind of flabby suburban sprawl that marks its larger Sunbelt cousins, Phoenix and Los Angeles.

After months of bitter debate, the highway extension is backed by Albuquerque's City Council, most of New Mexico's congressional delegation and 51 percent of respondents to a poll of 422 registered voters by *The Albuquerque Journal* in October. But the debate is far from over.

"It's going to be a really big fight," said Jim Baca, Albuquerque's new mayor. Elected with 29 percent of votes cast last fall, Baca was the only candidate of seven in the race to oppose extending the highway into the monument. "Public lands can be protected," he said, "if we don't keep the quick buck in mind."

The debate over pushing a highway across a barren stretch of cheat grass, snakeweed and volcanic rock concerns more than a small minority of this city's commuters. On one level, the debate is over what modern America holds more sacred: Commuter drive times or Indian religious practices? Ancient rock carvings or golf courses?

One proposed alternative route was quickly dropped when the public realized it would lop a few holes off a golf course in Paradise Hills, a neighborhood north of the monument.

William F. Weahkee, a Cochiti Indian on the monument's advisory commission, said in an interview: "In Albuquerque, major roads stop at golf courses. Are those sacred sites to you guys? What is the point of dig-

Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

ging through the monument? People just want a shortcut."

To defend the monument, Pueblo Indians have reluctantly broken some silence about their religious practices. Weahkee said that shrines in these parched black hills draw Indians from across the Southwest, including Zunis from western New Mexico, Hopis from Arizona, and tribe members from California.

It is no accident that the 15,000 to 17,000 carvings are in boulder fields at the foot of five extinct volcanoes. The volcanoes are seen as links to the spirit world in the afterlife.

Because of strong creation beliefs about their ancestors emerging from the earth, Pueblo Indians rejected a proposal made by Martin Chavez, Baca's predecessor, to drill a highway tunnel below the park.

The conflict here is part of a larger conflict in the West between Indian religious attitudes toward land use and attitudes imported from Europe.

In Arizona, construction of a \$60 million telescope atop Mount Graham started last year after a 12-year delay caused in part by traditionalist Apaches who argued that the mountain was a sacred place for gathering rare herbs used in medicinal ceremonies. In Wyoming, rock climbing has been suspended on Devils Tower in June in deference to religious needs of Plains Indians.

Over the last year in Albuquerque, Indians determined to block the highway plan have held prayer runs, fasts, petition drives and angry protests at City Hall. The road, they say, would mar the setting for 1,000 carvings in a secluded canyon the Spanish called *Piedras Marcadas*.

Developers say that Indian objections to the highway are only the visible tip of a hidden agenda to block wider public use of the park. Indeed, last August lawyers for the Sandia tribe filed a civil rights complaint against the federal government to block construction of visitor centers and horse and bicycle trails in the 17-mile-long park.

To advocates of growth, building a highway in the Southwest is fast becoming comparable to trying to build a subway in Athens or Rome.

"No one talked about sacred ground back then," said Joe Carraro, a Republican state senator from Albuquerque, referring to talks a decade ago about extending a highway through the proposed park. "And no one talked about sacred ground when they opened casinos on Native American land, either."

Greg Foltz, a developer here, said of the road path, "This is an alignment that everybody signed off on prior to creation of the monument."

But no one has come forward with a road-building pledge signed by environmental or Indian negotiators. And the congressional legislation that created the park in 1990 did not mention the road. To allow road construction, New Mexico congressmen introduced bills in the House and the Senate last year to withdraw the 8.5-acre corridor from the park.

The bills have set off national alarm bells. Environmental groups fear that the adjective urban, when applied to a park or monument, will become a license for tinkering.

"If they push a six-lane highway through this park, then no National Park is safe," said Dave Simon, regional director for the National Parks and Conservation Association, in Washington, which is fighting commuter highways that threaten other urban preserves: the Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Ga., and the St. Croix National Scenic River, outside of Minneapolis.

Denis P. Galvin, deputy director of the National Park Service, testified at Congressional hearings last fall in Washington that "no legitimate park purpose exists for the 50-mile-per-hour freeway-type extension route

of Paseo del Norte across Petroglyph National Monument."

Here, where swing sets and basketball hoops lap at the edge of the park, some residents have forgotten the goals of the monument: to protect the rock carvings from vandals wielding shot guns or cans of spray paint. In suburban Phoenix, hundreds of rock carvings disappeared in recent years, either ground into gravel for construction or carted off to decorate suburban backyards.

But in Albuquerque, feelings over future traffic flow have become so pitched that Bill Fuller, the president of the Paradise Hills Civic Association, wrote last summer to a congressman about the highway standoff: "The National Park Service has been such a terrible neighbor that many people would like to see the Petroglyph National Monument declassified and removed from the National Park system."

The highway debate highlights another local controversy: whether New Mexico's largest city should blindly follow models of suburban sprawl elsewhere in the Southwest.

Since 1990, Albuquerque's population has grown by about 15 percent, to 700,000. In 25 years, the city's population is expected to increase by 50 percent more, topping 1 million.

Viewed from the top of the monument, this low-rise city spills down the Rio Grande Valley, with only a handful of buildings in the urban core rising over three stories. Since 1960, the area of the city has doubled; it is now 163 square miles.

"How can we be punching multimillion-dollar roads through monuments, when the center of the city is not growing?" asked Baca, who was elected mayor on a platform of managed growth.

With the city hemmed in on three sides by a forest, an Indian reservation and an Air Force base, three-quarters of its building permits in the last five years have been on the west side of the Rio Grande, where the monument stands.

"You can buy a home on the west side that will cost \$40,000 less than a home on the east side," said Foltz, a west side developer.

For years, highway opponents have lampooned the Paseo del Norte extension as a road to nowhere. But last year, construction began on Ventana Ranch, 900 acres on the west side of the monument. Within a decade, 15,000 people are expected to be living there, all presumably looking for a fast road to Albuquerque.

Federal CRM Update

(Continued from page 13)

cials or the government of various jurisdictions. These officials are then responsible for delivering other services and benefits of the program to the public in those jurisdictions. I believe this has been a strength of the program, and I think we need to respect this reality as we develop implementing regulations.

In sum, the general thrust of the Fowler bill, and of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1992, was to broaden participation via expansion of consultation requirements, while at the same time to clarify the exercise of governmental authority at the State, tribal and local levels by providing more authority for these non-Federal partners within their respective jurisdictions.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

Sincerely,

R. William Johnstone



Issues & Viewpoints

Salmon Ruin in Ruins

Dave Burge

Farmington Daily Times Tue., Mar. 17, 1998

A museum case is empty. Interpretive signs around the Navajo folk art exhibit are so faded they're difficult to read. Weeds are growing through the nearby parkland and around an Ancestral Pueblo ruin.

Salmon Ruins, one of San Juan County's major tourist attractions, is in serious disarray.

"It all comes down to money," said Larry Baker, the executive director for Salmon Ruins, the accompanying museum and Heritage Park, which preserves the Salmon family homestead. "It's very discouraging that we don't have the appropriate funds to maintain this thing as it should be maintained."

The center, which is run by the San Juan County Museum Association, hasn't been able to afford a maintenance person since 1995.

"You're looking at the plumber; you're looking at the electrician," Baker said.

Baker and Kurt Mantonya, who is the center's educational coordinator, have been trying to do the maintenance work themselves, but it seems to be a losing battle.

"Kurt and I are the maintenance staff with some volunteer assistance," Baker said. "He cuts weeds and waters the trees in Heritage Park. He gets the weeks off the ruins. I'm changing light bulbs. I'm the plumber."

Baker recently asked the County Commission to give his organization \$29,772, which would be used to hire a full-time maintenance person, pay the center's utility bills for a year and finance repairs to the complex's observation deck. The county is expected to discuss the request sometime in April.

"What's in it for the county?" Baker said. "We bring school kids here for alternative educational programs. We bring in tourists and dollars to the region, and we protect nonrenewable cultural resources."

"Some people come to the Four Corners just to visit archaeological sites. Salmon is a component of that. We're a draw that brings dollars to

Farmington, Bloomfield, and Aztec."

The Salmon Ruins complex attracted 10,000 visitors last year. An additional 3,300 schoolchildren visited the center for organized tours and field trips.

The ruins complex is charged with preserving Salmon Ruins, which is an Ancestral Pueblo complex dating from the late 11th century, and the Salmon homestead, which is one of Bloomfield's original Anglo settlements.

The ruin has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1970, and the homestead has been on the State Register of Cultural Properties since 1989.

In theory, the Salmon Ruins complex is supposed to be self-sufficient. It operates on an annual budget of approximately \$145,000. The center has three full-time staff members, including Baker and a weekend receptionist.

This year, the county gave the center \$15,000. The other \$130,000 had to be raised through the center's archaeological consulting firm, which does work for the oil and gas industry and freelance ruin stabilization jobs, and by other means.

Other sources of revenue are admission to the ruins complex, grants, and the gift shop.

The main source of revenue, however, is the consulting business, which the museum complex operates.

"They remain the main source for the museum to keep its doors open and its lights on," Baker said. "Hopefully, they give us the money we need, and they do enough work to run a net profit."

For the last six years, however, the consulting business has struggled, Baker said, which has made it tough on the ruins and museum.

"It depends on the local economy," Baker said.

In early 1997, Salmon Ruins was in serious danger of having to shut its doors. The county came through with an emergency grant of about \$26,000, which kept the complex from closing.

This year, things are a little better, Baker said.

The county gave the center \$15,000 for operational expenses, and Henry Jackson of Aztec donated \$32,000 to the center.

"The level of work for (the archaeological consulting firm) has picked up a little," Baker said.

Still, Salmon Ruins needs some help.

"We're not doing justice to a National Register property," Baker said. "It's unfortunate."

Issues & Viewpoints

Salmon Ruins Has Plan to Be Self-sufficient

Dave Burge

Farmington Daily Times Tue., Mar. 17, 1998.

[Via nmac-l]

Bloomfield - Larry Baker has a plan to eventually make the Salmon Ruins self-sufficient.

"We won't be going to the county year after year," said Baker, who is the executive director for the Salmon Ruins complex. "I don't think we'll be a long-term indentured servant."

Baker recently asked the County Commission to give the ruins, the accompanying museum and Heritage Park \$29,772, which will be primarily used for maintenance work.

"It's not like we wee us going back to the county forever and asking for money," Baker said.

For the last six years, Baker said the ruins and museum complex has struggled financially, but he's hoping to turn that around.

"We would like to be self-sufficient," he said.

Baker has been asking various state and federal agencies for grants. Baker and the San Juan County Museum Association, which oversees the ruin complex, recently received a \$17,000 state grant to stabilize the Salmon Carriage House. In 1996, Baker was successful in obtaining a \$40,000 state grant to do some stabilization work on the ruin itself.

"I would like to get grant money for operational support, but those are very difficult to get," Baker said.

Baker estimated that the ruins need another \$250,000 worth of stabilization work in the next few years. He will be seeking state and federal grants for that effort.

"We aren't going to the county for everything," Baker said. "We're trying to diversify our funding and where we get funds from."

Baker's organization invested \$300,000 in 1994 in mutual funds and various bonds. The hope is this money will grow some day to the point where the ruins and museum can live off the interest from this so-called endowment fund.

"We won't be going to the county year after year," he said. "But even the County Commission said they'll probably have to help us for the next five years."

Another source of funding for Salmon Ruins is

admission tickets, but Baker is against raising those prices. For one thing, Salmon Ruins has to compete against nearby Aztec Ruins National Monument for visitors.

"I don't want to turn away any adult or child who has a sincere interest in learning about pre-history or archaeology," Baker said.

Admission costs are as follows: \$3 for adults, \$2 for senior citizens, and \$1 for children age 6-16. Those under six are free, as are schoolchildren who visit the ruins complex on field trips or as part of an organized school curriculum.

"I'm holding the line on (school trips being free)," Baker said. "Some people see it as a source of revenue. We're in the education business."

That's what museums do. I think it's important to offer it free when children are on tours or visit as part of a class."

Baker said that he's trying to be innovative in raising money for the center.

"I don't care if I have to beg," he said.

Together with the Motorcyclists General Store in Farmington, the ruins will raffle off a 900 cubic-centimeter Triumph Adventurer cycle in an effort to raise money. Tickets are \$10 each, and only 1,200 tickets will be sold.

"You can't get more creative than than," he said. "I'm trying everything I can do."

[Note: Dave Phillips distributed the foregoing articles on Salmon Ruin via nmac-l. They were quickly picked up by other news groups. At SASIG, Brian Kenny used the e-mail subject heading: "Salmon Ruins Is A Poorly-Managed Dump." This promptly set off a discussion thread on SASIG which is reproduced below. Ed.]

From: Paul Reed

I take offense at the above statement. On what basis do You make the charge of a poorly managed facility? Just where do you get your information? I don't believe that your opinion (whatever information it may be based on) is much help in this situation. Larry Baker has done a good job at Salmon, considering the dwindling resources available to him, and the slowdown in local archaeological work. Your cynicism is unwelcome. I consider your commentary unprofessional and damaging, both to Salmon Ruins, and to SW archaeology as a whole. In my view, members of the Southwest archaeological community should work together towards positive ends, and try to avoid cynical, unproductive criticism.

Issues & Viewpoints

From: John Torres

I am extremely offended at this statement. Where to you come-off making such ad hoc statements. Who is this "we," I don't recall seeing you at any board meetings. It is far easier to criticize than to provide any constructive assistance. As a board member of the San Juan County Museum Association and a local archaeologist (Not with DCA) I believe in the mission of the ruins. I saw a problem and have offer to help. Yes the museum is understaffed and the grounds need work. But the financial climate is not good for the world of CRM right now, especially nonprofits. It is Larry's attempt to rally county support for the facility that prompted that newspaper article, it is extremely exaggerated. So please check out the facts before you spout off. As professionals we are supposed to support preservation of important resources not put them down. So roll up your sleeves and get off your high horse and stop sitting back and wondering why. Nothing positive will come from your unwarranted and unsolicited off the cuff cynical comments. Thank you.

From: Steve Dye

There is a long ugly story behind this. It was the actions of a couple of well-known members of the local community who were on the popularly elected Board of Directors who destroyed a functioning operation with the capacity to fund the Museum Association. In the absence of the destructive acts of those folks, Salmon Ruin, the Museum and the public programs would be in pretty good shape. Larry Baker inherited a disastrous situation. It was non-archaeological, rich community clowns who screwed this up. Regards,

From: Brian Kenny

Last July I was there yet another time (incognito, as a 'tourist'), saw the ill-repair, talked about the situation with staff, and, with others in town. The place IS mismanaged both by the people at the facility and the County officials. (And yes, in addition to being a professional archaeologist, I also happen to have professional training and experience in financial management). No, I did not look at their balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement, but somebody with training should before another dime is turned over. I will stand by my statement as the kindest thing the Salmon Ruin staff -- and especially -- the County

officials should hear. There is both a lack of funds and imagination there. If the County officials hear the criticism and act, then the criticism is productive. If they don't do anything, then it doesn't really matter what I or anyone else might say. Finally, just because we are involved in historic preservation activities, and the venue is a ruin park, does not mean that we should uncritically support a fiasco. It simply does not make sense to do so, and in doing so, only causes greater harm to the successful activities that we all hope to promote to the public. Yes it is my opinion. I was not even attempting to be cynical.

From: John Torres

Are you saying Larry is mismanaging funds? There are no funds to mismanage. The county, up until last year, did not fund the facility at all. Nearly all of the funds come from DCA, which, due to the oil and gas slow down, has little work. I have seen the financial statements and am personally involved with how daily expenses are handled and I can assure you that every "imaginative" idea is explored. And unlike the perfect world you apparently live in, if you criticized the facility to the county, they would not be a white knight, they would shut the doors, sell the collections, and let the place get looted. The county is willing to take credit for the good the facility provides, but wants no financial burden or managerial responsibility. We are committed to keeping Salmon open, and unless you want Larry's job don't be so quick to criticize.

From: Brian Kenny

No. I NEVER said that. As I mentioned, I have not seen the balance sheet, income statement, or cash flow statement, nor the annual report, to know precisely how the financial problem is hung up. That is the first step to be taken. To say the problem lies exclusively with a downturn in oil and gas shows a real lack of imagination in allowing the finances of the venue to be based on one industry; not diversifying sources of clients, income, and investment to spread economic risk is foolhardy. I did not write the newspaper article, but having been to the facility numerous times, and considering what I personally have seen and heard, it is my opinion is that it is the County that is mismanaging their approach to the problem. I was not picking on Larry.

The County does not fund the place, then when they do give a little money, they have unrealistic expectations. The truth of the matter is, if it

Issues & Viewpoints

were a corporation, it would be shut down and its assets and mission restructured; the CEO would get the boot and the board of directors would bring on new management; not archaeological management, but a person with financial aptitude and business management until the crisis is resolved.

How is this venue not like a business?

From: Paul Reed

It seems to me that you miss the point. Your criticism probably will hurt more than it helps. Archaeology has limited support by the public, to begin with, and your opinion will only fuel the fire for those who don't think any public support should go to places like Salmon. Your SWA gives you a big voice to speak with and you need to exercise care with the messages you send out. You should have considered a more private vehicle to level such harsh criticism at Baker, the county, and the museum. I would concede that you have started a dialogue, but not in the best way. At the least, you owe Baker the opportunity to respond, and to have his response sent out over SWA. Beyond that, what are you willing to do to address the situation, beyond just bringing it up?

From: Brian Kenny

To my knowledge, Larry Baker is not on the SWA e-mail list so he has not received this communication unless someone has sent it to him. Like anyone, he can express his opinion, or relay facts in the matter if he so desires, and have them published on the SWA SASIG and distributed via e-mail. The newspaper article started the dialogue. The article was posted on NMAC-L by Dave Phillips; I cross-posted it to SWA and made an Op-Ed statement on SWA. I do not know if NMAC-L is running their own thread based on the article. You responded to my statements with your own specific information, knowledge, and opinions. I am most willing to publish via SWA pertinent facts, opinions and offers that bring interested individuals to an acknowledgement that there is a problem. Further discussions, public and private, may lead the preservation community to a solution. Since the newspaper article made the issue public, the public reading these comments are smart enough to make up their own minds. They should look into the issue carefully and become informed. Since e-mail addresses are provided, the public

and members of the preservation community, if they wish to be involved, can contact the persons directly involved in the issue. They need neither the newspaper nor I as a filter.

From: Teresa Paglione

I don't know the particulars, but a few of Alabama's state parks aren't fully funded (budget - yes - but not \$\$)- AS a result, in recent years the Park Archeos have instituted "Field Days/Frontier Days" - events that grow every year and provide a substantial part of their \$\$\$. Most recently they have been inundated w/busloads of kids from schools more than 100 miles distant. The events (different parks) started small, but have grown and are now becoming a planning (because of the crowds, re-enactors, etc.) headache for the archeos - but, it is a necessary evil. And it just lasts a 3-4 days. One other thing - contact the Rural Development office (used to be Rural Community Development) - associated with USDA NRCS - usually one in every county. They have funds for community economic activities...and Outreach Program with NRCS. They should be in the phone book - in the US govt section. They won't have big bucks, but start up funds - tops maybe \$10-15,000 to begin a community - oriented activity might be there - especially if it is minority population...

From: Katherine Roxlau

This is what we need - not complaining or blaming, but ideas to resolve the situation. Thank you Teresa!

From: M. Steven Shackley

Re: Your editorial comments -- Actually, most university museum's are populated by staff that are attracted to museum work because they cannot make it in the archaeological/anthropological world. This also applies to many private museum's too. Our collections manager hates archaeologists and went into museum's to work at denying access to archaeologists. I call museum staff "myopic procrastinators" since they seem to focus on trivia and never finish a project. It's the kind of people who are attracted to museums, so I guess I would agree with you. There are wonderful exceptions, Rosemary Joyce, George Gummerman, and a number of others, but by and large it attracts a certain personality, just as social anthropology now attracts assholes.

From: Gary C. Moore

Brian, I don't know if this is the proper way of get-

Issues & Viewpoints

ting my comments out on Salmon, but please pass them along for me. Hey, the horses have been out of the Salmon barn for a long time. Where has everyone been? They were all stolen by (or given away to) Western Cultural Resource Management quite some time back. If there are those of you who want to place blame on the state of affairs at Salmon Ruin, check your history before you jump on Larry Baker's back. I think Larry's doing a remarkable job, considering the fact that he inherited only what the horses left behind.

When I went to work for Salmon Ruin/DCA in 1989, the Four Corners area was enjoying some pretty flush archeological times. Outside of the fact that the Farmington BLM seemed intent on re-inventing the oil/gas/archeological wheel every time someone found a site (ref. prior booms in Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, etc.), contract archeology was employing about 200 archeologists in San Juan and Rio Arriba counties alone. Salmon Ruin/DCA was, as a matter of fact, leading the pack. So, what happened?

The most obvious answer to that question is that the methane gas boom busted. And, in fact, that's what happened, but with some rather interesting twists where Salmon Ruin was concerned. Here's the abridged history lesson.

The San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library at Salmon Ruin was existing "just because" Byron Johnson couldn't figure out a way for the Division of Conservation Archaeology to make them go away. In theory, DCA operated as a "DIVISION" of the San Juan County Research Center and Library at Salmon Ruin, answerable to the Director and Board of the San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library at Salmon Ruin. In theory, the Director and Board controlled all revenues, expenditures, and activities of the overall organization. In reality, the tail was wagging the dog. Byron Johnson/DCA told the Director and Board how much money the Museum, Library, etc. would receive, and freely spent the rest on DCA needs and luxuries.

But, how could this happen? How could a mere Division Director dictate the fortune of the parent organization? It was pretty simple, actually. Some of the Board was simply inept - serving out some sense of public duty. Some of the Board used the position to further personal and professional needs. And, at least one of the Board mem-

bers put his heart, soul, and sweat into making a go of the situation. What about the Director? Well, some people seem to be willing to do just about anything to keep the only job available to them. The writing was on the wall. There was no long-term planning for Salmon's survival come the certain bust in the gas fields. There was no intent of research, except for a short-lived field school attempt (directly vetoed by Johnson). There was no money put away for a rainy day. Surely there were some "improvements." The theme park was built down below - missing only the water slide down from the museum. Then there was the "Little People of Peace" - or whatever - festival and play, actually held on a National Register of Historic Places site. That was a lot of fun. We got to see white folks hang red folks. We got to see white folks dress up like red folks and do a musical play.

Then came the El Paso pipeline project. I don't know the overall monetary figures for El Paso, while in the hands of DCA, but having been in the contracting business for a long time, I can assure all of you that there was enough money there to complete the project, rebuild the museum, stock the library, run the field school, and keep DCA in business for over a decade.

I suspect that if we know all the answers to what happened with El Paso/DCA/WCRM, we would want to go and stick our heads in the sand. But, here are some of the things that happened during that time. The membership on the Board of Directors made a drastic change from members who had no personal stake in the organization, to those who had some pretty strange credentials. At one time or another, the membership of the Board was made up of former employees of the Museum/DCA who had been fired. Former employees who were currently working for DCA's competitors, owners of firms competing with DCA in the contract market, current employees of DCA, and Federal employees charged with the responsibility of the review and compliance of DCA's contracting work. Isn't there a faint hint of conflict of interest there? El Paso? As near as I can figure things, WCRM decided the El Paso project would be better in its hands. WCRM did, as it happened, have some experience in stepping into other contractors projects. Again, the exact details are somewhat muddled, but some are pretty obvious. WCRM wanted the El Paso project. WCRM hired DCA employees committed to the El Paso project. El Paso suddenly decides its project is better off

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with those who actually did the project. The Board of Directors of the San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library PAYS WCRM to take over the project. WCRM hires all of the DCA El Paso project personnel (including Byron Johnson), the Salmon coffers are suddenly found quite empty of funds, and after a spell, Larry Baker ends up holding the bag.

Larry, here's my advice. As your last act as Director, hire a sveltely challenged, epidermally illustrated lady to take tickets, flood the Great Kiva and stick in a few alligators, put price tags on all the artifacts, drop the keys in the donations box, and run like hell. The archeological community has already demonstrated its lack of concern for Salmon Ruin. Don't take the fall for the pack of thieves who robbed the place blind before you got there.

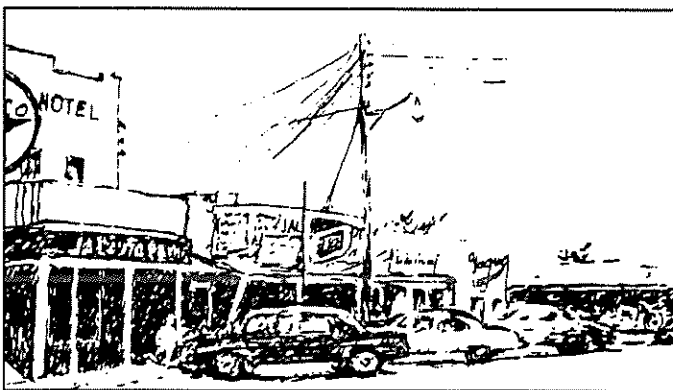
What Archaeologists Do

Andre Prebisch <cinico@Juno.com >
[Via SASIG]

Archaeologists are not here to preserve native cultures, or any culture. They are here to dig up dead cultures and analyze them from the scientific point of view.

In the truest sense, archaeologists are not preservationists and this is precisely why environmentalists cannot stand archaeologists – Archaeologists are damned for they are opportunistic and wholly pragmatic – they want the exclusive concession to dig up stuff to create data to write books, and, truthful practitioners are very open about it.

The standard motto "preserve the past for the future" begs the unspoken question what future? In reality, archaeologists merely want other to leave stuff alone only until the time that they can dig it up.



NewsNotes

Protohistoric Conference Draws Large Attendance

Deni Seymour, Lone Mountain Arch. Svcs.

Lone Mountain Archaeological Services sponsored of the recent Contact Period Conference held at the Rio Grande Inn in Albuquerque. NMAC and Coas Books were also sponsors. Attendance was surprisingly high: around 220 people in all registered.

Consistent with the goals of the conference, historians, archaeologists, and ethnographers attended and presented papers covering broad geographic areas including current work from the Great Basin, Texas, and throughout the Southwest.

The results will be published and papers, which are currently being collected, are due to Lone Mountain by May 1. All papers will be subject to peer review.

Progress on Planning for CRM Curriculum at UNM

Robert D. Leonard, Associate Professor

On behalf of the Department of Anthropology at UNM, I would like to thank all who generously gave of their time to respond to our CRM survey. NMAC member comments will prove extremely useful as we seek to incorporate an educational component related to CRM into our program.

As our plans develop, we will continue to keep the membership informed via *NewsMAC*.

New Report on Mining Properties in the Lordsburg District

Neal Ackerly <nackerly@zianet.com >

Dos Rios Consultants, Inc., has completed the following report:

Ackerly, Neal W. and Moira Ernst

1998 Mining Properties in the Virginia Subdistrict, Lordsburg Mining District, Hidalgo County, New Mexico. New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department, Santa Fe.

Obviously a historic report. Contact Jim O'Hara (505) 827-1174 for copies.

New Chaco Publication

Dave Phillips < dap@unm.edu >
[Via nmac-l]

The Anthropology Program of the NPS Intermountain Cultural Resource Center has completed another publication resulting from their work in Chaco Canyon. It is entitled *Ceramics, Lithics, and Ornaments of Chaco Canyon*.

The publication covers analyses of artifacts recovered during the 1970 excavations. (Lithic subcategories include chipped stone, chipped stone tools, abraders, axes, and mauls, hammerstones, manos and metates).

Copies of the three-volume report will be sold in the Visitors Center at the Chaco NHP and may be obtained by sending \$17.50/set (checks payable to SMPA) to: SPMA, c/o Chaco Culture NHP, Attn: Evelyn Johnson, P.O. Box 220, Nageezi, NM 87037-0220.

Publication on Mesoamerican-Puebloan Interaction Examined Through Rock Art

Spirits From the South by Kay Sutherland makes up the entirety of *The Artifact* v.34 nos. 1 & 2 (1996), published in one volume by the El Paso Archaeological Society [in 1997?]; iv, 101, (1) pp., illus., references and suggested readings. It is available from the El Paso Archaeological Society, Inc., P.O. Box 4345, El Paso TX 79914-4345.

Marian Hyman and Marvin Rowe, two chemists at Texas A&M, have developed technology that can be used to determine the dates for rock art painted with pigments which contain carbon [presented in 1992]. It employs low temperature oxygen plasma coupled with a high vacuum to remove organic matter from the ancient paint for dating.

Sutherland applied the technique to study Mesoamerican influence on Jornada Mogollon Pueblos in the area of Hueco Tanks State Park in southern NM, concluding:

1. The earliest dates indicate Mesoamerican influence occurred contemporaneously with Teotihuacan and colonized areas such as Chalchihuites.
2. The contact appears to be continual and long-term though priest traders who brought with them a fully developed cosmology and who engages in extensive turquoise trade.
3. There was a very lengthy period for a mesh-

ing or syncretism of the art to develop the unique Jornada Mogollon Style during the Pithouse Formative Period, when hunting and agricultural religious ideas merged.

4. The earliest date, which precedes Puebloan culture by centuries, makes it apparent that the Katsina masked dancing cults originated in the Jornada Mogollon region.

Faculty Changes at NMSU

El Paso Archaeology v.31(1), Jan 1998

Ed Staski is the only tenured archaeology professor remaining at New Mexico State's Department of Sociology and Anthropology. All the rest are new.

Rani T. Alexander earned her Ph.D. at UNM in 1993. Her interests are archaeology, Mesoamerica, ethnohistory and history, political economy, and Colonial Mexico.

Lisa Lucero earned her Ph.D. from UCLA in 1994. Her interests are archaeology, Mesoamerica, political theory and development, ceramic analysis, and the ancient Maya.

William Walker obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Arizona in 1995. His interests are archaeology, southwestern prehistory, Andean prehistory, and ritual in prehistory.

USGS Maps on CD

Lyle E. Browning [Via acra-l]

A company called MapTech (1-800-627-7236) has produced several complete states worth of USGS 7.5' quads on CD for Windows 95/3.1/NT. A lot of states are done and ready. VA costs \$279 for 856 quads on 4 CD's.

Daniel Crowley Is Dead at 76; Anthropologist and Partygoer

Robert McG. Thomas, Jr.

The New York Times Thurs., Mar. 5, 1998

[Nuf said. Ed.]





Internet Notes



Senators of the 105th Congress

Contacting Senators via the Internet

Taking Legislative Action

David Phillips < eldog@mindspring.com >

[Via nmac-l]

In [nmac-l] messages, I have urged NMAC members and others to contact their senators (whether in NM or elsewhere) about Senate Bill 633 (the Paseo/Petroglyph bill). I especially recommend the following Web site which lists all the known e-mail addresses for all U.S. Senators:

< <http://www.senate.gov/senator/membmail.html> >

Click on the e-mail address, and you can write to that senator! With the Web, you can now lobby the entire U.S. Senate in about an hour! Create a message about Paseo (for example), copy it, open up an e-mail to each senator, and paste the message in over and over again. For those who have wanted to do something about Paseo or some other bill, but weren't sure what, here is something to do this Saturday morning between breakfast and yardwork.

[A comparable site for the house can be found at



< <http://clerkweb.house.gov/mbrcmtee/mbrcmtee.htm> >

where you'll even be able to download wordprocessor-formatted labels and lists for all representatives and their committees. Ed.]

Another nifty site is < <http://thomas.loc.gov> >.



CONGRESS NOW

BILLS

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

COMMITTEE INFORMATION

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

This is a Library of Congress Web site that will give you up-to-the-moment news on Congress' activities,

including bill status, bill content, etc.

Sometimes it's hard to feel like you can make a difference, especially without spending many hours in the effort. But if you have access to the Web, you can use it to be heard in Washington.

MOAs made easy

Tom King < TFKing106@aol.com >

[Via acra-l]

People who've taken the class in "Preparing Agreement Documents under Section 106" have often asked for electronic access to the standard formats for MOAs and PAs, and the standard stipulations for inclusion therein, that are appended to the course syllabus.

I'm happy to announce that these are now available, at no cost, from the General Services Administration's "NEPA Call-In" service. You can access them – and lotsa other useful information – at

< www.gsa.gov/pbs/pt/call-in/nepa.htm >.



[A sample MOA can be found by stepping through options starting with the Enviro. Resource Library button, or by going directly to:

< <http://www.gsa.gov/pbs/pt/call-in/erlsub6.htm> >.]

I hasten to add that the web site is no substitute for training in how to put a good 106 agreement together.. It is a useful tool, however. I should also say that it's unlikely any change the ACHP makes in the 106 regulations will have more than very minor impact on the structure and content of agreement documents, or any impact at all on the principles of good agreement document preparation.

Native Land Claims

Peter Bowers < pbowers@pobox.alaska.net >

[Via acra-l]

Those interested in Native American land claims issues, should see the summary of the recent landmark U.S. Supreme Court ruling given at the Cornell University Online Law Library:

< <http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/96-1577.ZS.html> >

This ruling effectively wipes out remaining claims for "Indian Country" in Alaska, and is ex-

Internet Notes

pected to have major implications for related cases outside of Alaska.



[The parent site, Cornell's Legal Information Institute offers Supreme Court opinions under the auspices of Project Hermes, the court's electronic-dissemination project. This archive contains (or will soon contain) all opinions of the court issued since May of 1990.

It may be accessed at: < <http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/> >. Ed.]

Looking for a Book You Want to Buy?

For either new or used books, try:

MX BookFinder

< <http://www.mxbf.com> >.

This site provides simultaneous access to sites listing probably over 5 million out-of-print titles (e.g., Interloc, Bibliocity, and BibilioFind) as well as new titles from book sellers such as Amazon.com.

All you need do is enter author name(s) &/or keywords and you'll get a compilation of all items available through the seller sites searched. This is much more efficient than poking through one site at a time. It's a site many dealers use.

Once you locate an item of interest, a hypertext jump will take you to the source site where you can place an order via pre-formatted e-mail.

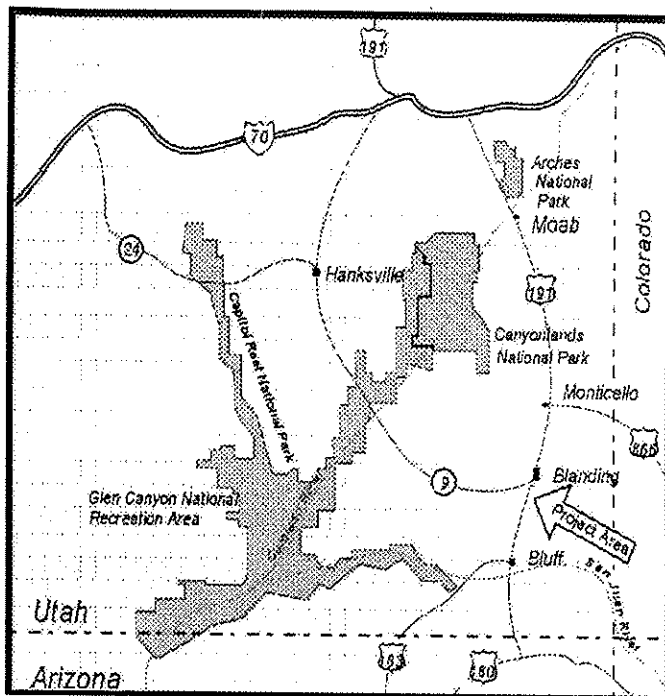
Books are usually held by dealers for a week or two until they receive your check. Many sites will also accept credit cards.

Archaeological Investigations on White Mesa, Southeastern UT

Brian W. Kenny < kenny@getnet.com >
[Via SASIG]

This hypertext report was prepared by Alpine Archaeological Consultants. It is available at the SWA site: < <http://www.swanet.org/whitemesa/index.htm#top> >.

For more information, contact, Susan Chandler, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.; (970) 249-6761; fax (970) 249-8482; < alparch@rmi.net >.

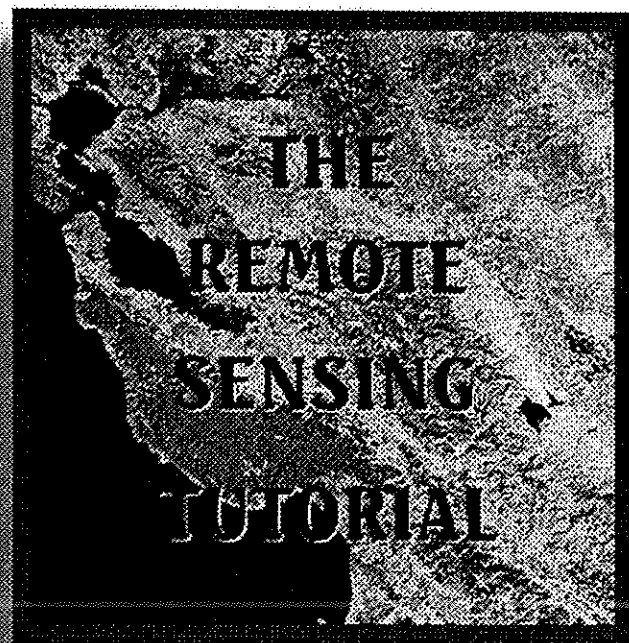


Location of US-191 project area on White Mesa, southeastern Utah.

Remote Sensing Tutorial - An On-Line Handbook

Brian W. Kenny < kenny@getnet.com >
[Via SASIG]

< <http://code935.gsfc.nasa.gov/Tutorial/> >



The Remote Sensing Tutorial is sponsored by the Applied Information Sciences Branch (Code 935) at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center.

New Mexico Archeological Council

NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is maintenance and promotion of the goals of professional archaeology in the State of New Mexico. NMAC's goals are to:

- Promote scholarly research regarding the cultural resources of New Mexico and encourage dissemination of resulting information by and among the anthropological community.
- Promote public and corporate awareness of New Mexico's prehistoric and historic heritage and the need to protect its cultural resources.
- Cooperate with local, state and federal government agencies and private organizations in attaining the foregoing goals.
- Encourage a professional standard of ethics that is appropriate for the management of cultural resources.
- Provide support for the legal protection of cultural resources.
- Promote the education of archaeologists in cultural resource management.

NewsMAC

NewsMAC is a quarterly newsletter concerned with cultural resource management and archaeological research in the Southwest. It is published for NMAC members – dues are \$20.00 per year for individuals; \$35.00 for sponsors; and \$35.00 for institutions.

NMAC encourages and gives priority to publishing member contributions to *NewsMAC*. They may be submitted in four ways (in descending order of preference):

- Contained within an e-mail message.
- As an unformatted text file attached to an e-mail cover message.
- As an unformatted text file contained in a PC-compatible floppy disk.
- Printed, via U.S. mail or via fax.

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to

Alan Shalette, NewsMAC Editor
<AlShal@aol.com>
5294 Mesa del Oso NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111
(505) 291-9653 (voice & fax)

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023

Albuquerque, NM 87103

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News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1998 Number 3

July 1998

Petroglyph Monument "Adjustment" Signed Into Law

See page 13.

NMAC Challenges BLM- NM Permit Practices

NewsMAC Special Supplement will be
mailed shortly.

NMAC Field Trips to Folsom & Jemez Mtns

See page President's report & page 4.

ARMS Microfilming Status

See page 10.

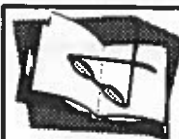
Salmon Ruin in Ruins (continued)

See page 24.

Application of Stereolithography to Archaeology

See page 7.

*Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC Oct. 1998 issue
will be Sep. 18, 1998.*



President's Report

Chris Turnbow

BLM Permits

Over the past few years, professional archaeologists have experienced increased difficulty in receiving BLM permits.

Like the BLM, NMAC wants archaeological investigations in New Mexico to meet the highest possible standards. NMAC also supports the BLM's regular evaluation of permitted archaeologists through frequent quality control checks. If an archaeologist's fieldwork, data, reports, and curation methods are found to be consistently inadequate, that person's permit should be subject to review and possible revocation.

However, we also feel that the current permit procedures have no connection to the BLM's legal mandate to protect, manage, or interpret cultural resources. They have tended to be arbitrary and capricious, causing direct financial and professional harm to the archaeologists who have devoted their careers to the study and protection of New Mexico's rich cultural heritage.

It was for these reasons that NMAC is formally requesting that the BLM change its permitting process in New Mexico. The open letter submitted to the membership on June 1, 1998, has been enthusiastically endorsed by a substantial number of people as of this writing and we are receiving letters and calls of encouragement from archaeologists in other states that believe this should be a national effort. At this time, I am asking anyone who agrees with the letter to send in a signed version as soon as possible. Together we can make a difference.

NM Archaeological Fair and Preservation Week

Thumbs up for the 1998 Fair held in the Mesilla Valley Mall in Las Cruces. It was great! Not only did the public get treated to a wonderful, educational

(Continued on page 3)



Calendar

NMAC

- Jul 25 Field trip to Folsom – info: Chris Turnbow at (505) 761-0099 or
- Sep 12-13 Field trip to the northern slopes of the Jemez Mountains –
- Sep 18 Latest date to submit material for NewsMAC 1998(4).
- Oct 3 Membership meeting – date is tentative, notice will be sent.

OTHER

- Jul 10-12 Second Salmon Ruins Project Reunion – see pg. 24;
Salmon Ruins & <http://www.more2it.com/salmon/> >
Guadalupe Ruin NM
- Jul 26-29 Transportation Research Board Committee on Historic and
San Diego Archeological Preservation in Transportation – workshop on a
wide range of cultural resource management issues. Info: Kathleen
Quinn, FHWA, New York Metropolitan Office, (212) 466-3483;
Charles Scott, New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, (609) 633-
- Aug 13-16 1998 Pecos Conference – main theme is "Concepts of Culture."
Pecos NHP NM Info package has been mailed to all NMAC members.
- Labor Day Twenty-Year Reunion of Dolores Project Archaeologists –
Weekend info: Nancy Hewitt (435) 649-3547, < kcladmin@kanten.com >;
Megg Heath (970) 882-4811, < mheath@co.blm.gov >, Judy Burk
(806) 359-9883, < jburk-cphagan@arnonline.com >; or Gary
- Oct 1-4 10th Mogollon Archaeology Conference – hosted by Western
Silver City New Mexico University Museum [see article on pg. 23.]
- Oct 21-24 11th Navajo Studies Conference – at the new Navajo Nation
Window Rock AZ Museum, Library, and Visitor's Center. Conference theme is *The
Roots of Navajo Life*. Info: Conference Secretary, NNHPD-RPP, P.O.
Box 6028, Shiprock NM 87420-6028; (505) 368-1067; e-mail: <
roadprog@cia-g.com >; WWW: < <http://www.cia-g.com/>
- Jan 5-10 '99 1999 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archae-
Salt Lake City UT ology – theme is "Crossroads of the West: 19th Century Transpor-
tation, Mining and Commercial Development in the Intermountain
West" Info: Michael R. Polk, Conference Chair, at Sagebrush Con-
sultants, LLC., 3670 Quincy Avenue, Suite 203, Ogden, Utah,
84403; (801) 394-0013; fax 801/394-0032; e-mail sageb@aol.com;
- Mar 31 – Apr 3 Southwestern Historical Association – meeting in conjunction
San Antonio TX with the Southwestern Social Science Association. Proposals for pa-
pers will be accepted through Oct. 15, 1998. They should include a
brief vitae and a one-page (200 to 250 word) abstract. Program
chair is Dr. Joan Supplee, Department of History, Baylor University,
- May 23-28 International Rock Art Congress (IRAC) – info: ARARA, Donna
Ripon WI L. Gillette, 1642 Tiber Ct., San Jose CA 95138; fax (408) 223-2248;

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President's Report

(Continued from page 1)

experience, but also we archaeologists got a chance to socialize with our colleagues and clients.

The exhibits seem to get better every year and I could tell that the people who stopped by really appreciated our presence. Funded through outside donations, the Fair could not be done without a dedicated, hard-core group of volunteers. Each year these folks come from all over the state to make sure that the event is a success.

We owe a special thanks to Glenna Dean of the Historic Preservation Division and Deb Dennis of Human Systems Research for their work in organizing this year's Fair. I want to personally thank all the NMAC members who participated. In addition to the professionals, we had a number of avocational archaeologists and others such as a Basketmaker from Silver City and a weavers group from Las Cruces who really made a difference at the event. Once again, well done!

In addition to the Fair, NMAC members from across the state contributed to a fantastic series of New Mexico Preservation Week events. These folks offered the public an opportunity to see New Mexico's rich heritage of cultural landscapes, pueblo sites, museum collections, and architecture. It is worthwhile for us all to take a day to share our

knowledge of the state with the public. They appreciate it and we get a chance to put our discipline back into perspective.

NMAC Receives Award of Merit from TACA

The 1998 awards ceremony of The Albuquerque Conservation Association (TACA) included a pleasant surprise: an Award of Merit to NMAC for this profession's involvement in the 1997 New Mexico Archaeological Fair.

TACA is an Albuquerque area preservation and conservation association. The awards were presented to "public and private achievements that contribute to preservation, conservation, and the creations of an attractive and livable city."

Folsom Site Field Trip

This summer Dr. David J. Meltzer of Southern Methodist University is directing excavations at the Folsom site in Colfax County, New Mexico. Although one of the best known localities in North America, what occurred at Folsom during Paleoindian

times remains largely unknown since the 1926 to 1928 excavations focused on directly associating fluted points with extinct bison at the kill area.

Dr. Meltzer's 1997 excavations at the site sought to determine whether an intact Folsom-age camp is associated with the previously excavated kill site and to refine the stratigraphic, paleoenvironmental

Award of Merit

For Contributing to the Urban Quality of Albuquerque

New Mexico Archaeology Fair '97

Presented To:

New Mexico Archaeological Council

*For bringing the field of archaeology to the people and enhancing
public understanding the importance of Archaeology in New Mexico*



Date May 27, 1998

President, TACA

Glenna E. Sevier
Chairperson, Awards Committee



President's Report

ronmental, and geochronological history of the locale. Those excavations confirmed that intact Paleoindian deposits do remain. This year's fieldwork will follow the Paleoindian surface into the remaining bone bed and search for a possible camp or butchering/processing area.

On July 25, 1998, NMAC and the New Mexico State Land Office will sponsor a field trip to the Folsom site investigations. Only 24 people are allowed on this once-in-a-lifetime trip. We currently have 12 signed up so if you are interested, please contact me at (505) 761-0099 or at <cturnbow@trcmariah.com> for further information.

Jemez Mountain Field Trip Set for September
On September 12 and 13, 1998, NMAC will have a

Jemez Mountains Field Trip

PNM & TRC Mariah have recently published the results of the OLE project, a proposed power line corridor through the Jemez Mountains in north central New Mexico. Many of you have seen the document.

We are planning a field trip to the project area to view some of the highlights on the weekend of Sep. 12, 1998. Points of interest will include the game trap site, Tsiping, the Polvadera (El Rechuelos) obsidian source, and several of the scatter sites. The trip will be led by Doug Campbell of Public Service Company of New Mexico, Mike Bremer of Santa Fe National Forest, and John Acklen of TRC Mariah.

We are planning to camp in the vicinity of OLE camp, an area that provides views that are not soon forgotten.

If you are interested in being included in such an outing, please contact John Acklen: 761-0099, <jacklen@trcmariah.com>.

We are continuing to refine the details of the trip and will contact those interested with a firm itinerary later in the summer.

fall field trip to the northern slopes of the Jemez Mountains. The trip will include visits to a high altitude Clovis site, an amazing game trap, the obsidian source at Polvadera Peak, the pueblo of Tsiping, and other sites.

Although most of the trip is open to all, only 15 can visit the pueblo. This trip will involve rough roads, camping (at a beautiful spot), and moderately strenuous hiking. For further information on this great trip, see the notice on the prior page.

NMAC Special Publication No. 1 Is History!

For the record, NMAC Special Publication No. 1 on late prehistory and early history in New Mexico is officially out of print. There are still some copies of NMAC Special Publication No. 2 available.

Publication Committee Needed

Now that we are down to only one publication, it seems time for NMAC to begin thinking of the next high quality, professional publication.

One suggestion is a publication on abandoned mines and mining. Others believe that we need a New Mexico publication on chipped stone topics and lithic resources.

Regardless of the topic, I am looking for three or four people who would take on the difficult task of organizing the next NMAC publication.

And no, we have not forgotten the ceramic publication.



T-PAS Report

Deni Seymour <djslmas@aol.com>

The Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society will hold its next meeting at 9:30 A.M. on Monday August 3, 1998 at the Bureau of Land Management, Carlsbad NM.

All interested parties are welcome to attend. Topics of discussion will include current research, permit issues, application of National Register evaluation criteria, and status of research paper publications.

Persons interested in giving a presentation should contact Linda Medlock, Secretary, at P.O. Box 1225, Carlsbad, NM 88221, <medlock@carlsbadnm.com>, or (505) 887-7977.

People with input on National Register evaluation issues relative to the Carlsbad/Roswell areas should contact Deni Seymour, Chair, at <djslmas@aol.com>, or (505) 881-0011.



Current Research

Studying History Through Glass Bottles

Lisa Turner

Alamogordo Daily News (AP) May 5, 1998

[Via SASIG]

Like glass trophies, dozens of bottles line the shelves of Bill Lockhart's university office. Lockhart's bottles, some 100 years old, were once containers for milk and soda, but now they are vessels of history. Each carries its own story of archaeology and sociology, Lockhart's areas of interest and expertise.

By checking dates and manufacturers marks on the bottom of a bottle, or by examining the label, the style of the bottle or even by determining how thick and heavy a bottle is, Lockhart can tell when a bottle was made and where it came from. Lockhart, a sociology teacher at New Mexico State University-Alamogordo, is a prolific writer and has published several articles about his bottle research.

"The first sodas were bottled here in 1910 and continued on until 1974," he said.

Lockhart has researched business documents, newspaper accounts and other records, and has meticulously documented the tenure of each bottling company. His thesis is a detailed account of El Paso bottlers. But at 560 pages, he doubts it will ever get published.

Lockhart worked in the early 1970s at a Pepsi Cola bottling plant in Washington, D.C. But his interest in bottles as an academic subject wasn't sparked until years later when he was working for an archaeologist while studying for his master's degree.

He was assigned the task of cataloging 396 bottles unearthed at a site in El Paso. Eventually, he wrote a 99-page report on the history of the bottles of the El Paso Coliseum.

"I ended up with about 10 or 12 bottles and I started realizing that I was learning more about them having them at home where I could look at them over and over and start making inferences about groups of bottles. So I started actively collecting, and it got a little carried away," he said.

His personal collection now numbers about

400. He keeps most at home, but part of his collection is on display at the Tularosa Basin Historical Society for the rest of the year. He also collects soda cases and saves on space by storing many of his bottles in the cases. He keeps several dozen at work where they decorate his office.

Although studying bottles may seem to be an unorthodox academic subject, the field could get more popular as glass bottles become rarer. Like 25-cent-a-gallon gasoline, glass bottles will one day be a part of history. "It was strictly economics that started the returnable bottle industry," said Lockhart.

Early bottles were so thick some of them were almost unbreakable. They were expensive, but bottlers saved money by paying a deposit to recover bottles. But as aluminum and plastic containers gain prominence, glass bottles will get harder and harder to find.

Request for Information Which Types Of Glass Bottles Were Available In Arizona in 1887?

Charles F. Merbs < cfm9336@imap1.asu.edu >
(602) 965-4537, fax (602) 965-7671
[Via SASIG]

I am interested in learning more about glass bottles that might have been available in the Phoenix area (or Arizona generally) in 1887. I am particularly interested in bottles with yellow glass, but clear glass would also work for what I intend. I would like to know the general shapes of these bottles and what they might have contained when purchased. If anyone can provide me with information or references I would be most appreciative. Thanks!

SASIG Ed. [Brian Kenny] Note -- general bottle references abound on the Web and below are listed a few examples:

Bill Hunt's Medicine Bottle Glass Index
< http://www.mwac.nps.gov/bottle_glass/ >

Glass Insulators
< <http://www.insulators.com/> >

Magazines for Antique Bottle Collectors
< <http://www.antiquebottles.com/magazines.html> >

Federation of Historical Bottle Collectors
< <http://www.fohbc.com/> >

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A Guide For New Bottle Collectors

< http://www.tdl.com/~larrym49/bottle_collectors_guide.htm >.

Helene Warren's Lithic Collection

Dody Fugate, Assistant Curator of Archaeological Research Collections, Museum of New Mexico, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture
[Via nmac-l]

From 1964 to 1974 Helene Warren was Curator of Geology for the Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico. During this time, Helene did extensive work in temper types, petrographic analysis, and lithic technology. From 1952 on, Helene had collected rock and soil samples all over the Southwest. When she left the Lab in 1974 she continued to maintain her sample collection here.

Over the years the collection fell into confusion and was relegated to the subbasement where it could still be used. Understanding the collection and its codes was a sort of esoteric knowledge, known only to the few who knew Helene and were willing to the work required to learn her methods.

In 1996, Shirley Schmidt, one of the volunteers at the Lab, set out to learn the codes, reorganize the boxes, and produce an inventory of the collection. It was a huge task but Shirley kept at it and after almost two years, the collection has been rehoused and a data base of 13,000 records is ready for use. The data base consists of:

- The code range (Helene's)
- The group name (igneous, sedimentary, etc.)
- Specimen (slag, chert, etc.)
- Description
- LA # (if from a site)
- G-# (Helene's code)
- Location
- Situation (hill, terrace, etc.)
- Number of pieces in the box
- Other # (if pertinent)
- Formation rock was found in
- Geologic period
- Date collected
- Box the specimen is in

The system can be used both ways -- that is, one

can come in wanting to find Alibates chert, we can enter the data base and find: Alibates Quarry, 8 pieces in the box, G # 1452, found in New Mexico and Texas, Specimen # 1410 in Box # 18 (code 1400-1449).

Or if someone is looking in a box and wants information on a specimen, he/she can ask for information on the specimen in Box # 37 with the number 3520, and the data base will report that this piece of obsidian was found on the surface (high) of Cochiti Canyon on 3/24/1975, and is clear with brown tinges and occurs in undifferentiated nodules.

This should make the collection much easier to use and more accessible to researchers.

NMAC-L Ed. [Dave Phillips] Notes:

My thanks to Dody Fugate for submitting this new item to NMAC-L. I think Shirley Schmidt should get an award from NMAC for her efforts, at the very least!

The foregoing posting on Helene Warren's lithic collection prompted the following information from Anthony Martinez.

The materials in the Laboratory of Anthropology building are only half of the Warren collection. The other half is housed at the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS), in the Villa Rivera Building, 228 E. Palace, downtown Santa Fe. When Warren's collection included only a single specimen of a given lithic material, the single specimen was kept at the OAS. Researchers who wish to work with the Warren collection may wish to visit the OAS as well as the Lab.

New Mining Terminology Glossary

Mike Polk, Sagebrush Consultants, Ogden, Utah
< SAGEB@aol.com >
[Via acra-l]

The latest issue of the Journal of the Australasian Historical Society, *Australasian Historical Archaeology* (vol. 15, 1997), has a very useful article by Neville Ritchie and Ray Hooker entitled: "An Archaeologist's Guide to Mining Terminology", pp. 3-29. The abstract reads:

"The authors present a glossary of mining terminology commonly used in Australia and New Zealand. The definitions and usages come from historical and contemporary sources and consideration is given to those most frequently encountered by archaeologists. The terms relate to alluvial mining, hard rock mining, ore processing, and

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coal mining."

This glossary is also very apropos for the North American continent. It also includes the references from which the glossary terms were drawn. The Journal is available at: Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology, Box 220 Holme Building, University of Sydney NSW 2006, Australia.

Application of Stereolithography to Archaeology

Marc L. M. McAllister, ARRT, CMRT
Innova International

The technique of silicon and plaster molding became available to enhance preservation techniques, artifact and anatomical study. With the advent of Stereolithography as a new tool for modeling, and along with advances in Computed Tomography, a higher degree of faithful replication and repeatability not previously available, is helping researchers recreate the past.

Since 1991, Stereolithography (Hall, C. 1986), literally three-dimensional printing has revolutionized the commercial manufacturing and aerospace industries in terms of product development and optimization of form fit and function considerations. What has almost become a *sine qua non* of optimum product design has now found its way into medical, dental, Archaeology, Paleontology and Anthropological applications. A strong application in the Archaeology arena is in the replication of artifacts and anatomical remains.

The use of stereolithography, especially in conjunction with the new high-speed CT scanners has brought about a tool that offers a consistently superior model to those of the older processes. Companies such as Innova International in Richardson (Dallas) Texas, now construct anatomical and artifact models on a routine basis with a slice resolution down to 0.002 inches. Typically, however, resolutions of 0.006 in. are more than adequate for generating accurate models.

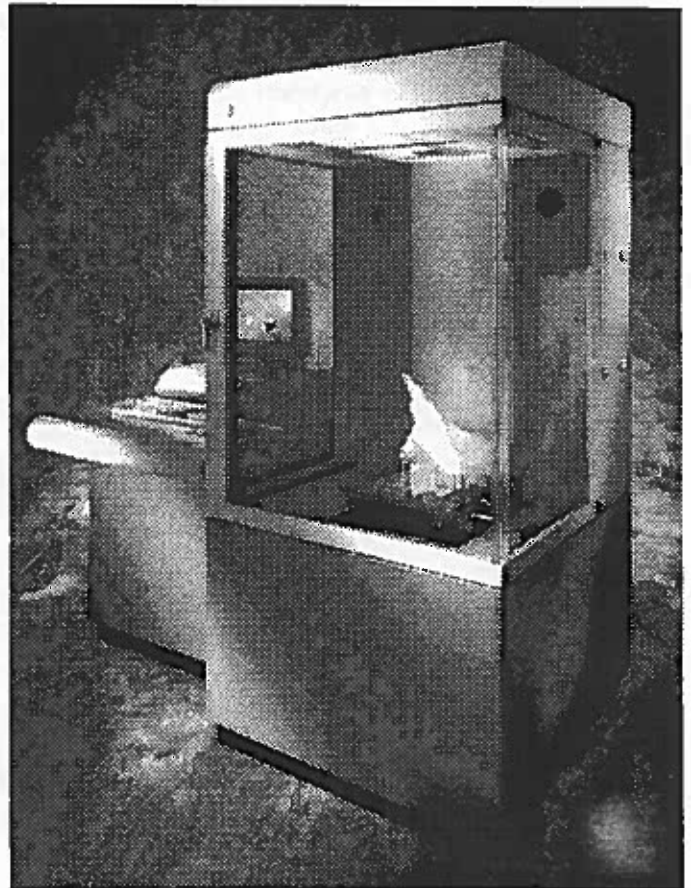
Stereolithography is a process by which 3-D (three-dimensional) designs can be transferred from a conventional CAD/CAM or medical CT/MRI system to produce accurate prototype models and patterns for product development and casting. The fundamental process is based on the fact that liquid can be changed instantaneously into a solid state when exposed to ultraviolet radiation, much

as silver changes state in normal photography film when exposed to visible light radiation.

Stereolithography works on a two dimensional cross-section of a model, with a beam of UV (ultra-violet) radiation from a laser. This cross-section is then re-coated with a fresh liquid polymer and the next cross-section is made. The process is continued until a completed physical part is produced.

The main components of a Stereolithography Apparatus (SLA) comprise of a vat containing a liquid photopolymer, galvanometer controlled mirrors, a directed Solid State, or HeCd, UV laser to the surface of the liquid, and just below the surface, a horizontal tray with vertical elevator movements.

After the laser has 'described' the shape of a cross-section of the part, the elevator lowers to submerge the now solid top surface. More liquid resin is deposited onto the surface, covering it ready for the next layer. The next layer is then described from the 'Slice' software, and again the mirrors direct the laser onto the surface of the resin. This process repeats itself, until the part is built. After the part is "grown" the elevator raises automatically for draining of excess resin. The



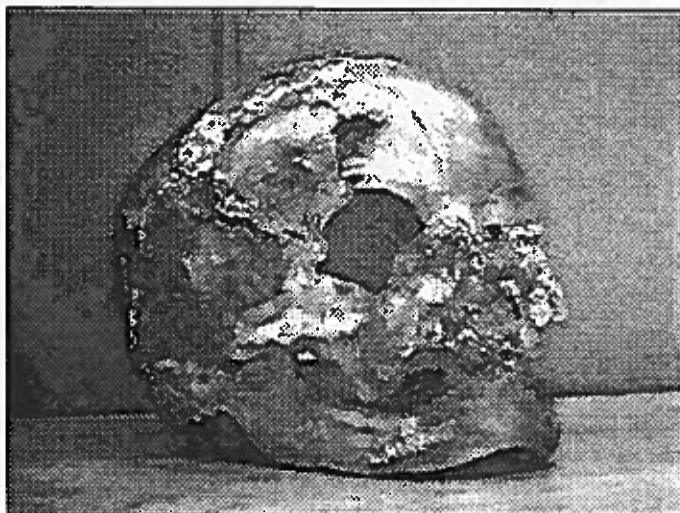
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model can then be removed for post curing and cleaning up.

The CT data are translated to an optical disk or DAT tape, then forwarded to the prototyping facility. The information is transferred into a high-power computer and pre-processed into imagery similar to that viewed at the CT station. This imagery is a three-dimensional mathematical description of the anatomy or other scanned object, and is capable of being infinitely rotated in any viewing plane. Once the pertinent data of the structure has been determined, it is extracted from the full data set and processed into an stl file. The stl file is used to 'drive' the laser in the Stereolithography Apparatus. The SLA machine is primed with resin and the data is downloaded to the machine. Once the SL machine has replicated the model, the part is removed from the chamber for post-preparation which consists of removal of a structure automatically generated by the pre-processing software to support the model during its build up. A final bath in UV light is required to fully cure the photopolymeric epoxy resin. Because of the high-resolution and accuracy of the model, it is often unnecessary to do any cleaning on the actual replication surfaces.

Once the model has been verified as a faithful replication of the CT data, it is forwarded to the researchers for study, display, or any other activity.

Stereolithography, to date, is widely accepted as one of the most accurate means of model creation, and rapid prototyping. The accuracy obtainable through Stereolithography has shown the technology to be a reliable means for quality model generation. The technique, especially in



conjunction with modern laser and computer technology, offers a new and consistently more accurate tool for replicating models suitable for display and study. In conjunction with its superior model making capability, it also allows for direct facial reconstruction on the model, or a mold of the durable model can be created, thereby leaving the model available for other uses.

* McAllister is a Registered Radiologic Technologist, and Director of Imaging and Modeling Services, Innova International, Richardson, Texas, and has been processing anatomical and artifact models from CT to Stereolithography since the inception of the technology.

For additional information, contact McAllister or Charles Wolfe, Operations Assistant: Innova International, (972) 761-0491; fax (972) 761-0495; < innova@dallas.net >; or see < <http://www.innovadallas.com> >.

Mummies Might Have Been Made by Anasazi

Lee Siegel

The Salt Lake Tribune Apr. 2, 1998

[Via SASIG]

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, archaeologists and plunderers excavated mummies of dozens of ancient Anasazi Indians buried in caves and rock shelters in southeast Utah and other Four Corners states.

Experts have believed they were mummified naturally by the area's dry climate. But a Peruvian physician-anthropologist said Wednesday that decades-old photographs and reports of two mummies from Utah and Arizona provide evidence the Anasazi people sometimes mummified their dead intentionally.

"The Anasazi practiced artificial mummification," Guido Lombardi said at the annual meeting of the Paleopathology Association, one of three anthropology groups meeting in Salt Lake City this week.

"This suggests the Anasazi had a more complicated society than previously thought." The Anasazi - ancestors of modern Hopi, Zuni and other Pueblo tribes - have been viewed as an egalitarian society, yet intentional mummification suggests some Anasazi held a higher rank than others, said Lombardi, an anthropology doctoral student at New Orleans' Tulane University.

"This is the first time I've seen this evidence

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brought to the scientific community," said University of Nebraska anthropologist Karl Reinhard, who wrote a chapter on Southwest mummies in the book *Mummies, Disease and Ancient Culture*.

After hearing Lombardi, Reinhard said: "I'm going to have to rewrite the chapter, which now says, 'Mummification was not intentional for most North American prehistoric cultures.'"

Utah State Archaeologist Kevin Jones expressed skepticism: "I would not be surprised to find there may have been some attempts at manipulating a corpse to preserve it. But I don't believe from what I've heard there's very much evidence to go on."

Evidence of intentional mummification was convincing to Bernardo Arriaza, an anthropologist at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and organizer of the Third International Congress on Mummy Studies, which will meet in Chile next month.

"To me it's not a surprise," Arriaza said, noting mummification was practiced by ancient Alaskan Aleuts and by South American prehistoric cultures.

Intentional mummification by the Anasazi shows the practice occurred throughout the Western Hemisphere, said Lombardi, a physician who previously studied mummies in his native Peru.

Jones said the Anasazi lived in the Four Corners from the time of Christ to the late 1200s or early 1300s, when they abandoned southern Utah and Colorado's Mesa Verde and moved farther south.

In the 1890s, Richard Wetherill – a rancher, explorer, amateur archaeologist and artifact plunderer – led expeditions into Utah's Grand Gulch, 30 miles southwest of Blanding. In a cave there, he found a mummy named Cut-in-Two Man because the body had been cut through the hips and abdomen, then sewn together with twine of braided human hair. Glass-plate photos taken by Charles Lang during Wetherill's expeditions are stored at Tulane University, where Lombardi studied them. He displayed photos of Cut-in-Two Man on Wednesday.

Wetherill once wrote Cut-in-Two Man was the victim of a knife wound, and the sewing was a crude surgical attempt to save him. Lombardi said it is more likely Cut-in-Two Man was eviscerated and sewn together after death to mummify his remains.

"No one would survive a wound like that," Lombardi said, adding that Cut-in-Two Man also "was much better preserved than other mummies." He also noted Wetherill found dismembered arms and legs from other people placed around the mummy like offerings, also suggesting an intentional ceremonial ritual.

Winston Hurst, an archaeologist in Blanding, agreed Cut-in-Two Man wasn't surgical patient, but added: "You'd have a hard time proving they [the Anasazi] were eviscerating for intentional mummification."

Lombardi also studied old photos and archaeologist Alfred Kidder's 1919 report on a mummified "trophy head" found in a cave in northeast Arizona. The skull had been removed from the head, then the face and scalp sewn back together, Lombardi said. The head also had an elaborate hairdo and face painting, indicating a case of intentional mummification largely overlooked since 1919, Lombardi said.

Jones, however, said intentional mummification "is not necessarily the only interpretation for a skinned head and a guy sewn back up." He cited controversial arguments the Anasazi may have practiced cannibalism.

Jones said the mummies should be studied directly to confirm claims preservation was intentional.

Lombardi agreed. He believes the trophy head is stored at Peabody Museum in Massachusetts, while Cut-in-Two Man may be at New York's American Museum of Natural History.

Reinhard said sophisticated postmortem processing of the head and Cut-in-Two Man both indicate intentional mummification and "ceremonial use of the dead."

Intentional mummification "is highly probable," agreed pathologist Arthur Aufderheide, a mummy expert at the University of Minnesota in Duluth.

Lombardi said Wetherill's view that Cut-in-Two Man underwent crude surgery reflected his biased opinion that native people were incapable of sophisticated mummification.

"We failed to appreciate the richness and complexity of these early groups," said University of New Mexico anthropologist Jane Buikstra.

During their visit to Salt Lake, Lombardi and Arriaza planned to visit the Summum church, which has mummified pets and signed up numerous people who want to be mummified after death



ARMS Report

ARMS Microfilming Status

Anna LaBauve, ARMS staff Archeologist

Although site centerpoints and dimensions, as well as a good deal of information can always be retrieved from the NMCRIS database, a fire, flood, or other disaster in the basement of the Laboratory of Anthropology could result in the loss of significant additional information to be found in original site documentation and ARMS quad maps. Archival microfilming projects now underway at ARMS should dramatically reduce the danger of information loss in such a case.*

Many of the older one-of-a-kind records of early excavations are being microfilmed. The availability of microfilm copies will allow the records to be used without damage from excessive handling, and will also provide backup copies which can be stored off site, in case of accidents.

In addition to this, the ARMS quad maps are being microfilmed so that plotting of sites would also be easily retrievable. Only those sites recorded after 1997 would need to be re-plotted and other repositories have copies of most of these records. Probably later this year, site plotting to GIS maps in the database will become standard procedure with backup copies readily available, so plotting with site boundaries represented should soon be securely backed up for the vast majority of sites.

There will be some short-term inconveniences. If you are planning to come up & look at a quad map, it would be a good idea to ask when you call to make an appointment whether the map you need will be available. You might also want to plan telephone map checks with an eye to the microfilming schedule.

Maps are being sent out in groups of about 200-300. The groups that remain to be sent are: F-K, L-N, O-R, S-T, U-Z. No map should be gone for more than 10 days. Filming is being done by the Corrections Department, who are also microfilming State Register Files in the Historic Preservation Division Files located in the Villa Rivera Building in downtown Santa Fe.

Since we are checking all the maps as we pack them, we are taking the opportunity to make some changes that should make them easier to use for all of us. In addition to making any needed physi-

cal repairs, we are adding notations for clarification. Currently sites which were plotted with less than ideal locational information (ranging from vague text descriptions and sketch maps to non-USGS maps) are shown on the maps in pencil or colored pencil to set them apart. These sites often do not show up on xerox copies of the maps, and each time we send a copy we need to darken them and warn the user that there was some uncertainty about the location. As we go through the maps we are now adding the letters "PL" (for poor locational information) to these LA numbers and making them dark enough to show up clearly on future xerox copies.

We are also adding the notation "FN" (for field number) to numbers on the maps which are not LA numbers. Sites were occasionally penciled on the ARMS topographic map by a field archeologist during a visit to ARMS. The FN designation indicates that no site documentation or specific map locations have ever been submitted to ARMS and the site has never been registered in the NMCRIS database. Some of these appear with an actual field number, now with the letters "FN" appended. Others are plotted with no number and are labeled "FN?". These notations should help clarify this information on the maps.

We will publish a microfilming schedule noting when groups of maps will be unavailable as soon as we are able to resume the filming project. We should all sleep easier when emergency backup copies of these materials are safely stored off-site.

* These activities are being completed by Museum of New Mexico staff at the Laboratory of Anthropology as part of an ISTEPA Transportation Enhancement project, administered by the NM State Highway and Transportation Department.





Federal CRM Update

Federal Archeology Program FY '94-'95 Recommendations

[On May 3, 1998, the Interior Department transmitted to Congress its report titled Federal Archaeology Program: Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress, 1994-1995.]

The report fulfills the department's "responsibilities under Section 5(c) of the Archeology and Historic Preservation Act and Sections 10 and 13 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. The report provides a basis for understanding the resources and protection and education programs directed by Federal stewards." It reflects the results of a survey of 41 federal agencies participating in the Federal Archeology Program FY 1994-95.

Following are the report's recommendations, accompanied by selected statistics. Ed.]

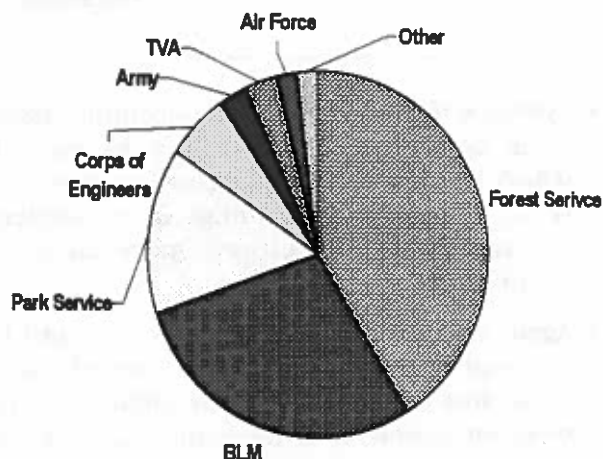
Inventorying Sites

- Land-holding agencies need to systematically build their inventories of archeological sites (a very long term effort requiring steady progress).
- More reliable methods for identifying sites must be developed (to avoid unanticipated archeological discoveries).
- Agencies should increase the number of sites evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (since only 27% of known sites in the country have been evaluated).

Preventing Vandalism and Looting

- Agencies should continue to improve regional strategies to combat looting (since archeological crime transcends local jurisdictions).
- The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 should be used more often for prosecuting civil cases (as an alternative to criminal prosecution).
- Agencies should develop standardized reporting for archeological crimes (since many land management agencies are unable to retrieve data on these offences).

Archeological Crime on Federal Lands



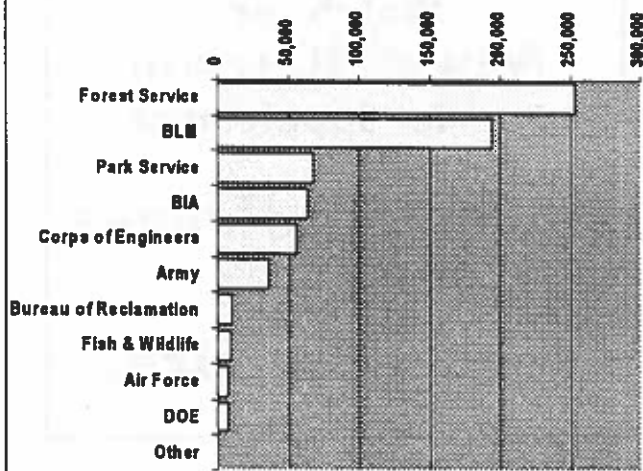
Fostering Partnerships and Communication

- Agencies must develop national agreements to resolve differences in their procedures (to streamline transfer of funds and material, and to share expertise for interagency projects).
- Compatible database standards are needed (to allow sharing among federal agencies and to allow access by partners such as state historic preservation officers).

Educating the Public

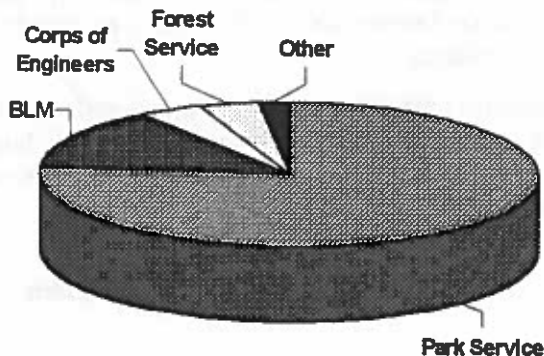
- Public programs and products should be periodically reviewed (to ensure they communicate accurately and effectively).
- Scientific reports of federal archeological investigations should be interpreted for the public and made available in popular publications and other media (since these reports are notorious for their inaccessibility).

Identified Archaeological Sites by Agency FY '95



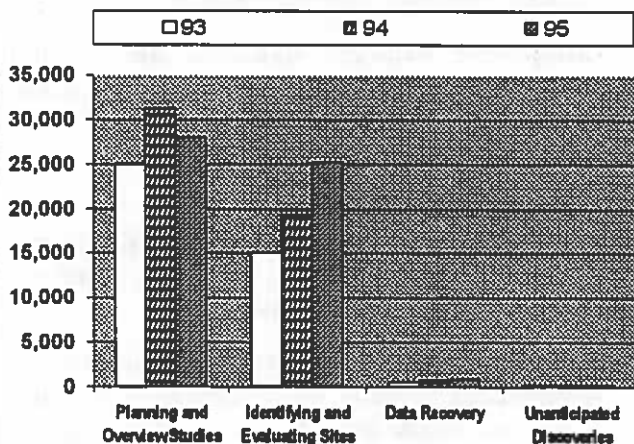
Federal CRM Update

Percent of Sites Listed on the National Register of Historic Places by Agency



- Agencies must locate their collections, assess their condition, evaluate the facilities in which they are kept, and ensure adequate curation (since many holdings in non-federal facilities are not monitored; more funds are needed).
- Agencies should cooperate with state and local institutions to improve the care of collections and ensure their appropriate use (by working closely with museums housing federal collections to promote their use for education and exhibition).

Number of Archeological Activities FY 1993-95



Education Committee Report

Loni Viklund & Glenna Dean

In January of this year the NMAC Education Committee contacted state public library personnel to try and arrange distribution of archaeological publications/materials their libraries might not have. We used the state library newsletter, *Hitchhiker*, to query the libraries and find out what sorts of information and/or resources on archaeology/anthropology/history they feel their patrons would like to see in their libraries.

Interestingly, we received little response, most asking if we needed help – and how much would we pay for such help. We decided to help two institutions: The Van of Enchantment and the Fred Macaron Public Library of Springer.

The Van of Enchantment is a 42 foot long educational outreach vehicle developed by the Office of Statewide Programs and Education for the Museum of New Mexico. It includes a research library on board and spends most of its time visiting communities throughout the state.

Annie Nordman, Head Librarian of the Fred Macaron Public Library in Springer gave us a list of about 30 books they carry currently, ranging from Classical archaeology to underwater archaeology to studies of the Southwest. She requested almost 50 books also on a wide range of subjects.

Our next task is to send out our Speakers Bureau flyers to the schools just after the coming school year begins.

Watch for
NewsMAC 1998(3a)
Special Supplement

**NMAC Challenges
BLM-NM
Permit Practices**



Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

[Following, in descending chronological order, is a compilation of news articles relating to the proposed extension of Albuquerque's Paseo del Norte through the Petroglyph National Monument, which have appeared since publication of NewsMAC 1998 (2). Additional articles can be found in NewsMAC 1997(4a), 1997(4), and 1997(3) Ed.]

West Side Shopping Center Planned

Aaron Baca

The Albuquerque Journal Jun. 6, 1998

The trend to build more retail space on Albuquerque's West Side continues.

Work is expected to begin in August on a 65,000-square-foot shopping center at the intersection of Paseo del Norte and Golf Course Road, said Anthony Johnson, a broker with CB Richard Ellis, the project's leasing agent.

The new center, being developed by Pete Daskalos of Albuquerque, will be on 7.7 acres near the Smith's grocery store at the southwest corner of the intersection. Johnson said the center will be south and west of the Smith's.

The center will consist of five or six individual buildings, each designed to have a unique look.

"It's a really neat center," Johnson said. "I think people will find it really attractive."

Landmark Construction of Albuquerque has contracted to build the center. Albuquerque architect Robert Helser is designing it.

Daskalos owns numerous pieces of commercial real estate in Albuquerque. The new project, however, is the largest he has built from the ground up.

"We really like this project because of the location and because of the way it's going to look," Daskalos said. He closed on the property Thursday.

Work hasn't started on the center, but a handful of the 20 to 25 shop spaces have been committed. Johnson said First State Bank, a Hallmark store and a Mail Boxes Etc. have plans to open locations.

The center's largest shop, 17,000 square feet, has not been leased.

"We've been talking with some of the city's restaurants and some other businesses about that space," Johnson said. "We're looking for somebody who will have compatible uses for the neighborhood — anything a neighborhood shopping center can use."

Plans to bring in a hair saloon [sic], a pizza shop and an insurance office are in the works as well, he said.

Johnson said the center's location is ideal considering that the site used to be out of the way.

"That land had been vacant for years," Johnson said. "But now with the extension of Paseo del Norte (in the planning stages), it's only a function of time for that area."

Johnson described the Paseo del Norte and Golf Course Road area as growing into the West Side's equivalent of the retail-heavy area at Academy and San Mateo.

Daskalos said the center is being built to suit the neighborhood.

"It all has to fit together," he said. "We don't want this to be just another strip mall. It's being designed to be part of the area."

Domenici Praises Road Funds to Ease West Side Congestion

Scott Smallwood

The Albuquerque Journal May 27, 1998

Rio Rancho and Albuquerque's West Side are now shining stars of New Mexico's economy, but Sen. Pete Domenici sees something that could snuff those lights out — traffic congestion.

"I see that as the one thing that is most apt to put a damper on new growth and new jobs," Domenici, R-N.M., said in a speech to the Rio Rancho Rotary Club on Tuesday. "That's the one thing that will pull the lever and people will say, 'The hell with it.'"

That's why, Domenici said, he pushed for \$20 million in a recent federal highway bill for several West Side road projects, including improvements to two routes that connect Albuquerque and Rio Rancho.

Congress authorized spending the money last week, but it still needs to be appropriated and then distributed through the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments.

At Tuesday's luncheon, Domenici also spoke of the \$90 million earmarked to study and begin construction of a light rail system. He said he knows many people on the West Side and in Rio Rancho are skeptical of mass transit's success in the Albuquerque area.

"I don't have a pipe dream," he said. "I'm just listening to the people who say we should try."

Dave Harmon, the transportation division manager for Albuquerque's Public Works Department, said the city put together a proposal for the senator that listed five projects totaling \$64.5 million. That proposal included extending Unser south to Montañito, which Congress did not approve money for. A dollar amount for that project wasn't available Tuesday afternoon.

"These were our list of top priorities," Harmon said of the roads that Congress did fund.

The federal bill includes \$20 million for five projects:

- Unser Boulevard from Paradise Boulevard to the Sandoval County line.
- Golf Course Road from Irving to Southern Boulevard in Rio Rancho.
- McMahon Boulevard from Unser to Golf Course.
- Irving Boulevard from Golf Course to Unser.
- Paradise from La Paz to Eagle Ranch Road.

Governor Recommends Petroglyph 'Graffiti'

Wende Schwingendorf

The Albuquerque Journal May 7, 1998

Ah, the lure of the Land of Enchantment.

The Sandia Mountains, with La Luz Trail and the Sandia Peak Tramway. Carlsbad Caverns. White Sands. The "High Road to Taos."

Those were among the tourist attractions Gov. Gary Johnson men-

Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

tioned in a speech at the Albuquerque Convention and Visitors Bureau's annual luncheon.

Oh, and how about that "graffiti" at Petroglyph National Monument?

That's what Johnson called the ancient rock etchings.

"I admit, I used to (rock climb) there. Where the... graffiti are," he said during his speech about the benefits of tourism to the state.

Johnson spokeswoman Diane Kinderwater later said the governor was "speaking off the cuff" and that Johnson said "there was no intention to be insulting" to anyone.

The monument has been the center of controversy — some want Paseo del Norte to extend through the [northern] end of the monument to help alleviate traffic on the booming West Side. Road opponents say the petroglyphs are sacred. President Clinton last week signed into law a bill that allows an 8.5 acre swatch to be taken out of the 7,244 acre federal monument for the road.

Johnson's speech focused on New Mexico tourist attractions and \$2.9 million allocated to the state department of Tourism during the last legislative session.

Sighs and murmurs followed his "graffiti" reference.

City Council president Alan Armijo, who was at the luncheon, said later in the day that the remark was in poor taste.

"The petroglyphs are important in what they stand for, regardless of people's intentions," he said.

Petroglyph Monument "Adjustment" Signed into Law

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l] May 4, 1998

On Friday, May 1, Bill Clinton signed the federal emergency spending bill into law, providing \$6 billion for U.S. military missions and other needs. The bill also contained Sen. Pete Domenici's rider deleting a freeway corridor from Petroglyph National Monument. Domenici's bill was worded in such a way that the boundary "adjustment" (including loss of federal protection for multiple petroglyphs) is exempt from federal environmental and historic preservation law.

At this point, it will be up to the city of Albuquerque to decide whether to build the freeway through the monument. The mayor, Jim Baca, continues to oppose the road but the city council supports it and has enough votes for an override of a mayoral veto. The biggest obstacles to building the road are now legal. At the very least, the city must follow the state's historic preservation law. If the city obtains state or federal funding for the project, or if it applies for construction-related permits from the EPA or COE, the project will become subject to federal environmental standards despite Domenici's language. Unless the city manages to evade state and federal standards, it may not be able to build the road. However, reaching that point may take years of local-level political action combined with litigation.

If Domenici's bill had failed, historic preservation would have had a relatively quick and clean victory over the future of Petroglyph National Monument. Instead, there is going to be a long, drawn-out, ugly and messy fight. There will be roles for archaeologists outside Albuquerque, and outside New Mexico — among other things, the Albuquerque city council needs to learn that people around the country care what happens to the petroglyphs and the national monument.

Paseo Extension OK'd by Clinton

Baca: Let Voters Decide Road's Fate

Michael Turnbull and Patrick Armijo

The Albuquerque Journal May 2, 1998

President Clinton's signing of an emergency spending bill Friday cleared the way for extension of Paseo del Norte through the Petroglyph National Monument, but a possible roadblock remains in Albuquerque.

Mayor Jim Baca, a staunch opponent of the road extension plan, said he would support a referendum to let voters decide whether to approve it.

Baca said although he hasn't heard of any plans to circulate petitions to get the issue on the ballot, residents should be aware the City Charter gives them that right.

"People should know that this is available," he said. "I would certainly support something like that. It's not over yet."

Clinton signed a bill providing \$6 billion to winter storm victims and for troops in the Persian Gulf and Bosnia.

But tucked in it was the provision authored by Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., that gives the city of Albuquerque authority to extend Paseo del Norte a quarter-mile through the monument to alleviate traffic congestion on Albuquerque's growing West Side.

It might be years before construction begins.

Some are predicting a battle rivaling the fight to build the Montano Bridge over the Rio Grande in the North Valley.

The bridge opened in September after nearly 30 years of legal wrangling.

"First of all we have no money to build this road," Baca said. "It's not even in the 10-year plan for capital improvements. It would be really hard to put this road in front of other road projects in areas of the city that are already developed. We shouldn't be building roads in places where people don't even live."

The road would cost an estimated \$25 million to \$40 million to build.

About 12 petroglyphs — ancient Indian art carved on the escarpment's volcanic rock — are in the proposed 200- to 350-foot corridor for the extension, but the alignment has been designed to avoid direct contact with any of them. The measure allows removal of an 8½-acre corridor from the monument.

The proposed extension would link up with Unser on the far side of the monument.

Opponents say the extension will damage the integrity of the monument, which has religious significance to some Indians.

Paradise Hills Civic Association President Larry Weaver said the debate about the road "has gotten beyond the realm of civility."

He said public opinion polls have shown that a majority of city residents are in favor of extending the road through the monument.

"What this man (Baca) is doing is asking for permission to route Paseo del Norte through Paradise Hills," Weaver said. "... We'll fight every attempt to put that to a vote. This mayor has got a fight on his hands."

Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., agreed to support the legislation after receiving assurance that the National Park Service could have a hand in designing the east-west extension of the road.

As the president signed the measure, Domenici was out of the country. He is part of a Senate delegation on a fact-finding tour of American troop installations in the Persian Gulf and Bosnia.

Baca, who urged Clinton to veto the legislation, said tacking the Paseo extension onto the federal appropriations bill is "dishonest and cheating. But that's life in Washington."

Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

Ike Eastvold, a member of the Friends of the Albuquerque Petroglyphs, which opposes the extension, called the amendment "morally repugnant and totally reprehensible" to sites considered sacred by the state's Pueblo Indians.

Opponents argue that an extension will only promote more traffic-choking sprawl.

The area to be served by the extension is projected to have a population of 160,000 people by 2010 and 220,000 by 2020, according to the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments.

Baca said the bill sets a bad precedent and "opens the door" for roads to be pushed through other national parks and monuments.

The agreement reached between Domenici and Bingaman requires the city to notify the National Park Service of its intention to build the highway extension through the national monument 180 days before construction begins.

The agreement gives the federal agency the ability to suggest design modifications. If the Park Service and the city cannot agree on a design, the University of New Mexico Department of Civil Engineering would develop a final design.

Albuquerque city councilors support extending the road through the monument and likely could muster enough support to override a mayoral veto.

Eight councilors signed a letter to President Clinton urging him to sign the bill. Only Councilor Vince Griego, who opposes the road extension, didn't sign the letter.

"It is, and has been the position of the city of Albuquerque that this roadway is necessary and will not adversely affect the Petroglyph National Monument," the council's letter states. "The current mayor of the city is opposed to this extension, but does not represent the official position of the city of Albuquerque on this matter."

Council President Alan Armijo said the project likely would be funded and built in phases, but he acknowledged it won't happen overnight.

Some of the money for the extension would come from local general-obligation bonds, which are paid off with property taxes.

In 1997, Albuquerque voters approved \$500,000 for design of the Paseo extension as part of a street bond package.

Armijo said the council could vote to include money for Paseo in the bond package that will be put before voters in 1999.

Councilor Facing Full Ethics Board

John J. Lumpkin

The Albuquerque Journal May 1, 1998

Councilor Adele Hundley will face a full hearing before the city's ethics board concerning a financial interest she did not reveal during her campaign last summer, board members decided Wednesday.

The decision came despite a protest by Hundley's attorney, David S. Campbell, who argued the city's Board of Ethics and Campaign Practices does not have the authority to consider the matter.

Chairman Robert P. Tinnin Jr. said the board will decide whether it has jurisdiction during a hearing on the merits of the case May 6.

Wednesday's action arose from a complaint filed by Neri Holguin of Albuquerque. Holguin alleges that Hundley violated the city Election Code by not being truthful on a sworn candidate's disclosure form filed last August.

A violation of the code carries a maximum fine of \$500 and/or a pub-

lic reprimand.

At issue is Hundley's interest in Kent Investment, which owns about 1,000 acres of undeveloped land near the Rio Puerco. Hundley did not acknowledge the investment on her campaign disclosure forms.

Campbell said the ethics board doesn't have the jurisdiction to consider Holguin's complaint because it amounts to an accusation of perjury against Hundley.

Because perjury is a fourth-degree felony, only a district attorney, a grand jury or the attorney general can make such accusations, he said.

James R. Scarantino, Holguin's attorney, said Campbell's argument "doesn't seem to make much sense."

"The defense seems to be that if a public official files, because it's a serious issue, the ethics code simply won't apply to them," he said.

After the meeting, Campbell also denied Holguin's allegations, calling them "an attempt to dirty the good name of Councilor Hundley."

Campbell, who is a former city attorney, said the city's law doesn't call for the disclosure of a candidate's investments, likening Hundley's interest in Kent Investment to owning stock.

The disclosure form Hundley filled out asks for the name of any business in which the candidate is "a partner or officer."

Hundley wrote "none." She is listed in state Corporation Commission records as a general partner in Kent Investment.

In a *Journal* interview last November, Hundley said she has deliberately not disclosed her interest in the partnership because it is a "very, very private matter."

Holguin is an organizer with the Petroglyph Monument Protection Coalition, which opposes the proposed extension of Paseo del Norte through the monument to serve West Side development. Hundley has supported the road.

Paseo opponents have accused Hundley of a conflict of interest because they say the road extension will bring development closer to her land. Hundley has said there is no conflict between her supporting extending Paseo and an investment she made some 35 years ago.

[Senator Pete Domenici, sponsor of the legislation allowing extension of Paseo del Norte through the monument, has a minor interest in Kent Investment. See article titled Paseo Proponents Own West Side Land in NewsMAC 1998(1) pg. 14. Ed.]

Congress Passes Emergency Spending Bill

Package Includes Paseo Extension

Alan Fram

The Albuquerque Journal (AP) May 1, 1998

As President Clinton tiptoed away from a threatened veto, Republicans pushed an emergency bill through Congress on Thursday with \$6 billion for U.S. disaster victims and troops abroad but none of the money he had demanded for the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations.

The measure now headed to Clinton includes an amendment by Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., to allow the City of Albuquerque to decide whether to extend Paseo del Norte through the Petroglyph National Monument.

Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., agreed to support the amendment after receiving assurance that the National Park Service could have a hand in the design of the approximately quarter-mile-long, east-west extension of the road through the monument.

The extension would ease traffic congestion, proponents say, and provide a new avenue to development on Albuquerque's West Side.

Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

"After years of squabbling, we have essentially said this is not the business of the Secretary of Interior," Domenici said in a prepared statement Thursday night, referring to the city gaining authority over the road extension. "This has been done in a fair manner that preserves the monument and allows Albuquerque to make its own meaningful decision in due course."

Albuquerque Mayor Jim Baca and other opponents of allowing a road through the national monument said they will urge Clinton to veto the Paseo legislation.

But Clinton, rather than risking an election-year face-off with Republicans over unpopular foreign aid funds, was ready to sign the measure and fight another day for \$18 billion for the IMF and \$900 million for unpaid U.N. dues.

Just one day after the administration threatened a veto, White House Office of Management and Budget spokeswoman Linda Ricci said Clinton would sign the bill. She said it contained needed funds and Republicans had removed objectionable items like subsidies to encourage banks to continue making student loans.

...The House approved the measure 242-163, voting for the measure were 50 Democrats and 192 Republicans; voting against were 141 Democrats, 21 Republicans, and one independent.

Senate passage came later in the evening by 88-11. Voting for the package were 40 Democrats and 48 Republicans. Five Democrats and six Republicans voted against it...

Paseo Extension Tied to Key Money Bill

Patrick Armijo

The Albuquerque Journal Apr. 29, 1998

Congressional legislation that would allow Albuquerque to extend Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument moved a big step closer to President Clinton's desk Tuesday.

Opponents vowed to continue fighting the proposed extension, but there was growing acknowledgement that Clinton probably will approve the measure.

A House-Senate conference committee agreed, as part of a larger measure, to retain Senate-passed language allowing the city to take 8.5 acres out of the 7,244-acre federal monument. The withdrawn acreage would allow the city to build an approximately quarter-mile, east-west extension of Paseo del Norte through the Monument.

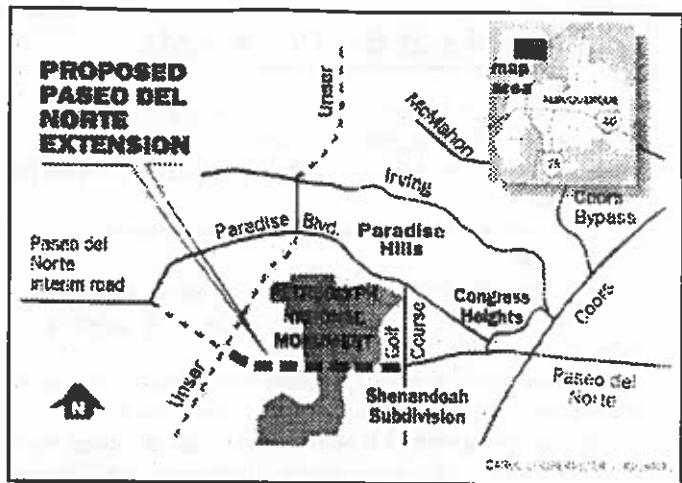
The Paseo language is part of the 1998 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill that would provide billions of dollars for U.S. troops in Iraq and Bosnia, as well as money for storm-damaged regions of the United States.

Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., fought to get the Paseo legislation attached to the critical money bill.

"In retaining the Petroglyph National Monument provision, the conference committee is reiterating the intent of Congress when it established the monument," Domenici said in a news release. "Namely, that this is a unique effort to preserve a historic natural site set within an urban area."

Domenici said the Paseo provision does not require the extension, but it gives the city of Albuquerque the right to determine whether the extension should be built.

Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., announced his support for the Domenici-authored amendment to the emergency money bill in late March.



Bingaman's support came only after he was assured that the National Park Service, which manages the monument, would play a role in the design of any proposed extension.

"This measure strikes a fair balance between easing enormous traffic congestion on the West Side and protecting the Petroglyph National Monument," Bingaman said.

About 12 petroglyphs are in the proposed corridor for the extension, and the alignment has been designed to avoid direct contact with any of them.

Bingaman said he wants the legislation signed so that local officials can begin to consider whether Paseo should be extended.

By attaching the Paseo-Petroglyph bill to the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill, Domenici apparently has made it difficult for Clinton to veto the measure.

While the Clinton administration had earlier threatened to veto a Paseo extension proposal -- when it was a free-standing bill -- it also has said it backs the larger emergency-supplemental bill.

A veto of the larger bill would mean that aid for U.S. troops in peacekeeping missions in Bosnia and Iraq would be held up. It also would mean delays in emergency assistance to areas of the U.S. suffering from effects of recent El Nino-related storms.

Supporters and opponents of the Paseo extension in Washington and in Albuquerque vowed Tuesday to continue their efforts.

Ike Eastvold, president of the Friends of the Albuquerque Petroglyphs, held little hope that the emergency appropriations bill would be defeated in coming House and Senate votes on the conference committee report, or that Clinton would veto the bill.

"It seems unrealistic to think that these urgent disaster relief and defense needs would be held up because of this issue," he said in a telephone interview.

Still, he said environmentalists and American Indian groups would continue to urge the president to veto the legislation.

"In my opinion, this is the lowest of the low of legislative tactics, Eastvold said of attaching the Paseo language to the emergency money bill. "To cram this down the throat of the American people as a kind of Trojan horse is to misuse the country's democratic process."

Eastvold said his group, along with others, continues to examine other strategies to prevent the Paseo extension. But he wouldn't comment on whether there might be a court challenge to the Paseo extension.

"I think the way this issue was handled in Congress only further strengthens the resolve of the opponents," he said. "This road is a long way from being built."

Terri Cole, president of the Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Com-

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merce, welcomed the news.

"My understanding," Cole said in a telephone interview, "is that the president is very likely to sign this. We will then need to bring this issue to the home front, and move it through our City Council and the administration. That will be our next big challenge."

Julie Hicks, a spokeswoman for Mayor Jim Baca, said the mayor remains opposed to a highway extension through the national monument. She said Baca will write a letter to Clinton, asking for a veto of the emergency appropriations bill.

Petroglyph N.M. Update

Dave Phillips Apr. 28, 1998

[Via nmac-l]

The Petroglyph National Monument boundary "adjustment" has now gone to House-Senate Conference, as a rider on the emergency supplemental appropriations act (in the House version, as Chapter 4, Section 404 of H.R. 3579-PP). The conferees will hammer out a uniform version of the bill, which Congress will almost automatically approve and which Clinton would be very hard-pressed to veto. While the Senate version contains the Petroglyph rider, the House version does not. A movement is afoot in the House to have the rider dropped from the bill. Those who wish to oppose the rider are urged to contact their Representatives in the House, supporting the move to drop the rider. However, this needs to be done within the next few days. As always, e-mail and other addresses can be found at the one-stop shopping site for Congressional matters, < <http://thomas.loc.gov> >.

House-Senate Committee OKs Petroglyph Amendment

The Associated Press Apr. 28, 1998

A measure allowing a road across a national monument that features 15,000 ancient Indian rock etchings moved a step closer to reality Tuesday.

Some residents applaud the proposal to push a quarter-mile-long road across a corner of Petroglyph National Monument on Albuquerque's burgeoning, increasingly congested West Side. Others oppose the road, contending it would cross land sacred to Indians. Opponents held an Albuquerque pray-in to vent their views Sunday.

But on Tuesday in Washington, D.C., the amendment authored by Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., was approved by a House-Senate conference committee considering the 1998 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill.

"It took some work, but good sense prevailed," Domenici said.

Domenici said conferees did not lose sight of the fact that the monument exists in an urban area, reflecting Congress' original intent in creating it.

The measure would give the city of Albuquerque the option of extending Paseo del Norte across the monument.

If the city decided to go ahead with the road, it would have to work with the National Park Service. If those sides could not agree, the University of New Mexico engineering department would design the road.

Sen. Jeff Bingaman, D-N.M., supported the Paseo extension measure, saying Tuesday that it "strikes a fair balance between easing enormous traffic congestion on the West Side and protecting the Petroglyph National Monument."

Fewer than 12 petroglyphs are in the proposed 8 1/2-acre corridor,

and the road's suggested alignment would avoid any petroglyph, Domenici and Bingaman said in a joint news release.

On Sunday, about 120 to 150 opponents of the road danced and chanted during the pray-in. Bill Weahkee of Cochiti Pueblo said of the area: "We use it secretly, but yes, we use it."

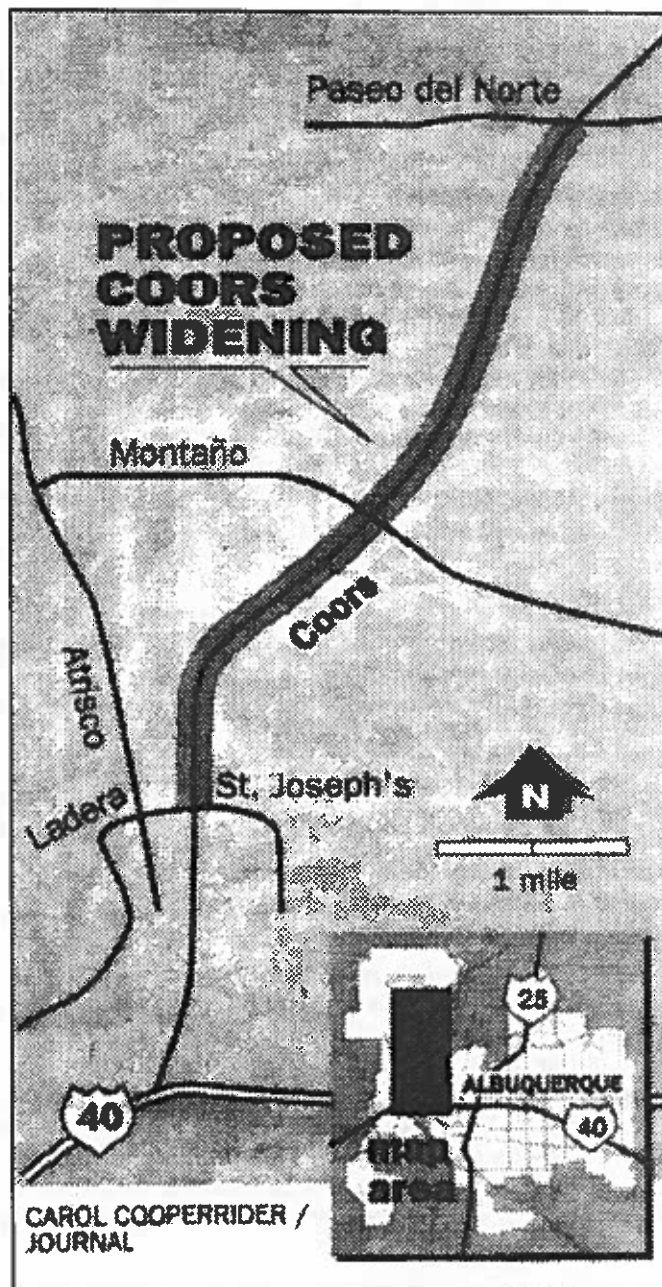
Mayor Jim Baca opposes the road extension. An aide, John Gonzales, read a statement at Sunday's event repeating his opposition.

Proposed Project Would Add Lane to Coors

Michael Turnbull

The Albuquerque Journal Apr. 25, 1998

On most weekday afternoons, the line of cars waiting to turn left from northbound Coors to westbound Montañito is so long it backs up into Co-



Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

ors' two through-lanes.

A proposed project to widen Coors could alleviate some of that congestion and improve traffic flow along other sections of one of the city's busiest streets.

But don't look for construction to begin anytime soon.

That's not good news for drivers like Samantha Kelly and other West Side residents who have had to put up with the traffic that stacks up at Coors and Montañito during rush hour.

"You can sit here waiting forever for your turn to turn left or just get through it," she said one recent afternoon.

The city wants to add a third lane on the shoulders in both directions from St. Joseph's/Ladera to just south of Paseo del Norte.

The road would be widened within the existing 160-foot wide right of way along most of Coors.

Intersections would be improved, portions of the median would be closed and bike lanes would be added as part of the project.

The city is seeking proposals to design the project and expects to hire a firm in about three months.

Ed Adams of the city's Public Works Department said the project might be built in phases from south to north, depending on funding.

"We're kind of in the early phases of this. We're not real certain what we're going to do," Adams said.

The city has \$1.5 million line up for the project. The stretch from Western Trail to Montañito has an estimated construction cost of \$3.7 million. Adams said the city doesn't have an estimate for the rest of the project.

Coors, the West Side's main north-south road, is three lanes in both directions from Interstate 40 to St. Joseph's/Ladera.

Additional left-turn lanes might be added on Coors to improve traffic flow through the Montañito intersection as part of the project.

"The left-turn bay on the south side of the intersection is the longest turn bay in the city of Albuquerque. It's 700 feet long. It backs up into the two through lanes and inhibits through traffic," Adams said. "Go look at it about 5:30 some night."

Dual left-turn lanes might not be necessary for southbound Coors traffic turning east onto Montañito. But Adams said they probably will be installed at the same time as those on the northbound side.

"When you set one side up for dual lefts, you have to set the other side up so everything lines up," Adams said.

No changes are planned on Montañito beyond the intersection.

"Montañito itself will not be part of the project other than it will go through that intersection. The geometry of the intersection will remain basically the same," Adams said.

Coors handles about 64,000 vehicles a day at Paseo del Norte, according to the most recent traffic counts available. The volume builds to 71,000 at Interstate 40.

"It is the highest volume roadway in the city," Adams said.

In 1985, about 48,700 vehicles daily used that same stretch of Coors near I-40.

But the Coors widening project won't ease the bottleneck at I-40.

In a recent interview, Steve Harris, district engineer for the New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department's Albuquerque office, said the Coors interchange project isn't scheduled until 2002.

It will provide additional lanes linking Coors to the interstate and straighten the alignment of Coors through the interchange at a cost approaching \$24 million.

Editorial: Church Group Enters Petroglyph Road Fight

The Albuquerque Journal Apr. 25, 1998

The New Mexico Conference on Churches took a big step toward becoming a secular political organization with its co-sponsoring with Petroglyph Monument Protection Coalition a petroglyph pray-in.

The Rev. William Dorman, president of the Conference of Churches, wrote in a *Journal* OpEd article that the "reason for the gathering is not to protest that a highway may be constructed through the petroglyph escarpment, a sacred site for Southwestern Indians, but to celebrate the religious importance of the place..."

"The highway may well be built through the escarpment regardless of its 2,000 year religious significance," Dorman wrote. "Both our senators have assented to the necessity for a road, though Mayor Jim Baca and President Clinton have not."

Is that an official Conference of Churches designation of the good guys and the bad guys?

"And yet another round of negotiation will begin with land development interests demanding to be served," the Rev. Dorman later notes. "This is the way the game has been played in New Mexico for generations..."

Is that the official Conference of Churches summary of New Mexico politics?

It's clear that the church group didn't consult with the Rev. Dulaney Barrett of the Paradise Hills United Methodist Church -- whose place of prayer will likely be sacrificed if the effort to block the road is successful. He said that an expansion of Paradise Boulevard, the main viable alternative, would affect at least three churches and many homes.

"That's what is sacred," Barrett said.

Religious congregations are guided in their secular lives by their religious beliefs -- but a church group that takes a stand in a contentious secular issue puts its spiritual unity at risk if its members don't agree. It should be a troubling development for its member congregations -- for by implication it places all not speaking out to the contrary in the camp of the road opponents. (One might also wonder how "pouches filled with sacred herbs," as were to be handed out at the Conference of Churches pray-in, fit into the liturgy of the various member denominations.)

Certainly the pray-in was a political coup for the road opponents, but their gain comes at the expense of the credibility of the Conference on Churches.

Petroglyph Congressional Update

David Phillips

[Via acri-1] Apr. 27, 1998

The Senate and House have now gone to conference over the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill. Representatives Elizabeth Furse and Maurice Hinchey are rounding up signatures on a letter to the House conferees, urging them to drop the Petroglyph National Monument rider and a Forest Service rider from the appropriations bill. According to Melane Stanley of Rep. Furse's office, they now have 30 signatures on the letter (text follows below) and hope to have at least 50 by the time they submit it by noon tomorrow (Tues., April 28). If you support the preservation of Petroglyph National Monument, please e-mail, phone, or fax your U.S. Representative today (April 27) to sign the Furse-Hinchey letter. For more information on the Petroglyph National Monument controversy, please e-mail me at <eldog@mindspring.com>.

Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

Dear Conferee:

We [undersigned members of the House] are writing to urge you to oppose the inclusion of two of the Senate's riders in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill. We believe that the bill is an inappropriate vehicle for addressing the issues involved, in addition to opposing them on substantive grounds.

The first rider would alter the boundary of the Petroglyph National Monument to allow construction of a six lane highway through the monument. The road would endanger and cut off access to important examples of the rock art that the Monument was established to preserve. The proposed road has been opposed by the newly elected mayor of the City of Albuquerque (which jointly owns and manages the monument, along with the National Park Service and the state). It is also opposed by the nearby Sandia Pueblo and other Pueblo communities throughout the state, for whom the petroglyphs have religious significance. There is no need for such a road at this time, and alternative routings are available should the community decide such a road is needed.

The second rider would require the Forest Service to compensate states for timber sales delayed or not authorized because of the Service's proposed moratorium on new road construction. The rider is an attempt to interfere with the proposed moratorium, and an attempt to encourage more logging in roadless areas.

We urge you to stand by the House of Representative's "no-riders" stance that the House took on the bill when we considered it. These riders are not germane to the bill and have not had the benefit of close examination of either the relevant Committee of Jurisdiction or the full House. We believe that the general public strongly rejects controversial riders on emergency appropriations bills, and want to emphasize that these are indeed highly controversial riders.

OpEd: Paseo Extension Isn't Needed

Joanne O. Ramponi

The Albuquerque Journal Apr. 25, 1998

I am very concerned about the extension of Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument. After touring the West Side and seeing that the dead end of Paseo is so close to Paradise Boulevard, I question the need for such an expensive undertaking when there is already an existing road and right of way just to the north.

I find it hard to believe that the people who bought land in Paradise Hills did not know or realize that the land to the south of Paradise Boulevard would be developed into a major roadway in the future...

Use the existing right-of-way for road construction and for once look to the future of a treasure that makes the West Side unique. No one would ever want to build a road up and over the Sandias. Let us have the same respect for Petroglyph National Monument.

National Monument Petroglyph Trove Belongs to All the American People

The Portland Press Herald April 21, 1998.

[Via nmac-l]

It doesn't need a six-lane highway running through it.

Petroglyph National Monument, preserving as many as 17,000 prehistoric rock carvings along 27 kilometers (17 miles) of Albuquerque's

West Mesa, is a national treasure. It is as important to a person in Maine or California as it is to a person in New Mexico.

When President George Bush signed the 1990 legislation creating the only National Park System unit devoted to the ancient rock art of the desert Southwest, it was assumed that this part of the nation's patrimony was saved forever. Even then, however, developers lusted for a six-lane highway through the monument.

This year, Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., the developers' friend, saw his chance. He attached a rider authorizing the Paseo del Norte highway to the unrelated Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, S. 1768, the ice storm relief bill. The Senate passed the act, though a wiser House didn't include it in the version it approved.

The bill now goes to a conference committee, which should accept the riderless House version. The Northeast needs storm relief, but not at the price of a truly priceless national resource.

Petroglyph National Monument Alert

David Phillips

[Via acra-l] Apr. 14, 1998

I have previously alerted acra-l and nmac-l subscribers to the existence of Senate Bill 633, sponsored by Pete Domenici (R-NM). This bill deletes a corridor from Petroglyph National Monument so that the city of Albuquerque can build a six-lane freeway through an area set aside to protect 15,000 examples of Native American petroglyphs. The Mayor of Albuquerque is against this bill. After President Clinton threatened to veto S. 633, Domenici attached the bill to S. 1768, the Senate version of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill (which, among other things, funds the U.S. military presence in Bosnia and Iraq). The intent is to make it painful for Clinton to veto the road corridor "take" from Petroglyph National Monument.

The Senate has since finished work on the bill and sent it over to the House, where this version of the bill (there are three others) is known as H.R. 3579-PP. The Petroglyph N.M. corridor take is found at Chapter 4, Section 404. I urge archaeologists and others throughout the U.S. to contact their Representatives and object to Senator Domenici's "adjustment" of the Petroglyph Natl. Mon. boundaries, in light of the substantial impacts that will be caused by the freeway for which the monument boundaries are being "adjusted."

No matter where you live, I urge you to contact Ralph Regula (R-Ohio), chairman of the House Interior Committee -- the committee that will need to approve this bill. Please let him know that you object to the inclusion of the monument boundary adjustment in H.R. 3579-PP (at Ch. 4, Sec. 404). You can contact him at: Congressman Ralph Regula, 2309 Rayburn Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515. Also, please contact your own representative.

OpEd: Paseo-Petroglyph Road Has National Implications

Rob Williams

The Albuquerque Journal Apr. 13, 1998

Lawrence Weaver's commentary ("Paseo Decision Should be Made in New Mexico, Not Washington") represents the kind of diversionary and divisive thinking that clouds a very significant, complex and far-reaching dilemma faced by Albuquerque and New Mexico residents and citizens of this country: namely whether a six-lane road should be built through a federally-protected monument.

Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

Speaking on behalf of the Paradise Hills Civic Association, Weaver concludes that the "local planning process should be returned to the people."

The "people" he has in mind, of course, are those local and state officials and organizations who support building a road through the petroglyphs.

Mayor Jim Baca and his "cronies" are, according to the tenor and implications of Weaver's article, an elite bunch of control-oriented bureaucrats who have usurped the local planning process. ...

We ought to be clear about specifically defining vague and misleading terms such as the phrase "the people."

It's funny that Weaver doesn't even mention the Pueblos in the greater Albuquerque area. ... Do they count as "people" here? It's also strange that Weaver doesn't mention the developers and builders (many of whom are located out of state) who have much to gain by seeing a road built to expand West Side development. Certainly, developers are people too.

And what of all the Albuquerque voters who elected Mayor Jim Baca (the only candidate who opposed the Paseo extension) to office a few months back? ...

Whether we Albuquerque citizens like it or not, the Paseo-petroglyphs question transcends issues of local politics. ...

The monument is the only nationally protected urban archaeological park in the country. It has been designated an international site and an important archaeological, historical, cultural and spiritual resource.

Building a road through a federally protected site would have a far-reaching consequences for the National Park system as a whole. Thus, the Paseo-petroglyph question rightly ought to be decided, not just by citizens and planners of this city, but local interests in conjunction with state, federal, and other constituencies, as well. ...

City Panel Hears Proposal to Build Homes for 45,000

Taniam Soussan

The Albuquerque Journal Apr. 17, 1998

Nearly 6,700 acres of rolling grassland on the West Mesa could be transformed into a community for as many as 45,000 people if city officials approve the plan.

But opponents of the extension of Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument, which would be a key access route for the Black Ranch development, object to the project.

John Black, one of the owners of the ranch, and consultant Jim Strozler made a presentation to the city's Environmental Planning Commission on Thursday. The commission will hold another hearing July 16.

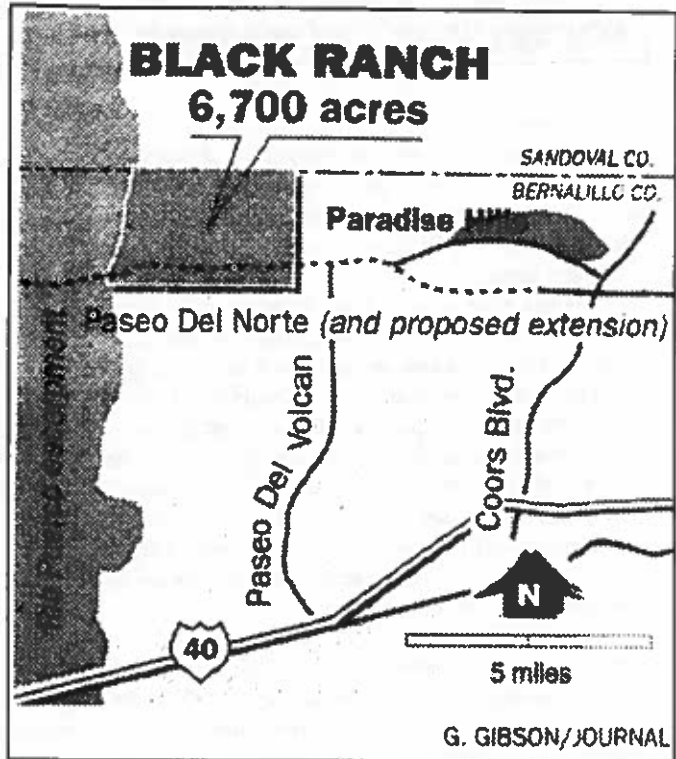
The plan calls for six villages of 750 to 1,500 acres as well as a community center that would be home to major commercial and government uses. Each village would have its own smaller center with shops.

An industrial center is proposed for the southeastern edge of the property that's closest to Double Eagle II Airport.

"We don't want to create a situation where we have future noise conflicts," Strozler said.

The master plan also calls for two golf courses, a resort area, a sports complex and a network of open space trails and corridors.

But Eli H Young Lee of the Petroglyph Monument Protection Coalition



said the Paseo del Norte extension through the monument is critical to Black Ranch's success. The coalition opposes the Paseo extension.

"If built as described, the Black Ranch master plan would create the destruction of a place where people currently pray," he said.

The U.S. Senate has approved changes to the monument that would allow the Paseo extension. Mayor Jim Baca opposes the extension but a majority of city councilors support it.

Paseo del Volcan could become the other primary access road for Black Ranch. It is currently a two-lane road, but state highway plans call for it to be expanded and extended to N.M. 44.

The ranch, which has been in the Black family since 1929, is now used for cattle grazing. It has views of the volcanoes, the Rio Puerco escarpment, the Sandias and other mountain ranges.

The West Mesa is the right place for the residential development, Black said earlier this week.

"Our argument all along has been why develop the mountains and the valleys when you can come out here to an area that doesn't have as much ecological significance to it," he said.

The property lies in the mostly open area just north of Double Eagle II Airport, but development in Rio Rancho Estates is visible in the distance and Ventana Ranch isn't far away.

It would take 50 years or so to completely develop the property, Strozler said.

OpEd: Paseo Plan Praised

Terri L. Cole, President

Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce

The Albuquerque Journal Apr. 7, 1998

We would like to commend our two senators for their hard work in bringing about a consensus regarding the extension of Paseo del Norte and the



Issues & Viewpoints

Salmon Ruins in Ruin (cont'd)

[The following compilation of e-mail exchanges, conducted via SASIG, concludes discussion of the current state of Salmon Ruins begun on pg. 23 of NewsMAC 1998(2).]

From: Tom Vaughan

Isn't this the county that just a few years had a ballot issue on whether the county should create the biggest pot museum in the Four Corners as a tourist attraction while Salmon Ruin languished as an unwanted stepchild?

From: Lori Reed

I have been watching the back-and-forth dialog concerning Salmon Ruins for quite some time and have discussed it extensively with Paul Reed.

As a former employee of DCA, I know firsthand the situation that occurred at Salmon and DCA between about 1989 and 1996. The events leading up to the current situation at Salmon were a long time in developing and were much more complex than anyone has indicated.

A lot of people were involved in the saga including county officials, a Board of Directors who were involved in petty county politics, some former Salmon Museum Directors, and some upper level management of DCA. Some lower level employees of DCA contributed in their own way by collecting large paychecks and then leaving before they produced final products or even a reasonable data set or report that could be finalized. The politics at Salmon and DCA from about 1990 to 1993 were just insane and at times were oppressive.

I tried very hard to keep myself and my ceramic analysts out of the fray, but there were a couple of times that I got dragged into it and had to swim hard to get out of it. Some mornings it was unclear if everything would be normal, we would all be fired, or we would be locked out of the building.

I am disturbed by Gary Moore's commentary on the situation and it is clear to me that he is a very bitter man. He played his own role in all of this and is not just "peaches and cream". His version of the story is very bitter and slanted. He does not even begin to describe the complexity of the situation, which many of us could write a book

about. As with many of the people involved in Salmon and DCA between 1990 and 1993, Gary had his own agenda.

I have my own opinions about the situation between 1990 and 1993. I don't think, however, that the internet is the place to spill my guts. Maybe someday it will make an excellent novel.

In any event, let's get past all of this bickering and throwing blame. The past is the past and there is nothing we can do to change it. I think the constructive suggestions presented by some of the folks involved in this dialog are good. We need to deal with the situation as it stands and solve the problems.

Larry Baker is doing a fine job considering the county politics he has to deal with. Also, Larry worked with Cynthia Irwin Williams in the 1970s during the initial excavations at the site and for him his directorship at Salmon is as much a labor of love as it is a job. Let's all help Larry Baker and Salmon Ruins by providing helpful suggestions and not get caught up in the past.

From Brian Kenny

Interestingly there indeed are several good suggestions in all the back and forth. I am not sure if you want me to add your letter to the list. You'll need to tell me. Even in your letter you point a finger but add no suggestion for the future other than to offer a general let's work together plea.

So shall I publish your letter and do you have any suggestions for the future? I gave mine re-reading expected financials and necessary management skills and a Salmon "PIT" program... What are your suggestions? Thanks,

From: Lori Reed

Brian, I understand your comments on my previous message and you are correct that I did not provide any possible solutions.

Because my experience with fund raising and obtaining grant money is limited, I am not sure that I would have many constructive suggestions on that front.

Being a member of the archaeological community in the Four Corners area, however, there are contributions we can all make by volunteering to help Salmon. I have, on several occasions, volunteered my time to help at DCA and in 1990 and 1991 I offered my assistance in the computerization of the library facility.

There is much more that can be done, including

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volunteering for fund raising, participating in the archaeology fair (an annual event at Salmon), and offering our services for archaeology workshops. Archaeologists in the Four Corners area have a lot of knowledge that can be shared with the public – organizing workshops and lectures through Salmon is a good way to promote preservation and rally support and money for the museum.

My previous message was meant to show the complexity of the situation and that if there is blame to bestow it goes to a large group of people, playing various roles which contributed to the final outcome.

I was truly appalled at the commentary written by Gary Moore and felt that it was unnecessary. Prior to Gary's comments, the dialogue was productive – people with varying backgrounds in archaeology, museums, and fund raising offered constructive suggestions on how to solve the problems.

I can only hope that the Salmon discussion has brought the problem to the forefront and that more people (including Paul and I) will offer their services and \$\$\$\$\$ to help. I think that most people (even archaeologists who live and breath their profession) get caught up in their own lives and sometimes forget that there are causes out there worth fighting for. Yes Brian, you may add my two messages to the growing list. Regards.

From Brian Kenny

Thank you I will add your comments. Mr. Moore is entitled to his opinion, and since he gave it with permission to post, I posted it.

Interestingly, there seems to be a lot of commentary about offense and finger pointing in this entire chain of commentary. This is the kind of stuff that an archaeologist told me about many years ago when he said "archaeologists are the only social scientists who are known to eat their own children." With relish, I might add.

Archaeologically, the place (Salmon) is wonderful. As a facility, we all know and are saddened that it presently leaves much to be desired (I even called it a "dump"). The newspaper article that started it all noted that something new was going on at Salmon Ruin. Now through e-mail commentary, we know that some care deeply, and, that several persons are working hard to change the cur-

rent sad situation despite the mismanagement cabals of the past.

I still hope the Board will consider getting the financial books in order to make them transparent for the public. If an endowment is to grow to sustain the place, the public needs to have faith that the Board can withstand a professional financial audit.

It is my opinion that seeking grants from year to year will not save the place despite good and focused intentions – such behaviors are only stop-gap measures.

I also hope the Board will consider something like a highly focused "PIT" program (call it what you will), one which invites professionals and avocations to come help out – the tasks and opportunities must be prioritized and sequenced for maximum effect. This is another job for the Board and current staff – forward-looking planning and solicitation for brainpower (and muscle-power), not just money-seeking.

From: Katherine Roxlau

I think to properly close this "thread," we who have been following it need to hear from the man himself, Mr. Baker. Salmon Ruin has probably never received as much attention as it is now getting, and Larry should capitalize on this. He has our attention.

From: Brian Kenny

The newspaper article quoted Mr. Baker extensively, so some of his thought about Salmon are known.

The thread wasn't about Mr. Baker, though several tried to make it a referendum on his current tenure. I think the thread shouldn't even have been about blame. I think the thread was about general mismanagement, lack of appropriate financial skills at the institution, and self-deception before Larry Baker got there. That is why I recommended that the Board have someone with business sense for the business, and an anthropologist / archaeologist for the curriculum, etc.

Mr. Baker is not on the SWA list. If he communicates, SWA will post his comments. It would be good to hear about this at Pecos Conference, too.

[These issues, no doubt, will also be subject to much discussion at the Second Salmon Ruins Project/ Rto Puerco Project Reunion to be held at Salmon and Guadalupe Ruins on July 10-12. See pg. 24 for more information about the event. Ed.]



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Book Review

Kovels' New Dictionary of Marks: Pottery and Porcelain, 1850 to the Present

Kovel, Ralph and Terry Kovel; New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., (1986); ISBN 0-517-55914-5 (\$19.00).

Reviewed by

Neal W. Ackerly, < nackerly@zianet.com >
Dos Rios Consultants, Inc., Silver City, NM

Historic archaeologists, or even prehistoric archaeologists that have to regularly deal with historic remains, are always on the lookout for succinct guides to maker's marks. These marks provide information about who manufactured specific items, where they were produced, and, perhaps most importantly, when they were produced. In short, maker's marks can provide cross-dates for confirming the age of historic sites, as well as information about the degree to which the residents of historic towns participated in regional, national (or even international) trade networks.

Kovel's 1986 volume augments their earlier (1953) *Dictionary of Marks - Pottery and Porcelain*. This earlier volume is still in print, but focuses more on seventeenth- to nineteenth-century maker's marks. The 1986 volume contains approximately 3,500 maker's marks covering the period from 1850 to the present and includes marks from both domestic (i.e., US) and foreign manufacturers. As such, it is probably of more interest to historic archaeologists working in the West where sites generally date to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Marks are organized into 24 iconic categories (e.g., anchors, birds, cartouches, crowns, flowers/trees, etc.) and 26 alphabetic (i.e., A-Z) categories. Detailed drawings of individual marks are accompanied by data regarding the manufacturer, the place of manufacture, the class of wares on which such marks usually appear, and production periods. Iconic marks may include both icons and lettering, so users are advised to first check icon categories and, if the mark is not found, then go to alphabetic classes. A comprehensive index at the end of the volume greatly facilitates this cross-checking process.

I recently had the opportunity to use this volume in analyzing artifacts from more than 120 mining sites in the bootheel of southern New Mexico. Although many of the ceramics had no marks, I found it relatively easy to use this index to identify those that did. For those who, like me, are artistically challenged (being limited as I am to stick figures), I recommend you have the book with you when doing in-field recording. Some marks are very complex and almost impossible to draw in sufficient detail to permit accurate ex post facto identification.

The book is focused, well-organized, reasonably priced, and directly relevant to the kinds of artifacts likely to be found in Western historic sites. The inclusion of foreign manufacturers is a real bonus since many Western towns contain substantial quantities of imported ceramics. The Kovels' compendium is a worthwhile addition to any archaeologist's bookshelf.

Call for Papers 10th Mogollon Archaeology Conference

[Via SASIG]

Western New Mexico University Museum will host the 10th Mogollon Archaeology Conference on Oct. 1-4, 1998 in Silver City NM. Those individuals interested in presenting papers are requested to submit a title and abstract by Sep. 1, 1998.

Papers or presentations may be made on any aspect of archaeology within the Mogollon region. An attempt will be made to group individual paper submissions according to topical, methodological, or theoretical content, rather than geographical area, to enhance interaction and discussion among researchers working in different portions of the Mogollon region. Mini-symposia (no more than 5 to 6 papers) can be submitted, however due to time constraints only two to four mini-symposia will be selected.

Events tentatively planned include a reception at the university museum on Thursday, a banquet and guest speakers on Friday evening, and a field trip to selected Mimbres sites on Sunday, Oct. 4. The field trip to selected Mimbres sites will occur if there is sufficient interest. If you would be interested in such a trip or have suggestions about which sites you would like to visit, please contact the program chair and organizer. Information regarding registration fees, cost of conference publication, lodging, the banquet and the field trip will

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be provided in a subsequent mailing.

Abstracts, questions or suggestions should be addressed to the program chair/organizer, Cynthia Ann Bettison, Director & Archaeologist, Western New Mexico University Museum, P.O. Box 680, Silver City NM 88062. Phone: (505)538-6386, fax (505)538-6178 (please put Museum on fax); e-mail: < BettisonC@iron.wnmu.edu >.

Second Salmon Ruins Project / Rio Puerco Project Reunion

[Via SASIG]

The San Juan County Museum Association is delighted to announce the second Salmon Ruins Project Reunion. This meeting of the former San Juan Valley Archaeological Project members will also host its sister project, the Rio Puerco Valley Project as a joint event, particularly given that many staff archaeologists worked on both projects.

Plan your summer around this reunion and bring your family. Show them how many people you roomed with in a 16 x 16 cabin (yes the living quarters still exist). Visit the Salmon Ruin and reminisce about those deep rooms and that long throw to hit the screen. Evaluate past and recent projects in ruins stabilization. See slides of your friends and colleagues... bring your slides too! Lonnie Pippin promises to demonstrate his famous "spit and roll" technique.

Dates: July 10 - 12, 1998

Location: Salmon Ruins and Guadalupe Ruin

Registration is \$25.00/person or \$45.00/couple. Children 6-12 are \$10.00/person and any children 5 and under are free. Fee includes two luncheons and the Bastille Day Dinner as well as reunion memorabilia, and door prizes. Reunion T-shirts can be purchased for \$18.00/each and must be ordered in advance. Info: Larry L. Baker, Executive Director Salmon Ruins Museum, P.O. Box 125 Bloomfield, NM 87413; (505) 632-2013; < <http://www.more2it.com/salmon/> >.

Request for Articles CRM Magazine

[Via SASIG]

The editors of *CRM* are soliciting feature articles and news notes for publication in the next non-thematic issue of *CRM* (*Cultural Resource*

Management) scheduled for publication in September 1998. The editors welcome proposals for articles examining issues pertaining to the history, preservation, interpretation, and curation of cultural resources by parks, public and private museums, and preservation agencies. Projects that illuminate issues and unique characteristics pertaining to interpretation of American history, cultural resource preservation, research programs and cooperative ventures between public and private agencies, would be of special interest. All articles must be submitted by July 15, 1998.

Please address proposals immediately to the issue coordinator: Ron Greenberg, Editor, CRM, National Park Service-NC 350, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240; (202) 343-3411; < Ron_Greenberg@nps.gov >.

The CRM editors also wish to include in the 1999 production schedule issues devoted to themes of Hispanic Heritage, Asian-American History, and Historic Railroads. If you are interested in contributing an article on any one of these topics to be covered and/or you are interested in serving as a guest editor (issue coordinator), please contact Ron Greenberg.

Centimeter Scales Available

[Via SASIG]

The National Park Service - Museum Management Program has designated the Archaeological Institute of America, San Diego Society as a source for the printing and distribution of plastic scales used to indicate object size in photographs.

Now available, the scales come in the two sizes used by the NPS-MMP: 12x2 cm and 19x3 cm and feature a new non-glare matte finish. A set of two scales is available for only \$6.00/set including postage, and US\$ 7.00/set for foreign orders. Volume discounts are available.

Send order with check or money order to: San Diego Society, AIA, 2014 Siegle Drive, Lemon Grove CA 91945.

For additional information: < rfellows@abac.com >; < <http://www.web-sculptors.com/glyph/scales.html> >.

CRM Review Article

Marc Kodack < mkodack@icon-stl.net >

[Via acra-l]

The latest issue of the *Journal of Archaeological Research* (6:121-167, June 1998) contains an arti-

cle about the state of CRM in America by William Green and John F. Doershuk.

U.S. to Improve Satellite Navigation System

Matthew L. Wald

The New York Times Mar. 30, 1998

The Government plans to upgrade the Global Positioning System (G.P.S.) in the next few years to make hand-held navigation instruments up to 10 times more accurate, a White House official said this weekend.

The change, approved by a Federal committee on Friday, is to be announced on Monday by Vice President Al Gore. The upgrade furthers a position staked out two years ago by the Clinton Administration to maximize the commercial usefulness of the system, on which the Pentagon has spent \$10 billion.

The change would not affect the performance of the best commercial G.P.S. receivers, which cost up to \$30,000 and, using satellite signals, can pinpoint a location to within centimeters in longitude, latitude and elevation. They are used by surveyors laying out property lines and by scientists studying small movements of land to predict earthquakes.

But the cheapest devices, the ones sold for \$100 to \$200, could establish a location to within 33 feet or less. Existing inexpensive units promise accuracy to within 325 feet, and generally provide accuracy to within about 115 to 160 feet.

"What this does for the common user, the guy who has the \$189 receiver, is you're going to be able to get back to a fishing hole or whatever, not within 150 feet, but within 20 or 30 feet," the White House official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

G.P.S. receivers in cars can signal their position to a central office, so that a driver who is lost can ask for directions without knowing the car's precise location. Existing technology allows a central dispatcher to know that the driver is on, for example, Interstate 95, but with the new system the dispatcher would know whether it was in the northbound or southbound lanes.

At the United States G.P.S. Industry Council, a trade group for the receiver manufacturers, Michael Sweik, a spokesman, said in a telephone in-

terview that the change would result in "taking a capability that's been used in industry, in various applications for high-precision work, and providing it in simpler and lower-cost fashion to a broader population of users."

The change will require new satellites and new receivers. But that will occur naturally because the 24 satellites that send the signals to the ground to establish a location are replaced every seven and a half years anyway. Existing receivers will perform as they always have, like a black-and-white television receiving color signals.

The new satellites will be launched beginning around 2004.

G.P.S. receivers work by processing signals from three to eight satellites, but might gain the new accuracy if only one of those signals came from an improved satellite, the White House official said.

G.P.S. works by having a satellite transmit signals that give its location and the time of the transmission. The receiving unit uses that information to calculate how far away each satellite is, and then determines its own position.

The Pentagon, worried about adversaries who could use the signals for their own navigation, has inserted small errors in the timing signal to make the system less accurate for non-Pentagon users.

The Pentagon's own receivers filter out these errors. This is called selective availability.

But President Clinton announced two years ago that selective availability would end by 2006. The new plan calls for a system that can eliminate service in certain geographic areas as needed in the event of war in an area.

A second source of error is distortion of the radio signals in the ionosphere, a high-altitude layer of magnetically charged particles. The improved system would compensate for that by sending signals on two radio frequencies.

Each frequency would be affected differently by the distortion, and the receiver on the ground would compare the signals, calculate the extent of the distortion, and correct for it.

USGS Quads on CD-ROM

Tim Seraman <seaman@arms.state.nm.us>
[Via nmac-l]

Got a CD-ROM on your PC? Need USGS maps? Want a good deal?

All USGS 7.5' quadrangles in NM are now avail-

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able from the USGS Rocky Mountain Mapping Center on CD-ROM for only fifty cents each!

Digital Raster Graphics (DRGs) are scanned color copies of the published paper maps. DRGs are geo-referenced to the UTM grid and have been grouped into 1 x 1 degree latitude/longitude blocks on each CD-ROM (64 quads per CD).

Besides the scanned 7.5' quads (in GEOTIFF format), each CD contains scans of the appropriate 1:100,000 and 1:250,000 series maps (also in GEOTIFF) metadata descriptions, and several programs that can be used to view and use the files on your PC.

Warning: the quads are all registered to the UTM grid, but the datums may vary.

Most quads are based on NAD27, but ARMS has encountered several published maps – PAPER AND ELECTRONIC – in the middle Rio Grande Valley that are registered to NAD83. This can result in some confusion and calculation of incorrect UTM's. ARMS requires NAD27 UTM coordinates on the LA form, so be careful! Read the metadata in the lower left hand corner of the map collar before you compute UTM's! The difference between NAD27- vs. NAD83-derived UTM coordinates vary from map to map and they are significant.

Each CD costs \$32.00. Order your CDs from: USGS, Rocky Mountain Mapping Center, Earth Science Information Center, Box 25046, Stop 504, DFC, Denver CO 80225; (303) 202-4200. For additional information see < <http://mcmcweb.er.usgs.gov/drg/index.html> >, or contact me at ARMS (505) 827-6347 x531.

Progress Report on Restoring Fire-damaged Shakespeare NM

(AP) Apr. 21, 1998

[Via SASIG]

SHAKESPEARE, N.M. This old mining town's blacksmith shop is nearly rebuilt and its hay shed is finished, the first signs of rebirth after a wind-driven fire a year ago charged through the dirt streets, erasing history.

Shakespeare's two residents, Janaloo Hill and her husband Manny Hough, aided by dozens of volunteers, have been rebuilding from the April 10, 1997, fire that destroyed a general merchandise store constructed in the 1800s, a replica of a 19th-century blacksmith shop and the hay shed.

"Any sorrow wears down a little after a while," said Hill, who owns the old stage stop and mining town 2 miles south of Lordsburg in southwestern New Mexico. "The hurt's still there, but one can go on working without bothering so much. And we find that hard work is the best antidote for sorrow."

Several historic buildings, a stagecoach station, a saloon, an assay office and an Army mail station escaped the fire in the town that Hill's parents, the late Frank and Rita Hill, bought in 1935.

The probable cause of the blaze was a hot welding torch fanned by 40 mph winds. Flames started in the blacksmith shop and spread rapidly to the nearby merchandise store. That store, which also was Hill and Hough's home, was the most serious loss. It housed an invaluable collection of books, articles, tapes, research materials, antiques, pictures, paintings and maps.

The couple figure it will cost \$250,000 to rebuild. The work has not started, and Hill said they plan to apply for grants for it. Between projects in Shakespeare, they work their 60-head cattle ranch, give guided tours of the town one weekend a month and stage re-enactments of episodes from the town's bullet-pocked past on four weekends a year.

This weekend is a re-enactment. There will be guided tours, a demonstration by blacksmith Hopper Shannon and the re-enactment called "Just One Diamond." It's about how a dance hall girl named Flora Belle caused a showdown between gunfighter Curly Bill Brocius and a hired gun named Sam. The story dates to the 1870s, when Shakespeare was known as Ralston City and was the site of a supposed diamond strike, Hill said.

She and Hough spent the winter in Shakespeare living in a 44-foot donated mobile home. Soon, they plan to begin building a new house for themselves with concrete walls and a concrete roof. "We don't want a fire ever to spread again," she said.

"We also are looking into some kind of a security system that would provide an early warning."

Historic Buildings and Insurance

Lynne Sebastian < LSebastian@lvr.state.nm.us >
[Via acra-l]

The following is something that I found being discussed on the NCSHPO list when I returned to the office, and I thought the ACRA folks would be con-

NewsNotes

cerned as well. (Message below reproduced with permission of original author)

Is this happening elsewhere?

American Family Insurance Group sent the following letters to a local homeowner whose house is in a National Register and State Historic Sites Registry district. The first letter was a notification of termination.

It states: "We feel you are entitled to know the reason for our decision to terminate this insurance. This is due to this home being a historical landmark, as indicated on the application which shows that it is registered with the national and state registry. Our guidelines prohibit us from insuring these types of homes due to the uniqueness of repairs or replacement of the home to historical standards. You may be eligible for coverage through our brokerage company."

The second American Family Insurance Group letter states, "We have received correspondence from the North Dakota Historical Society (sic) on your behalf regarding the termination of the homeowners policy identified above. To expand on the information provided in our earlier letter, this policy is being terminated because your home has special historic significance and, as such, presents special property insurance issues.

"Homes of this type have unique features which are often difficult and costly to repair or replace at the time of loss. Although these materials are sometimes available, the additional costs of these materials, including the acquisition costs are not contemplated in the premium rate that is charged for homeowners coverage. In addition, homeowners policy provisions require certain amounts of coverage in relation to the full replacement cost of a dwelling. Insuring historic homes often results in a home being over-insured or underinsured based on the home's actual cash value in relation to this replacement cost.

"There are insurance companies (sic) which specialize in insuring historic homes or homes which have unique or customized features.

"Please contact your agent... who will assist you in seeking other coverage alternatives."

Any suggestions or comments would be very much appreciated.

Rolene R. Schliesman

Architectural Historian, ND SHPOffice

< rschlies@state.nd.us >



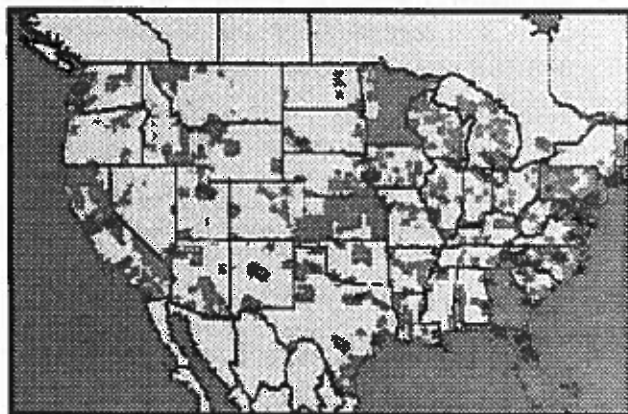
Internet Notes



< www.terraserver.microsoft.com >

This new site presents satellite and aerial photographic images of a growing number of areas worldwide. Images come from two sources:

- The United States Geological Survey (USGS) provided georectified digitized aerial photographs (known as digital orthophoto quads or DOQs). Each photo covers an area a little more than five miles on a side, representing about one-fourth of a standard, 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle map.
- SPIN-2 provided high-resolution satellite images. It is a joint Russian/American venture to market declassified satellite photographs from sophisticated Russian mapping satellites. The images on the site are at full two-meter resolution, geo-referenced but not orthorectified



You can navigate the site visually by pointing and clicking at a spot on the map on the Terra Server home page. Place names and geo coordinates can also be used to search the database through separate pages.

The coverage map shows green [darker shading in above map] where Terra Server has imagery. By clicking on the coverage map, you can quickly zoom in on a particular spot.

Microsoft is adding images all the time, and the coverage map will get greener as more images are added to their database.

Internet Notes

Fed'n of Historical Bottle Collectors

< <http://www.fohbc.com/> >

Anthropological Index ONLINE

Anthropological Index to Current Periodicals in the Museum of Mankind Library (incorporating the former Royal Anthropological Institute library)

< <http://lucy.ukc.ac.uk/AIO.html> >.

Cultural Resource Metadata Standards for the Western US

The draft preliminary report from the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) and National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) sponsored workshop on cultural resources data standards is now available for review at:



< <http://colby.uwyo.edu/fgdcncptthome.html> >.

Future plans for this project are:

- Collect comments and revise the proposed standards.
- Formalize the FGDC portion of the report as a set of recommendations to the Cultural and Demographic Data Subcommittee.
- Compile and place on a web site database and GIS schemes currently used by various states.
- Create sample implementations of the spatial data model & attribute sets;
- Under the NCPTT project:
 - > integrate ESRI Spatial Database Engine technology into the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System based on the spatial data model developed at the Workshop.
 - > develop ESRI ARCVIEW applications for spatial query and update of NMCRIS.

Please feel free to contact any or all of us about this project.

Eric Ingbar Gnomon, Inc.

< eingbar@gnomon.com >

Mary Hopkins WY SHPO

< hopkins@uwyo.edu >

Tim Seaman NM SHPO

< seaman@arms.state.nm.us >



Welcome to
ANASAZI HERITAGE CENTER
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT • COLORADO



Home Page

< <http://www.co.blm.gov/ahc/hmepage.htm> >.

People in the Past

< <http://www.blm.gov/education/feature/1998/co/feature.html> >

People in the Past, a CD-ROM program developed at the BLM Anasazi Heritage Center in Dolores, Colorado, is a computer-based introduction to Lowry Pueblo National Historic Site and to its 12th-century occupants. The program has received rave reviews from educators as well as computer-industry professionals. "QuickTime" movies, photographs, recorded interviews with modern Pueblo people, animations, and computer-generated imagery teach archaeological analysis and introduce the cultural heritage of the Four Corners area. Heritage education and enhanced appreciation of archaeology and Native American cultures are the primary goals of this project.

A companion book, *People in the Past: Classroom Activities*, supports the program by using an interdisciplinary approach to reinforce the concepts presented.

The *People in the Past* CD is available through the center's museum shop for \$24.95; with the classroom activities book, the price is \$39.95 plus \$4.00 for shipping and handling.

Credit card orders can be made by telephone at (970) 882-4811, x111 or to

< tpainter@co.blm.gov >.

For further information contact LouAnn Jacobson, Director, Anasazi Heritage Center, 27501 Hwy 184, Dolores, Colorado 81323; (970) 882-4811, fax (970) 882-7035, e-mail:

< ljacobson@co.blm.gov >.

Final Section 110 Guidelines

Final Section 110 guidelines have been published in the Federal Register (FR, April 24, 1998, Volume 63, Number 79 Pages 20495-20508).

The full text is available on the WWW at:

< http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces140.html >

Bring up the document by entering an "Issue Date" of "ON" 04/24/98 and searching for the

Internet Notes

Some WWW Sites Dealing With Archaeological Legislation

Brian Kenny
[Via SASIG]

Tennessee Archaeology Net

< <http://www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith/TNARCHNET> >

Brian Gill's Archaeology & Native American Homepage

< <http://www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/3207/archlaw.html> >

Laws and regulations regarding Reclamation activities by category

< <http://www.usbr.gov/laws/category.html> >

ArchNet - Cultural Resource Management US Cultural Protection Legislation

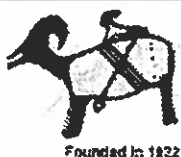
< <http://www.lib.uconn.edu/ArchNet/Topical/CRM/crmusdoc.html> >

CoPIN - Colorado Preservation Information Network

Legal Basis for Historic Preservation

< <http://www.copin.org/legbasis.htm> >

El Paso Archaeological Society



Founded in 1922

To help preserve the past and
encourage the study of archaeology

< <http://www.epas.com> >

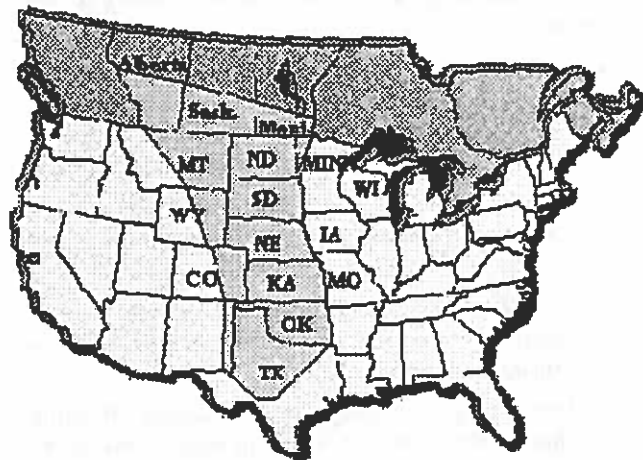
Colorado Archaeology Network

< <http://www.coloradoarchaeology.org/> >

term "archeology."

Plains Anthropology and Archaeology

Bill Butler Bill_Butler@nps.gov



[Via SASIG]

Plainsweb has been established for those interested in plains anthropology and archeology. The web site includes links to all such sites for states on and surrounding the plains:

< <http://www.uiowa.edu/~anthro/plainsweb> >

1998 Directory of Archaeological Societies & Newsletters

< <http://www.swanet.org/archsoc.pdf> >

Marshalltown

Archaeology Trowel with Holster

<



New Mexico Archeological Council

NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is maintenance and promotion of the goals of professional archaeology in the State of New Mexico. NMAC's goals are to:

- Promote scholarly research regarding the cultural resources of New Mexico and encourage dissemination of resulting information by and among the anthropological community.
- Promote public and corporate awareness of New Mexico's prehistoric and historic heritage and the need to protect its cultural resources.
- Cooperate with local, state and federal government agencies and private organizations in attaining the foregoing goals.
- Encourage a professional standard of ethics that is appropriate for the management of cultural resources.
- Provide support for the legal protection of cultural resources.
- Promote the education of archaeologists in cultural resource management.

Please send membership form requests to NMAC at the address shown below.

NewsMAC

NewsMAC is a quarterly newsletter concerned with cultural resource management and archaeological research in the Southwest. It is published for NMAC members – dues are \$20.00 per year for individuals; \$35.00 for sponsors; and \$35.00 for institutions.

NMAC encourages and gives priority to publishing member contributions to *NewsMAC*. They may be submitted in four ways (in descending order of preference):

- Contained within an e-mail message.
- As an unformatted text file attached to an e-mail cover message.
- As an unformatted text file contained in a PC-compatible floppy disk.
- Printed, via U.S. mail or via fax.

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to

Alan Shalette, NewsMAC Editor
<AlShal@aol.com>
5294 Mesa del Oso NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111
(505) 291-9653 (voice & fax)

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023

Albuquerque, NM 87103

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News NMAC

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1998 Number 3a

July 1998

NMAC Challenges BLM-NM Permit Practices

115 Sign Petition

See page 1.

Additional Comments by Signers

See page 6.

e-mail Discussion of BLM Permits

See page 10.

Map of New BLM-NM Field Office Area Boundaries

See page 14.

Archiving Data and Reports On Electronic Media:

Not Ready for Prime Time

See page 16.

NewsMAC 1998(3): Lost Last Lines

See page 23.

*Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC Oct. 1998 issue
will be Sep. 18, 1998.*



Federal CRM Update

115 Sign NMAC's BLM Petition

Dave Phillips, NMAC Legislative Chair

On July 1, 1998, NMAC sent BLM Deputy State Director Richard Whitley a letter signed by 115 archaeologists, challenging current BLM permit procedures.

As we know all too well, *no* amount of training and experience in Southwestern archaeology will

Selected Qualifications of Petition Signers

Experience in S.W. Archaeology

10 to 19 years	34
20 to 29 years	36
30 or more years	18

Highest Degree Held

Ph.D.	36
M.A.	36

allow individuals to become survey crew chiefs in certain BLM areas, if they don't already have months of survey experience in that area.

This *NewsMAC* special issue contains the full text of the letter to Whitley, as well as an alphabetical list of the endorsers. (To save space, endorser details have been omitted from the *NewsMAC* version.) The list of endorsers reads almost like a *Who's Who* of New Mexico archaeology, underscoring the extent of unhappiness over recent BLM permit decisions. In addition, so many readers provided extended comments that we did not include

(Continued on page 2)

Federal CRM Update

comments have been edited and organized as a separate section of this special issue. It's clear that current BLM permit procedures are a problem, but there is a range of opinions on how to fix the problem. By printing the comments, we hope to stimulate debate on what needs to be done.

The BLM is already pulling back from the excesses that triggered the NMAC-organized group letter to Whitley. Except for the Dinetah and in the former Rio Puerco Resource Area, the BLM State Director has ruled out permit areas below the Field Office level. On July 14 and 15, the BLM New Mexico archaeologists will meet to rethink the current permit policies and practices. BLM State Archaeologist Steve Fosberg has pledged that NMAC and others will have an opportunity to comment on any changes that arise from the July meeting, before the BLM attempts to put those changes into effect.

Once the BLM re-establishes reasonable permit requirements in all its areas, the profession needs to accept and support BLM steps to maintain the quality of survey work within those areas. But first things first: the BLM must propose new permit policies and practices that are more fair and equitable to the professional community.

[The letter sent to Richard Whitley and a list of its signers follow.]

July 1, 1998

Mr. Richard Whitley, Deputy State Director
USDI, Bureau of Land Management
New Mexico State Office
1474 Rodeo Road, P.O. Box 27115
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0115

Dear Mr. Whitley:

We, the undersigned, are professional archaeologists who consult or have research interests in New Mexico. Most hold permits from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). We are writing because the New Mexico BLM's process for archaeological survey permits is out of control. Instead of basing permit decisions on an individual's relevant education, experience, and past work, the BLM has adopted increasingly arbitrary and capricious procedures for granting, denying, and revoking permits. The current procedures have no visible connection to the BLM's legal mandate to protect, manage, and interpret cultural resources, but are causing direct financial and professional harm to archaeologists and their employers. Based on the assurances of BLM staff that they were working on the problem, we have waited for years for the situation to improve or at least stabilize. Instead, the permit process continues to deteriorate. We are now asking you to take immediate action to eliminate the problems in the existing permitting procedures.

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

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Federal CRM Update

We have three specific grievances.

Our first grievance is the continuing division of New Mexico into permit "micro-areas." Initially, permits were issued for the whole state of New Mexico; as of 1997 there were 12 micro-areas in the state; as of 1998, there are at least 14 micro-areas for which we must seek to be permittable. Besides creating vast amounts of paperwork, which the BLM archaeologists manage instead of the resource, each new micro-area results in permittees being judged incompetent to conduct survey in areas where they have been permitted for years. The BLM's authority for this is supposedly derived from the "subtleties of local archaeological manifestations" and "the direction provided in Handbook H-8100-1" (BLM letter dated April 23, 1998). That statement identifies a two-part test for establishing permit areas, one part factual and the other legal. As professional archaeologists with centuries of combined experience in the region, we assert that for the most part, the so-called "subtleties" do not exist. In addition, we believe that dividing New Mexico into 14 or more "micro-areas" exceeds the authority that can reasonably be claimed from Handbook H-8100-1 or any other published laws, regulations, or guidelines on archaeological permits. It is instructive that in applying the same laws and regulations, the Utah BLM does not divide that state into more than two areas, while the Arizona BLM does not have permit subdivisions at all.

Our second grievance is the creation of artificial barriers for becoming permittable within specific "micro-areas." At present, it is increasingly difficult to become permitted (and increasingly easy to lose one's permit) as an archaeological field supervisor within a given part of New Mexico. Instead, BLM permit coverage is based on having spent four months as a supervised employee during survey *within that area*, or within immediately adjacent areas. Relevant survey experience outside an arbitrarily defined area is discounted during permit review. There are also instances where an individual has more than the required amount of research time in the permit area, but not in survey, and this non-survey research (even when patently relevant to one's ability to understand the local archaeology) is also discounted. We have arrived at a

situation where individuals with 10, 20, or 30 or more *years* of experience at the supervisory level are denied permits to supervise survey crews in a given area, while an individual whose professional career totals four *months*, including *no* supervisory experience, can obtain a permit to supervise crews in that area.

At first, the only way for senior archaeologists to obtain (or regain) permit coverage in many "micro-areas" was to give up their existing positions and go back to working as entry-level technicians for months or years. Needless to say, no one was able to make the professional and financial sacrifice asked of them by the BLM staff. In 1997, responding to repeated complaints by permittees, the BLM staff unbent enough to establish a program by which highly experienced individuals could obtain (or regain) permit coverage for "micro-areas" through a program of "remedial" training. In most cases, there are no deficiencies to remedy and the BLM's insistence on "remedial" training is an insult. Moreover, since employers are not inclined to spend thousands of dollars on training for which there is no actual need, completing the "remedial" training means sacrificing nights and weekends to meet competency requirements that are ludicrous to begin with. Many individuals were prepared to undergo this humiliating and time-consuming farce to regain permit coverage for areas where just a few months or years ago, they were judged competent to hold a permit. At the current rate of proliferation of permit "micro-areas," however, even "remedial training" is not an option – we can do remedial training and still fall behind. The BLM has managed to invent a permit system under which the more training and experience we have, the less competent we are.

There are at least three ways to demonstrate that the BLM itself does not believe that ultra-localized and narrowly defined experience is necessary to become a field supervisor for survey. First, BLM archaeological staff are allowed to transfer into areas in which they have *no* prior field experience, yet they are deemed competent to understand and evaluate the survey work being done within those areas. How is it that BLM archaeologists are able to apply their knowledge, skills, and abilities from one area to a "different" area, and we are not? Second, the BLM often permits individuals to be project directors in areas where they are denied permits to be field supervisors. If, as the BLM has con-

Federal CRM Update

ceded, we can *supervise* the field supervisors, it follows that we can also *be* the field supervisors. Third, as part of its "remedial" training for senior professionals, the BLM has encouraged non-permitted archaeologists to conduct volunteer survey work on BLM land in their area (which some professionals view as extorting free labor from would-be permittees). If we are competent to do unsupervised survey work on BLM land as volunteers, it follows that we are competent to do unsupervised survey work on that land when we are not volunteers.

Our third grievance is the process by which permittees are stripped of existing permit privileges. In some cases individuals have been stripped of their permit privileges because of reviews triggered by unrelated permit modification requests. In others the permit coverage has been stripped simply because a BLM archaeologist has had second thoughts about an approved permit. In none of these cases has the BLM made any effort to observe due process. Permittees are not warned of their impending loss of existing permit coverage, nor are they provided with a hearing or any other way to learn or dispute the allegations against them. Instead, we receive a letter informing us that we are no longer permitted in a given part of New Mexico. This clear violation of procedural due process adds to the financial and professional harm suffered by archaeologists and their employers.

It is difficult to see any relationship between such an arbitrary and capricious permitting system and the cultural resources it is supposedly helping to protect. We have reason to conclude that there is no relationship. Members of the BLM New Mexico archaeological staff have privately admitted that the primary motivation for the current system is not to regulate New Mexico's professional archaeologists in general, but to develop a way to limit the activities of a few allegedly incompetent individuals without appearing to single out their work. The solution has been to create "micro-areas" with deliberately exclusionary permitting requirements, so that unwelcome individuals are kept out of large parts of New Mexico – along with most of the profession. This conscious manipulation of the permitting system to sanction a few individuals without confronting them, with the full

knowledge that it also hurts innocent parties, is inexcusable.

We seek the following relief to our grievances.

First, an immediate halt to the proliferation of permit "micro-areas" and a rapid reversion to fewer and more rational permit areas. Afterwards, we ask that no "special" permit areas be created except through the BLM's normal planning process, including opportunities for public scrutiny and comment. In our opinion, a "special" permit area should not exist unless it is specifically called for in a BLM resource management plan.

Second, an immediate halt to the practice of stripping permittees of permit coverage for areas where they are currently permitted, without due process of law. Moreover, because of the illegality of the process to date, we ask that all permit coverage stripped since January 1, 1993 be immediately restored until such time as due process is observed. We specifically ask that in the future, all permittees be warned that the BLM wishes to strip them of an existing permit privilege, and that they be given an opportunity to know and contest the allegations against them.

Third, a return to a BLM permit process that recognizes an individual's full range of relevant training, experience, professionalism, and quality of work. Relevant archaeological experience comes in many forms; we do not feel that an arbitrary number of days spent surveying in a small area adequately measures a person's competence to identify and evaluate cultural resources. Rather, we believe that excavation, analytical, and other experience in the Southwest should be factored into deciding whether one is competent to do fieldwork. Granting a permit to someone with a broad archaeological background (including supervision of fieldwork) is far more rational than granting a supervisory permit to a person with no prior supervisory experience and a few months of viewing the surfaces of sites in one small area.

Fourth, the development of handbooks on the archaeological subtleties purported to exist within given areas. The rationale for the proliferation of permit "micro-areas" has been the assumption that they contain resources that are not recognizable by archaeologists who have not previously worked in those areas. Although we acknowledge the diversity of the archaeological record in New Mexico, in our opinion only a very few areas (such as the Di-

Federal CRM Update

netah) include subtler-than-usual cultural resources. If the BLM staff believes that specific resources warrant special management, the BLM staff should develop concise reference materials identifying the subtleties, so that permittees may become familiar with them before entering the field, and have specific in-field guidelines for identifying, recording, and evaluating the remains in question. Moreover, we recommend that the BLM maintain comparative collections of artifacts of concern at the relevant field offices, so those collections are available to professional archaeologists during pre-field site file checks. If the "subtleties" in question are not important enough for the BLM staff to organize and provide such reference materials, they are clearly not important enough to become the basis for denying archaeological permits.

Like the BLM, we want archaeological investigations in New Mexico to meet the highest standards possible. Although we believe that the BLM permit coverage has been arbitrarily and illegally denied or revoked in many instances, we support the strong enforcement of BLM standards and guidelines for archaeological survey, as well as the regular evaluation of permitted archaeologists through frequent field checks. If an archaeologist's fieldwork, data, reports, or curation methods are found to be consistently inadequate, that person's permit should be subject to review and possible revocation. To further this end, we recommend that the BLM archaeologists spend less time inventing procedures designed to prevent permits from being granted, and more time checking on the work being done by permit holders.

Thank you for your attention to this letter. The situation is serious and we are not prepared to wait more years for it to improve. However, it does not appear to be beyond administrative remedy. We look forward to hearing from you and are willing to meet with you in order to work towards a solution. As is shown by the BLM's track record in other states, archaeological resources can be protected without abusing the rights and privileges of archeological permittees. If the BLM is willing to respond quickly and fairly to our concerns, there will be no reason to seek relief from any other source.

Sincerely yours,
Christopher A. Turnbow, M.A., President
New Mexico Archaeological Council

David A. Phillips, Jr., Ph.D.
NMAC Legislative Chair

The following individuals have signed separate copies of this letter, in their individual capacity unless otherwise indicated.

Neal W. Ackerly, Ph.D.
John C. Acklen, Ph.D.
Jeffrey H. Altschul, Ph.D.
Charles W. Amsden, Ph.D.
Timothy G. Baugh, Ph.D.
Larry Benallie, Jr., M.A.
Cynthia Ann Bettison, M.A.
Bruce Boeke
David A. Breternitz, Ph.D.
Cory D. Breternitz, M.A.
Gary M. Brown, M.A.
David M. Brugge
Wendy J. Brunnemann, M.A.
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Tom Cartledge, Ph.D.
John D. Cater, M.A.
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Carol J. Condie, Ph.D.
Peter C. Condon
Linda S. Cordell, Ph.D.
Winifred Creamer, Ph.D.
Patricia Crown, Ph.D.
Robert D. Dello-Russo, M.A.
William H. Doleman, Ph.D.
Gwyneth A. Duncan, M.A.
David C. Eck, M.A.
Peter L. Eidenbach, M.A.
Erickson, Mary
John Evaskovich
James Firar
T. G. Futch
Victor Gibbs, M.A.
Regan Giese, M.A.
Dennis Allan Gilpin, M.A.
Toni R. Goar
Tim B. Graves
Rand A. Greubel
Hansene Gustafson
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Richard D. Holmes, Ph.D.
Jonathon C. Horn, M.A.
Sarah L. Horton, M.A.
James E. Hunt, M.A.
Teresa D. Hurt, M.A.
John Kantner, M.A.
David W. Kayser
Meade F. Kemrer, Ph.D.
David T. Kirkpatrick, Ph.D.
Anthony L. Klesert, Ph.D.
Bob Lawrence, M.A.
Daisy Levine
Alexander J. Lindsay, Jr., Ph.D.
William D. Lipe, Ph.D.
W. Noel Logan, M.A.
Paul Lukowski
Richard Lynch
Ronald P. Maldonado
Anthony E. Martinez, M.A.
Frances Joan Mathien, Ph.D.
Thomas H. McGraw
Peter J. McKenna, M.A.
Judith A. McNew, M.A.
Linda Medlock
Raymond C. Medlock, M.A.
Gary L. Moore
Earl Neller, M.A.
Laura L. Paskus
Timothy K. Perttula, Ph.D.
John A. Peterson, Ph.D.
Jack Pfertsh
Harding Polk II
Valerie E. Provencio
Ann F. Ramenofsky, Ph.D.
Alan D. Reed, M.A.
Morgan Reider, M.A.
Blake Roxlau, M.A.
Katherine Roxlau, M.A.
Joe Ben Sanders
Jeanne A. Schutt, M.A.
Mark Sechrist
Phillip A. Shelley, Ph.D.

Sean Simpson
Mark C. Slaughter, M.A.
David H. Snow, M.A.
Ronald L. Stauber
M. Kent Stout (M. Architecture)
Robert S. Swain
Marc Thompson, M.A.
H. Wolcott Toll, Ph.D.
Stephen Townsend
W. Nicholas Trierwiler, Ph.D.
Sharon F. Urban, M.A.
Charles L. VanGelder
Bradley J. Vierra, Ph.D.
Richard L. Wessel
Scott Wilcox
Richard H. Wilschusen, Ph.D.
John P. Wilson, Ph.D.
Thomas C. Windes, M.A.
Susan B. Yewell
Martha Yduarte
Chris Zeller
Mark Zyniecki, M.A.

Additional Comments By Signers

David A. Breternitz: The current system does credit to no one! Especially the cultural resources.

Gary M. Brown: (1) I acknowledge subtleties of micro-areas, *but* breadth of experience should prepare one to recognize subtle variation in the archaeological record. (2) Most of these subtleties transcend the basic tasks of CRM archaeologists surveying on BLM lands: to locate and evaluate cultural resources.

David M. Brugge: I've never needed a BLM permit but this sounds like something that might be expected in a third world bureaucracy, not in a United States agency program administered by college graduates. I think most professional archaeologist are able to learn quite quickly the unique aspects of a new culture or region if they are warned that it is necessary and are willing to do so as well. It has been my observation, unfortunately, that too many of us are willing to judge as "unprofessional" folks with whom we merely disagree of terms of theory, method, or conclusions. It is all too easy to carry this sort of opinion over into one's judgement of a person's competence. Research takes place on the edges of our knowledge and we need to maintain a high degree of intellectual freedom, to be able to dispute data, and

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the conclusion drawn from it, without condemning someone's right to an opinion. I do not know whether the problem here has elements of punishing people over professional disagreements, but the system described appears all too easily susceptible to use in that way and therefore in need of reform for reasons even beyond those stated in the letter.

[Brugge's return letter contained the following note on the back of the envelope: I was struck by the fact that the stamp I'm using is particularly appropriate (in a punning sort of way) to this matter. The stamp is "Hoop Dance."]

Tom Cartledge: Part of the problem with weeding out the incompetents is that the BLM archaeologists are severely overloaded and there is neither time nor personnel to field check the work of permittees. Since NMAC is making an issue of this, I think NMAC should come up with recommendations as to how to handle the incompetents. It is not enough to simply say it is a BLM problem and they should do more field checking. This is not a reasonable or practical suggestion.

Susan M. Chandler: Alpine [Archaeological Consulting, Inc.] has unsuccessfully attempted to solve this permitting problem directly with the BLM. It affects our ability to do business.

Winifred Creamer: If the BLM seeks to prevent incompetent archaeologists from conducting fieldwork on lands they care for in New Mexico, they have to be willing to make some hard decisions. None of us like to be in that position but someone has to be willing to challenge poor performance. They can gain a lot of credit by *leading*, making a few tough calls. Allow people to defend their work but don't accept low quality. Any of us are willing to have our work reviewed, but the treatment should be equal for all.

Robert D. Dello-Russo [excerpt from cover letter]: ...In large part I agree with the concerns that you have expressed in the letter, however, I would take exception to one thing. In your cover letter to "fellow New Mexico archaeologists" you suggest that the "situation is even more grim for individuals who are just finishing their M.A.s and Ph.D.s and are looking for their first regular job. Instead of being able to step into positions commensurate

with their training, they will spend months or years stuck at entry level before qualifying as field supervisors in a reasonably broad portion of the BLM holdings in New Mexico."

I have repeatedly encountered archaeologists with graduate degrees who are clueless when it comes to some or even all non-theoretical aspects of archaeology (contract and otherwise). I don't believe that the mere possession of a graduate degree necessarily qualifies anyone to be permitted to work in New Mexico. It is probably a sad indictment of the graduate curriculum at many universities, but many archaeologists with graduate degrees can't read maps, can't draw maps, don't recognize artifacts and/or features when they see them, know nothing of lithic or ceramic analysis, can't organize and/or write reports, and know next to nothing about NRHP eligibility criteria or details of the Section 106 process.

This is not to say that a graduate education in archaeology is worthless; on the contrary, education and experience are, in my opinion, two complementary sides of the same coin....

John Evaskovich: "What's wrong with you guys?"

William H. Doleman: Ph.D. research (ca. 5 years) done in area where I'm currently not permitted!

David C. Eck: I have supervising archaeologists or project directors since 1978. I believe I was permissible statewide by the BLM in that year. By 1993, I believe I was permissible everywhere but the Dinetah zone (in which I *had* worked). By 1998, I find I am permitted in the Taos and Rio Puerco areas, including Torrance County, and still excepting the Dinetah (in which I have worked on *more* projects). I've lost access to 75 percent of the state in only five years. Time for change!

T. G. Futch: Petty power control trips!

Regan Giese: I have an M.A. and six years of supervisory experience and have been P.I. on over 20 major projects but am not permitted to supervise survey crews.

Toni R. Goar: I'm permitted on both state and other federal lands, but BLM has only permitted me in Carlsbad Resource Area - I have worked all over the state.

Laurens C. Hammack: Have been permitted in entire state for over 20 years - removed from Roswell District in 24 hours.

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Robert J. Hard: Please bring BLM personnel requirements and qualifications in line with other federal agencies and the profession!

Patrick Harden: I have had statewide BLM and USFS permits for five states; N.M. is the only BLM which tries to micro-manage permits for often ludicrous reasons, often administered by personnel who could not meet the permit requirements.

Sarah L. Horton and W. Noel Logan [excerpts from joint letter]: We applaud your efforts in addressing the issue of BLM permitting procedures. We agree that the permitting system is absurd... We have worked extensively on the Cibola, Carson, and Santa Fe National Forests in New Mexico. Despite more than 30 years of combined professional experience in New Mexico and Arizona, we have never been able to successfully acquire a permit on BLM lands in New Mexico...

David W. Kayser: Thanks for putting this together.

Meade F. Kemrer [in answer to prompt for years of experience in the Southwest]: 31, including a BLM-New Mexico statewide permittee since 1978, until 1997 when the current permit procedures were initiated and reduced areal permit coverage. *[Kemrer also included a letter. Excerpts follow:]*

...I wish to document actual harm that these procedures have inflicted upon me and my company... By BLM-New Mexico [permit], issued 12 May 1997, authorized me as a Project Director (statewide) and as a Field Supervisor in the Farmington, Albuquerque, and Roswell Districts, but not in the Las Cruces District... I demonstrated that I had more than four months of field experience in the LCDO. However, the micro-area partitioning into at least three independent permit zones (Socorro, Caballo, and Mimbres Resource Areas) left me deficient in all of these zones and I was declared to be ineligible as a Field Supervisor in LCDO...

All of my previous field experience in LCDO (as a field supervisor) involved the identification and assessment of cultural resources. My work had been reviewed by the BLM-LCDO and deemed to be acceptable. I had been permitted as a field supervisor in the Las Cruces District from 1978 through 1996. I therefore requested the permit administrator to add me as a field supervisor in

LCDO based on my demonstrated acceptable work. I was told that permitting procedures disallow grandfathering and that I was required to build the appropriate Karma burden in each area to be permitted as a field supervisor. Clearly, I was denied due process – a hearing of my issues, and an opportunity to negotiate to arrive at an equitable resolution through compromise...

In September 1997, I was awarded a BLM-LCDO contract to perform a project that involved 2.25 months of fieldwork. Since I was not allowed to serve as a field supervisor, I had to hire several LACDO-permittable, more expensive crew chiefs to legitimize the fieldwork. Clearly the current BLM permit requirements increased my cost of business. I argue that these costs are unwarranted and unreasonable...

Since my 1997 loss of permit areal coverage, I have had to turn down six potential and actual projects on BLM lands within the LCDO area. Loss of business runs well into the thousands of dollars...

Daisy Levine: Denied Carlsbad area, but am on Roswell (was told there are "subtle" differences). Thanks for taking the initiative and writing this letter – I think you've clearly presented all our concerns.

William D. Lipe: I think NMAC makes a good case. New Mexico BLM needs to work with NMAC to develop a sensible permitting system that takes relevant qualifications and experience into account. This is a difficult but important task that the agency needs to address.

Thomas C. McGraw: I meet and *exceed* the qualifications for a permit on the Mimbres R.A., and was denied because "all my work has been conducted in the northern portion." I'm planning a lawsuit to acquire the permit.

Peter J. McKenna: I think NMAC should submit copies for information to the New Mexico delegation. Submitting this to the in-house bureaucracy is just asking to get stonewalled. As another "federal" archaeologist, I firmly support the thrust of this petition and find the BLM's actions both unconscionable and illegal. It's stupid and silly too, but that wouldn't be nice or polite.

Judith A. McNew: An individual permit should travel with the person and not have to be reiterated each time one changes employers, as is now the case. It's an imposition on both the employer

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and the employee when the information already exists in the BLM files as the person is already permitted.

Gary L. Moore: I am not inclined to spend time and money trying to continue working in a state where the BLM has created such a situation of distrust, and where my professional qualifications are called into question by BLM archaeologists hardly qualified to meet their own permit standards.

Joe Ben Sanders: I recall a story of a person who studied one ant to the exclusion of all the other ants in the colony. Now we have 14 well-studied ants and no colony. Then one day this archaeologist came along and told the 14 ant watchers, heck, I saw similar looking ants doing the same thing 'cause I've been around 14 different areas watching ants and I noticed that they are a communal outfit just like us humans. So they all get together, the 14 ant watchers and the well traveled archaeologist and discovered the ants had a society just like bees and humans. So the other 14 traveled around a bit and found out that it was true. From then on, everybody quit looking at just one ant in one ant bed. Then one day one of the ant watchers decided his ant was special and *only* he was capable of studying his ant...

Jeanne A. Schutt: I believe that the permitting is out of hand in NM. It is time to change.

Phillip A. Shelley: Modern geopolitical boundaries do not coincide with the archaeological record.

Robert S. Swain: Control quality with more field inspections.

Charles C. Vangelder (Owner, Manazno Mountain Construction): ...The question of purpose in issuance of survey permits prompts me to ask if you would consider expanding this effort to include the entire survey permit system in the State of New Mexico.

As a heavy equipment contractor in the State of New Mexico, I have the opportunity to see dozens of sites per year in the preconstruction and grubbing and clearing stages and it is appalling to see the sheer number of sites with archaeological material on them that are not being investigated prior to construction. Furthermore, the rate of loss of

the record has been increasing dramatically recently.

My experience in construction has demonstrated to me time and time again that restricting the number of "bidders" ultimately reduces the quality of the product; I believe that the same holds true for the survey permitting procedure.

The existing survey permit system restricts the number of trained personnel in the field in an effort to control quality, yet a quick examination of both privately funded and public sector construction projects reveals a need for more, not less archaeological investigation.

If the issuing agency is limiting permits with the intention of having only well-qualified bidders in the field, it does not necessarily follow that the resultant work will all be of good quality. Instead, the resources available could better be spent on the evaluation of completed work. Only by having workers stand on the quality of their performance can quality of work be regulated...

John P. Wilson: While I agree with what you say, in my experience a confrontation with a bureaucracy only leads to the latter stiffening its position, and the circumstance that its position may be irrational or even illegal doesn't matter to the agency. The remedy to the problem that the BLM evidently perceives is hinted at in the second paragraph on Page 4 of your [draft] letter: if a report is unacceptable, then reject it. That's the approach the BLM should be taking instead of trying to micromanage everyone. As you point out, though, apart from Pam Smith and possibly a few more old-timers, most of the BLM's archaeologists don't know enough about their own areas to adequately pass judgement on reports, much less invent subtleties to justify their micro-areas. When I received their form letter dated February 5th, 1998, I just laid it aside as I couldn't even understand it. My permit renewal request is pending, and what it will look like when it comes back I don't even want to guess at. One of the biggest ironies is that I am automatically eligible for a statewide BLM permit in Arizona because I once held a Department of the Interior permit in my own name for New Mexico. It isn't a pleasant prospect, but you may have to look at litigation or the threat of it to change things; a lawsuit is something that no bureaucrat savors (ask the Forest Service). Any lawyers in NMAC?

Thomas C. Windes: Government Archaeologists often lack experience in the areas they are charged

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with!

[N.B. One person returned the letter unsigned. He was critical of the NMAC effort but it is not clear that he intended his comments to be published.]

e-mail Discussion on BLM-NM Permits

From: Dave Phillips <dap@unm.edu >
Legislative Chair, NMAC
[Via nmac-l] May 11, 1998

This is an open letter to all professional archaeologists who work on BLM land in New Mexico.

For the past few years we have waited patiently for the New Mexico BLM to get its act together on archaeological survey permits. In the interest of the greater good we have repeatedly allowed ourselves to lose permit coverage through a process that clearly involves abuses of federal authority, and often crosses the line into illegality.

After going around with the BLM for several years on this issue I thought we had reached the point where matters would, at least, get no worse, but I was wrong. I thought the BLM had decided that there were no more than twelve (!) permit micro-areas in the state, that I was permitted in a fixed number of those micro-areas, and that by following the BLM's "remedial" programs I could eventually regain my original state-wide permit coverage.

In this year's permit renewal, however, I find that the BLM has created new micro-areas and that my permit coverage continues to erode. Even if I play by the BLM's rules and do "remedial work" at night and on weekends (an odd pastime for someone who's been in Southwest archaeology for 28 years), at this rate I will still lose ground faster than I can regain it. I feel that the BLM has forced me into a corner and that my only choice is to stop accepting this abuse of power. If the BLM is not willing to reform its permitting procedures, we need to seek relief through our congressional delegation, the courts, or both.

As a first step, I propose a letter to BLM deputy director Richard Whitley, calling for these reforms and possibly others:

1) An immediate halt to the proliferation of permit micro-areas, and a reversion to fewer and more rational permit areas. Afterwards, no creation of "special" permit areas except through the

BLM's normal planning process, including opportunities for public comment by permittees.

2) An immediate halt to the process of unilaterally dropping permittees from areas where they are currently permitted, in direct violation of their due process rights. In the future, all permittees to be provided with due process before their permit is yanked. Because of the illegality of the process to date, all permit "yanks" beginning in 1985 to be reversed, until such time as the victims of this practice are allowed due process.

3) Acknowledgement of relevant experience besides the arbitrary measures of experience currently being used. It should not be necessary for archaeologists with 10, 20, or 30 years of experience to do "remedial" training for an area, when "green" crew members who have managed to work in that area for four months can become field supervisors.

4) Where the BLM staff believes that local archaeology involves "subtleties," the BLM cannot require remedial training in those "subtleties" unless the BLM itself provides such training in a concise form (e.g., a mixed field and lab course not lasting longer than three days) held on a regular basis (e.g., once a year). If these "subtleties" are not important enough for the BLM to provide the training, why are they important enough to build permitting procedures around?

If you have also had enough, please contact me about signing the letter and other possible courses of action. I also invite NMAC-L subscribers to share their experiences, frustrations, and opinions on this issue via postings to NMAC-L. My address, etc., are:

David Phillips, C/o SWCA, Inc.
8100 Mountain Road, N.E., Suite 109
Albuquerque, NM 87110
(505) 254-1115, fax 254-1116

From: Cory Breternitz

<COBRDSSI@aol.com >

Soil Systems, Inc. (Unpermittable in New Mexico)
[Via nmac-l] May 13, 1998

Dave, I agree with most of what you have said and outlined in your venting about BLM permits in New Mexico. We have finally decided that the BLM doesn't want anyone working on BLM lands in New Mexico, qualified or not, and since they have made it so ridiculously difficult to qualify, we have just dropped any hope of renewal or applying for

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new permits. We are all too busy to spend half our working lives trying to meet the qualifications that most of the permit issuers can't meet anyway.

Better stop before I get into more trouble than I probably already have...

*From: Bill Doleman <wdoleman@unm.edu>
UNM Office of Contract Archeology
[Via nmac-l] May 13, 1998*

Hear, hear! And thank you Dave, for doing this.

I have been a project director since 1976. My dissertation was based on three large projects OCA conducted on White Sands Missile Range. My role in these projects involved designing the research and field methods (including organizing and attending Jornada Mogollon-specific orientation sessions with acknowledged experts), not to mention analysis and write up. Several years of my life were devoted to the research. I also have over three months excavation experience in south-central NM. But I don't have a total of 4 months on-the-ground survey experience, and . . . I AM NOT PERMITTED FOR THE CABALLO RESOURCE AREA (or what ever it's current identity is)!!! I was told that this was "to keep the bad guys out, if you know who I mean."

This IS ridiculous. Show me the letter, and I'll sign it 50 times!

*From: David Hill <Dhill1@worldnet.att.net>
[Via nmac-l] May 14, 1998*

Tell it like it is, Bill!

I lived in southern New Mexico and either worked on or run numerous surveys and excavations throughout southeastern New Mexico and west Texas as well as having conducted a number of analyses of ceramics as well since the mid 1970's. Over the years, I've presented and published assorted papers on prehistoric and historic archaeology of this area. I can't get a BLM permit for anywhere in southern NM without going to work as labor for someone else for four months or do a lot of the BLM's work for them for free.

So, how DO we address the issue of persons who are more than well qualified to work on BLM lands, but are not allowed to work there because they don't fit the letter of the ever-changing labor rule.

*From: Joseph L. (Lee) Tippet
<ltippet@mindspring.com>
[Via acra-l] May 22, 1998*

Dave, from 1994-1996, the SCSHPO struggled with the USACE -SAD over its definition of permit area. That experience taught me that one must be very precise and factual when making allegations of incompetence and wrong doing on the part of federal agency officials.

These suggestions may help, if a confrontation is eminent:

1. Establish a paper trail-document everything relating to this issue: meeting notes, phone messages, memos, and letters. Organize the mass chronologically. This will document your efforts to define and correct the problem. And, if you are lucky, it will demonstrate intransigence (stone-walling) on the part of the agency officials.

2. Create an executive summary that states the problem, its effects, and recommendations for resolving the conflict. Use it in support of letters to agency executives, congressional staff, attorneys, whomever you believe may be able to advance the goals of your organization.

3. Look for discrepancies in the way permit applications and conditions are treated from BLM unit to BLM unit. Use whatever spatial scale seems appropriate state, region, or national. Use this information to back-up the claim that New Mexico is being singled out for arbitrary and capricious government action.

4. Find a "good" (kick-@\$\$) administrative law attorney with an axe to grind and have her review the "rules," "subtleties," "remedial work," and other ambiguous, subjective, and ill-defined permit conditions being created by the state BLM office.

5. Finally, If you are on the side of right, then enjoy the fight.

*From: Frank L. Burkett
<fburkett@burnip.com>
[Via acra-l] May 22, 1998*

Lee Tippet has provided you (everyone) with the basic weapons for any legal or regulatory action if you want to go in loaded for bear. Some caveats to go along with Lee's the advice:

1. Bears don't fight by the same rules as we do
2. Sometimes the bear gets you
3. Killing a bear is a very messy proposition.

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There will be a nasty gupile involved and somebody will have to clean it up. It won't be pretty for you, the bear, or anyone unfortunate enough to witness it.

Lee, I am dismayed at your portrayal of the classic ruthless attorney as being female. Are you suggesting that women are more cold-blooded than men? That is just a nasty stereotype and I insist that you cease before I give the PC cops your e-mail address. Fewer people would be offended if you were to refer to an attorney as "it." Or you could make a truly neutral pronoun using the 's' from she, the 'h' from he, combined with the 'I' and 't' of it. Who could that offend?

As for being "on the side of right" do you think the people at the BLM sit around all day cooking up new ways to be on the side of wrong? This isn't Lex Luthor we're talking about here. Its about reasonable people who hold different views concerning the regulation of public lands. So, before anybody starts to dig in on that honkin' side order of righteousness pie, please remember that reasonable people can differ without either being "wrong" (or "right" for that matter).

Has anyone bothered to have a one-on-one with anyone from the BLM to find out what their side of the story is? They might even be on your side. If anyone did, did you apply this new paradigm called "listening" or did you expect them to do all of that? Have you just decided to go from zero-to-litigate in the past 24 hours based on feelings? Exactly when did the lawsuit become the standard mode for behavioral control in this society and do you think that is a "good" thing? Chew on that while you're trying to decide if you are on "the side of right" and all that is good and pure.

*From: Michele Wilson <wilsonm@peak.org>
[Via acra-l] May 22, 1998*

Along similar lines, it has been recently brought to my attention while interning at the Oregon SHPO that in order to apply for an archaeological permit on state or private lands applicants must meet three criteria: (1) an advanced degree in anthropology/applied anthro/archaeology; (2) relevant experience; and (here's the kicker) (3) thesis research which focuses on field work. This fieldwork can include survey or testing but must be the basis for the research.

So, we have Ph.D.s in our state (with relevant experience - often, several decades of experience) who do not qualify and (closer to home for me) many graduate students who are dealing with existing data/collections for their thesis projects who, by definition, are not incorporating a field work component per se in their projects who will never qualify. It would seem that rather than adding to the enigmatic gray literature we should be using it . . . any thoughts on this issue?

*From: Tom King <TFKing106@aol.com>
[Via acra-l] May 23, 1998*

A couple of thoughts:

1. Lee Tippet's rules of engagement are worth careful attention, and so is the lawsuit that has, at last, actually been engaged between the Corps and a private plaintiff, Lee Pye; we all got information on it earlier this week. I'm sure Ms. Pye would appreciate discussion of the case, and perhaps offers of assistance.

2. I think Frank Burkett's points are well taken, too, and I wonder, Dave, has anyone tried some kind of third-party mediation? The issue in NM certainly sounds - to someone at this remove - like one that might yield to reasoning together with the assistance of a trained mediator.

*From: Dave Phillips
<eldog@mindspring.com>
[Via acra-l] May 23, 1998*

[Michelle,] The idea of a mediator is a good one, and if the right context comes up
I'll suggest it. Thanks.

*From: Dave Phillips
<eldog@mindspring.com>
[Via acra-l] May 23, 1998*

[Frank,] I think I'm being accused of flying off the handle. In fact, I have been engaged in a dialogue with various BLM staff about this issue for about three years. At first the New Mexico BLM couldn't even tell me what their permit areas in New Mexico were, or where my various fellow employees were or were not permitted, only that there were multiple permit areas in the state and that each individual was not permitted in some of them. How would you like to deal with a public agency that tells you that you can't survey in some parts of the state where you live, only they're not sure which

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parts? Eventually I designed a table with permit areas across the top and individuals down the left side, typed in what I thought the company permit coverage was, and submitted that to the BLM – which then made some corrections and used it to tell me what our permit coverage was.

That is Chapter 1 of my dialogue with the New Mexico BLM. I am up to about Chapter 10, the net result of which is that the BLM continues to strip me of survey permit rights within the state. And this is not happening just to me – virtually every PI in the state of New Mexico has had the same experience. We now plan to go to the appropriate state deputy director with our grievances, but if we don't get administrative relief we have no choice but to try something else. We've been listening to the BLM's side of the story for years, and the more we listen the more the BLM destroys our ability to make a living.

From: Joseph L. (Lee) Tippet

<ltippet@mindspring.com >

[Via acra-l] May 24, 1998

Frank, please take the following points into consideration: These statements are generic principles. They are not aimed at any one agency or organization.

1. The distribution of people in an agency follows a normal curve. A few agency officials work very hard to evade their responsibilities. They may follow the letter of the law while actively ignoring its spirit and intent. Then you have the zealots armed with arrogance that routinely overstep the bounds of their authority.

2. In this context agency officials may make decisions that are "wrong." For example, a wrong decision may take the form of a violation of due process or it could be some ill-considered administrative rule that fails to produce a public benefit commensurate with the burden it places on the individual. "Wrong" decisions by agency officials should be contested by reasonable and appropriate means like appeal to public opinion, Congressional intervention, administrative appeal, and litigation.

3. There was nothing in my post advocating a lawsuit against the Federal Agency in question. However, anyone wishing to appeal an agency decision will eventually need an administrative law

attorney to review the record and provide professional guidance.

4. Finally, any individual or organization that is serious about changing an agency decision or policy had better hold the moral high ground. A contest like this cannot be sustained if the party making the challenge feels any uncertainty or moral ambivalence about the agency's action. In other words, you are "right" and "they" are wrong. There is nothing "grey" about it.

From: Frank L. Burkett

<fburkett@burnip.com >

[Via acra-l] May 28, 1998

David, you are absolutely right on all counts. Thank you for clarifying the history of the situation. I would wish for you a reasonable solution that does not involve litigation. The arbitrary if not capricious denial of one's right to make a living is not an acceptable situation (its borderline evil in my book). The best of luck.

Those people proposing (what they politely call) standards should reflect on the fact that the immediate gross outcome is not better archaeology, but rather the denial of one's right to earn one's daily bread. Or, is this a case of 'those who live by the regulation, shall die by the regulation...'?

From: Dave Phillips <dap@unm.edu >

[Via nmac-l] Jun. 12, 1998

On May 12, I mailed a protest over a survey permit revocation to the New Mexico BLM, as a "test case" to help define the legal and factual issues at stake in the current confrontation over survey permits. On June 2, M. J. Chavez, BLM State Director, responded. Chavez's letter reads, in part:

"First, special areas set aside within the existing boundaries of our field offices were marked on maps and provided to all permittees in an open letter dated November 21, 1995. These same maps were incorporated into our State Manual Supplement H-8100-1 on April 18, 1996. The only areas to date which have been set aside are the Dineta area within the Farmington Field Office and the subdivisions within the Albuquerque Field Office.

"No other special areas will be recognized until they are formally adopted and incorporated into our manual system. Towards this end, a meeting will be held among the New Mexico Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) archaeologist within

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the next several months. We will consider whether additional special areas should be set aside. A good argument, based on the archaeological record, will have to be made before additional areas are considered. If any additions or deletions to the existing set aside areas are proposed, we will ask for the professional archaeological community's input regarding any special areas before the BLM decides which ones to adopt. Because special areas present complications for our permitting system, and can cause additional burdens on permittees, we will make an effort to keep these to a minimum. If the set aside areas are modified, we will consider this a "final" list of special areas and we will not modify them for at least 10 years or until there is compelling archaeological evidence to

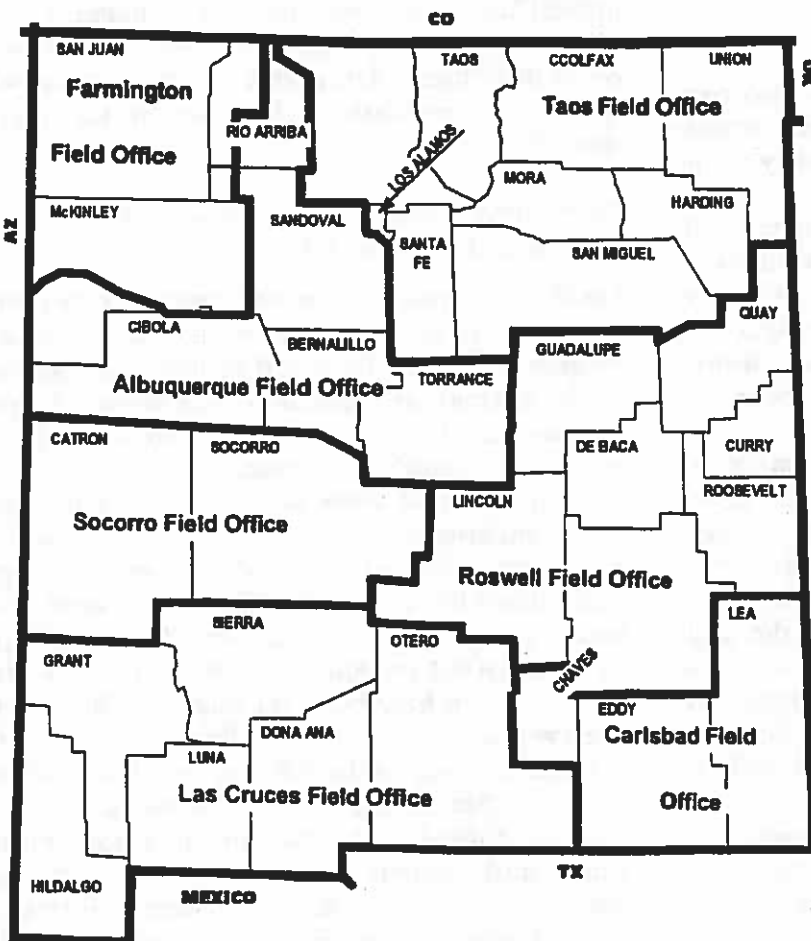
do so.

"Second, the New Mexico BLM has been recognized into a "two tier" system. Old Districts and Resource Areas have been eliminated and new Field Offices have replaced them. The following Field Offices now exist within New Mexico: Farmington, Taos, Albuquerque (the old Rio Puerco Resource Area), Socorro, Las Cruces (the old Mimbres and Caballo Resource Areas), Carlsbad, and Roswell. These seven field offices (plus any formally accepted special areas) represent the regions for which survey permits are issued..."

In other words, the BLM has abandoned distinctions such as "highland Mimbres" versus "lowland Mimbres" and "dune fields."

If you have a restriction on your survey permit coverage below the level of Field Office region (with the exception of Dinetah and the former Rio

New BLM-NM Field Office Area Boundaries



Based on a BLM letter of June 2, 1998, permit coverage is now approved or denied in terms of whole field office jurisdictions.

The two current exceptions are the Farmington Field Office (Dinetah special area) and the Albuquerque Field Office (multiple special areas).

Those holding permits with spatial restrictions in any other field office area should contact the BLM about having them removed.

This summer, the BLM will consider whether special areas should be added or dropped.

The BLM has pledged to allow NMAC and others a chance to comment on any proposed changes in permit areas.

Dave Phillips

Federal CRM Update

Puerco Resource Area), you should contact the BLM about having that restriction removed from your permit. I am told that with the exception of the Dineta and former RPRA, if you're permitted in one part of a field office territory, you're permitted for the entire territory.

We should all thank the BLM for taking this highly positive step. Having said that, however, I encourage NMAC members and others to go ahead and sign the group letter to the BLM. The BLM's sudden flexibility on this issue is no coincidence. We have an important concession and some promises, but we're not out of the woods yet. If you support NMAC's efforts by signing the group letter, you will strengthen NMAC's ability to fight for your permit rights.

From: Dave Phillips for Colleen Beck

[Via nmac-l] Jun. 11, 12, 1998

[Colleen approved my forwarding this to NMAC-L and ACRA-L. Dave Phillips]

—— Forwarded message ——

From: Colleen Beck <colleen@snsd.dri.edu>
Jun. 11, 1998

Recently I was complaining about BLM permitting policies and so a friend forwarded your Arch-L e-mail to me. One of your concerns mirrors my main concern - i.e., not permitting archaeologists for a region because they have not worked there. I work in Nevada and am permitted by the BLM for the entire state. However, California is divided into small units and I have been denied a permit in California because I do not have the necessary length of time in a supervisory position within that BLM subunit. In Nevada, I am working in the Mohave [sic] Desert - yet BLM says that I cannot be PI in the Mohave [sic] Desert across the state line in California. Ironically, I received my B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. from California institutions and have 20 years of postgraduate CRM experience.

I perceive the BLM policy as it is implemented in some states (Nevada and Utah being exceptions) as illegally depriving archaeologists of a livelihood. Your idea of a BLM orientation course to a region is an interesting solution to this issue because, as you say, it is easier for a crew member to become a field supervisor in a particular area than an established professional.

I completely agree with you that something needs to be done and hope it will be on a nationwide basis.

Colleen Beck
Desert Research Institute
Las Vegas Nevada

Bill Doleman <wdoleman@unm.edu>
[Via nmac-l] Jun. 12, 1998

Cheers and choice of free beverages to Chris Turnbow and Dave Phillips for the excellent job they did on the letter to the BLM. The letter covers all the important problems and issues I could think of and some I didn't, and does so in an appropriately polite yet forceful manner that call a ____ a ____ when necessary. I personally want to thank both and I want to echo their call for the rest of you to follow thru by signing and sending your letters. Hear, hear!

From: Dave Phillips for Mike Polk

[Via nmac-l] Jun. 12, 15, 1998

[Forwarded to NMAC-L with the author's permission. Dave Phillips]

—— Forwarded message ——

From: Mike Polk <SAGEB@aol.com>
Jun. 12, 1998

Dave, I think you should send this same post out to the ACRA list as well since there are many there having interest in this issue. In fact, I am worked [sic] toward putting a session together for the ACRA Annual Meeting in Denver about this in a broader context. I too work in New Mexico and just about every other state in the West and have been incensed for years over the "fiefdoms" set up by BLM archaeologists and the convenience that permitting requirements offers in allowing them to exclude people they don't want working in their area. I do understand the problems created by low ball archaeologists and those not willing to do quality work, but in many areas it has become a "catch 22" problem where you need the experience to get the permit, but you can't get the experience unless you are permitted in the area. I especially resent the hit I take on marketing - if you are not permitted in an area you are not on the permit list. But, how do companies find out about who to hire on jobs? The permit list, of course. How convenient.



Archiving Data and Reports On Electronic Media: Not Ready for Prime Time

[The following discussion thread on aca-l commingles two issues: 1) use of electronic technology for capturing a visual record of sites, and 2) implications for archival storage of the results – as well as for storage of any site information on electronic media.

The latter is an issue I believe deserves more careful attention. Hence, I take this opportunity to present a more lengthy discussion of the subject than would be suitable for a regular issue of NewsMAC.

Message dates are shown, but the messages have been re-ordered to clarify how the two issues have been confounded.. Ed.]

Videotaping Archaeological Sites

From: Darby C. Stapp (04-15-98)
Hanford Cultural Resources Laboratory
(509) 373-2894; < Darby.Stapp@pnl.gov >

Does anyone have any experience videotaping archaeological sites as a form of documentation for long-term management (i.e., not as a form of mitigation)? I'd like to start videotaping some of our sites at Hanford, but need some guidance from others who have applied this technology before?

Is having videos of a site useful? what is the easiest way to archive videos? do you video from permanent datums so people in 5, 10, or 50 years can shoot from the same locations and generate comparable scenes? VHS format or 8 mm?

Do I need an expensive camera that facilitates editing, or does the low-end model suffice? Has this thread run before?

The most important question is, Is this a good idea or does it just sound like a good idea to me? The problem we have is when visiting sites to assess erosional or other impacts that have occurred since they were first recorded 10, 20, or 30 years ago, it is difficult to make an assessment because the site map and a photo or two, and a few words simply do not allow a good comparison to be made.

From: Robert J. Jeske (04-15-98)
Associate Professor
Department of Anthropology
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Milwaukee, WI 53201
414-229-2887 < jeske@csd.uwm.edu >

> *Is having videos of a site useful?* <
Very useful

> *What is the easiest way to archive videos?* <
Keep them in a climate controlled room, like the rest of your archives. You can also transfer them to CD.

> *do you video from permanent datums so people in 5, 10, or 50 years can shoot from the same locations and generate comparable scenes?* <

That can work well

> *VHS format or 8 mm?* <

Both are good, plus there is VHS-C, I believe. I think 8mm delivers better sound, if that's important.

> *Do I need an expensive camera that facilitates editing, or does the low-end model suffice?* <

Excellent cameras with some editing features are available as cheaply as \$400-600. Otherwise, \$900-1000 will get you a very nice camera.

> *The most important question is, Is this a good idea or does it just sound like a good idea to me?* <

It's a great idea. You can speak your notes right on the tape as you video – it allows for great memory prodding. You can take still shots off of the video easily if you have a video-capable computer. You can make a copy of the video for archive purposes easily and cheaply.

There's no real downside with the possible exception of the shelf-life of archives – I'm not sure how long you can expect video tape to retain its quality – but you can also transfer your tapes to CD, which takes care of that problem.

Digital is the way to go eventually, but affordable digital cameras still aren't as good as VHS or 8mm. Same with stills: a good 35mm camera and a decent scanner will give you better results than a (cheaper than \$5000) digital camera – although I use a digital camera for lots of shots nowadays.

From: Lynne Sebastian (04-15-98)
NM SHPO

BLM New Mexico has used black and white photos

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taken from a series of permanent datums to monitor changes to Chacoan outliers for maybe 15 years or so now with good success. I'm just starting to learn about digital camera technology, and it seems like that might be a really useful thing for site monitoring because of the ease of storing the images along with descriptive text. Seems like storage, curation, and off-site back-ups would be a serious consideration with video taping that could be more easily handled with digital imagery. But there are lots of folks on this list with much greater technological expertise than I have.

From: Lyle E. Browning (04-16-98)
<lebrowning@worldnet.att.net >

I often find video quite useful because no matter how carefully or completely one still photos a site, a relevant bit is just always out of the frame. Video, used carefully, is to me very useful later after mitigation for comparative purposes as it places a context around the stills of the site.

As for archiving, get the video onto a CD or some other digital medium. The major drawback is that the clarity of the output is less than it should be using a standard VHS camera. Mine is a shoulder mounted Panasonic and does the trick.

Shooting up close on sections or of some detail needed is often better than a still for answering subsequent questions if the camera is moved around to cover the object.

From: Joe Trnka (04-20-98)
<jtrnka@keyway.net >

Getting a decent videocamera and some videography skills in your tool bag is an excellent idea. I just saw a decent 8-mm camcorder with image stabilization (a must), 72x zoom, 0 lux (very low light) capability, and long life battery for well under \$1k.

You can get digital camera quality images with much better capability due to the greater flexibility of the zoom/low light combination. One of the best features of such a device is you can sit on a height and scan and zoom all over a site, often picking up subtle details and features you'd otherwise miss.

Of course, you can dictate into the microphone to make notes as you shoot. The powerful autofocus zoom lens also gives you a really good

view, much like a stabilized spotting scope, especially if you have a color viewfinder.

For about \$150 more, you can pick up a device which "snaps" your camcorder video into digital stills for digital manipulation, storage, etc. This can reduce the need for a digital camera, although getting the stills is a bit more difficult than simply loading digital images directly from a camera to the computer.

For about \$200 more, you can directly slave your computer to a camcorder and VHS recorder and make custom videos from your master camcorder footage.

You can add audio also and make custom titles and scene fades. You could make videos which could serve as excellent long-term management and training tools. I've been making videotapes for 10 years now (not very long, I realize) and the my early tapes retain quality. I expect the recordings made by today's technology to provide fairly decent recordings which should retain quality for 10-20 years.

Once all this is together, you can videotape and record huge amounts of details about any site and its surroundings. You can then choose to make digital images and print them in your reports or create video records which provide tours of the site for future managers.

I do not, however, recommend the above techniques in lieu of the more traditional, standard techniques. Rather, I recommend them as new tools which are now surprisingly cost effective and powerful, especially when conducting management projects in the real world.

From: Alan Shalette (04-15-98)
NMAC <AlShal@aol.com >

Reliance upon any type of electronic media for permanent/archival storage can be extremely hazardous. (Even photocopies are suspect.)

There are many technical issues involved - having to do with the permanence of the storage media itself, and with the systems which may be available at some future date to display the recorded information (applies to even digitized forms).

I suggest Conservation Online (CoOL) < <http://sul-server-2.stanford.edu/> > as an excellent starting place to begin understanding these issues. [See additional sites below. Ed.]

A good overview of the problem was published in last Sunday's New York Times Magazine section: an article by James Gleick in his Fast Forward col-

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umn titled "The Digital Attic: An Archive of Everything." You can find it at the NY Times Web site. *[An excerpt of the article follows. Ed.]*

From: Ned Heite (04-16-98)

< <http://home.dmv.com/~ehte/index.html> >

Videotape is not an archival medium, and should never under any circumstances be trusted with the permanent archaeological record. This may change some day, but not in the foreseeable future. For the moment, a videotape is nothing but entertainment, or an aide-memoire.

If you want a reliable, recordable, retrievable, permanent record, you want a large format (8" by 10") view camera with glass plates. A glass plate negative, properly stored, is potentially immortal.

That said, there is a continuum of compromises, down to the extremely ephemeral magnetic media. For example, you may choose film instead of glass, knowing that Mylar is an organic material and certainly subject to degradation and dimensional instability.

A well-washed, well-stored black-and-white silver halide film negative may be archival, provided it is not handled after it is placed in storage.

Paper photographic prints from otherwise non-archival film may be archival, although they are a second generation copy and therefore not as good as the original.

Type C color negatives are not archival. However, an archival record may be created from them by contact printing onto archival grade papers.

Advantages of glass plate black-and-white silver-halide negatives include:

1. Dimensional stability of glass is unequalled.
2. Analog, versus digital, record, may be extremely important if you need to recover details. All digital recording formats have resolution limited by pixel, or dot, density. This problem does not exist in the analog record on the low-grain glass plates, although there is the problem of grain, which can be overcome much more easily than the dot resolution problem inherent in any digital or video format.

3. A glass-plate negative is not machine-dependent. Virtually all electronic media depend for their recovery upon technology that almost certainly will be obsolete in a few years.

4. A view camera allows the operator to precisely position the image, so that site pictures may

be correctly framed, and camera locations can be replicated from time to time. The portable outdoors video camera has not been made that can offer such a high level of precision in format control, except possibly in the toolkits of George Lucas and Walt Disney.

Although we are forced by economic pressures to use them, 35 mm handheld cameras are probably the worst possible tools for making the photographic record. Given my druthers, I would be doing all my site photos on a view camera, preferably 5" by 7" or above, on glass plates. That is not going to happen, but what good are standards if you can't bitch about their decline once in a while.

[Here's an excerpt of James Gleick's article mentioned in my note above. Ed.]

The Digital Attic: An Archive of Everything

James Gleick

The New York Times Magazine Apr. 12, 1998

Many of the world's librarians, archivists and Internet experts are warning that the record of our blooming digital culture is heading for oblivion, and fast. They note that we have already begun losing scientific data and business records – stored on ancient punch cards or written in dead computer languages or encoded on decaying Univac Type II-A magnetic tape. (Just try to find a Univac tape reader when you need one.)

In the electronic era, we are stockpiling our heritage on millions of floppy disks, hard drives and CD-ROM's.

These flaky objects go obsolete dismayingly fast, with new technologies rolling in on product cycles as short as two to five years.

"There has never been a time of such drastic and irretrievable information loss," says Stewart Brand, creator of the *Whole Earth Catalog* a generation ago and an organizer of a sobering conference earlier this year called "Time and Bits." Our collective memory is already beginning to fade away, many of the participants believe. Future archeologists will find our pottery but not our e-mail. "We've turned into a total amnesiac," Brand says. "We do short-term memory, period."

The information-storage medium of the past couple of millennia – for words not writ in stone, anyway – has of course been paper. Paper does decay with time, and it is fragile. One big fire at the library at Alexandria in 391 A.D. destroyed a

calamitous piece of the ancient world's heritage. But to some people, paper starts to look good.

"Paper at least degrades gracefully," says Brand nostalgically. "Digital files are utterly brittle; they're complexly immersed in a temporary collusion of a certain version of a certain application running on a certain version of a certain operating system in a certain generation of a certain box, and kept on a certain passing medium such as 5¼-inch floppy." If a company has digital business records a mere decade old, what are the chances that it has also stored a vintage 1988 personal computer, DOS 2.1, and the correct version of Lotus 1-2-3?

Some companies have begun "refreshing" their aging records by continually copying them onto new storage media, using new software. Refreshing isn't easy, and most institutions have not yet realized that it may be necessary. Whatever media they used to save their digital information, they will not be able to read it without a machine – a finicky antique, most likely. With paper, all you need is your eyes.

"Back when information was hard to copy, people valued the copies and took care of them," says Danny Hillis, co-founder of Thinking Machines Corporation and now vice president of research at Disney. "Now copies are so common as to be considered worthless, and very little attention is given to preserving them."

The biggest proprietor of archivable data is the Federal Government, struggling to preserve the records it generates daily on an uncountable scale. It is a matter of current litigation whether every piece of governmental E-mail must be preserved as a "Federal record." Either way, the task of the National Archives and Records Administration is monumental. "What we're looking at is growth that there's no way we can deal with, using any known technique or resources we can get," says Ken Thibodeau, director of the Archives' electronic records programs.

"Digital information technology is creating major and serious challenges for how we're going to preserve anything of our culture and our history," Thibodeau says. "It's also creating opportunities: we'll be able to preserve and use a lot more information than ever before." Pity the poor historian, though. The Clinton White House's e-mail alone figures to be 8 million files.

Meanwhile, in its unofficial way, the Internet is transforming the way information is stored. The traditional function of libraries, gathering books for permanent storage or one-at-a-time lending, has been thoroughly confused. Archiving of the on-line world is not centralized. The network distributes memory. There is a kind of self-replication at work, with data employing humans in the effort to spread and reproduce.

Brand and his fellow Cassandras have a point, and they are focusing attention on some new, practical issues. Who, if anyone, will decide which parts of our culture are worth preserving for the hypothetical archeologists of the future? Can any identification scheme help readers distinguish true copies from false copies in the on-line world's hall of mirrors? What arrays of optical or magnetic disks might provide reliability and redundancy for more than a few years of storage?

[Finally, here are some notes posted on the CoOL Web site I mentioned in my acra-1 post. Ed.]

CD Permanence in Perspective

Kodak

< <http://www.kodak.com/daiHome/techInfo/permanence9.shtml> >

Ensuring the permanence of CD-ROMs and write-able CDs (and indeed of any modern information medium) is a combination of manufacturers' and users' responsibilities. CDs in general last longer than other digital storage media. Under accelerated test conditions, Kodak write-able CD products have a projected life expectancy of more than 200 years when stored appropriately. Many CD-ROM discs can be expected to have 100 years of life, or more, under similar circumstances. On the basis of long inherent life expectancy and worldwide standardization, CDs are a sensible choice for archiving data, text, and pictures in digital form. In light of the large investments represented by collections of CD-ROM and write-able CD media, this expected long life is encouraging, but it is not the whole story.

Satisfactory permanence for CD-ROM and write-able CD media starts with knowing about the physical nature of the discs themselves and with choosing products carefully in the first place. This publication has surveyed the currently available technology choices in CD media. It has explained the special handling and storage requirements of CD discs which arise from their physical nature as objects of plastic and metal. Beyond this, however, permanence of the information stored on CDs depends as much or more on sound archival practices than on the inherent long life of the discs. Users of CD technology, whether in a personal or professional context, are the critical links in assuring

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data survival in the long term. Master copies kept in appropriate storage and handled only when necessary may last centuries. Copies for use are likely to have considerably shorter lives. Therefore, a strategy of master discs from which derivatives are made for use is fundamental to success.

Another useful approach is to maintain data in more than one form or in more than one type of storage media, perhaps in analog form, if possible. In addition, keeping copies in different physical locations helps guarantee survival.

The principal fact of life for all digital storage media is the rapid obsolescence of hardware and software. Users of CD technology should be reassured by the long physical life of CD discs, but they must not lose sight of the need to maintain a viable path for migration of data to new hardware and software platforms. Digital storage media impose a strict discipline that human-readable records do not: their rapid evolution creates a continual progression of technology that cannot safely be ignored for too long. However, armed with knowledge of the physical nature of the media and of appropriate archival approaches, users of CD technology can have the best of both worlds – the functionality of digital media and a long life for stored data and pictures.

Maintaining Machine-Readable Records

Office of Secretary of State
Georgia Dept. of Archives and History

Over the years, records have been produced in a variety of shapes, sizes, and types. Whether records are hand-copied ledger books or printed text, information can be read simply by looking at the text. Records on audio, video, and computer media present an important change in the way information is recorded and retrieved. Such records require equipment to read the information they hold. These records are referred to as machine readable.

The information stored on a videotape or computer diskette must be retrieved by a machine specifically designed to read its particular format. The format encompasses both the physical media and the way the electronic signals are recorded on that media.

VHS format videotapes require a video player designed to read the particular format of those VHS tapes. (For example, a video produced in England would not be playable on a standard video player purchased in the U.S.) Audiocassettes can only be played on a cassette player that accommodates the correct size audiotape that includes the correct number of tracks in the correct physical location.

Changes in technology can cause machine formats to be-

come obsolete, preventing access to information even if the medium (e.g., tape, diskette, CD) holding the information is in perfect condition. Machine readable records are also sensitive to their environment, making environmental controls a requirement. Machine readable records cannot be stored in an attic or basement and reclaimed after years of neglect.

Securing and maintaining machine readable records require planning and diligence beyond that traditionally applied to paper-based records.

Intellectual Control

It is important to know what machine readable records you are storing. For audiotapes, include the record name, format type, playing speed, and the date that the copy was made in inventories and on storage containers or on the item itself. Also include any special signal processing that may have been used, such as "Dolby C" for noise reduction.

For computer tapes and diskettes, record and maintain information about the version of the operating system and version number of the program or application used to create the record, as well as ownership and date of each record series. Be sure to mark media in the manner recommended by the manufacturer, e.g., never use ballpoint pen for marking CD's.

Audiotape, videotape, and computer diskettes are sometimes called magnetic media, because information is recorded on magnetized particles. Because magnetic heads record the information, magnets can also erase it or make it hard to read. For this reason, do not expose these media to strong magnetic fields, e.g., electric motors or audio speakers.

Dust, heat, and high relative humidity are the enemies of machine readable records. Dust scratches tape surfaces, obscuring information and clogging the magnetic heads used to read them. Heat may cause the plastic film of the tape to distort, changing the recorded pattern and scrambling information. Heat can also deform plastic parts inside a cassette, preventing the tape from moving from one reel to the other. High relative humidity can degrade the binder that holds the magnetic information particles on the tape and encourage mold to grow.

For these reasons, store machine readable records in an environment free from heat and dust. Ideal long-term storage conditions would be very cool and dry (50 °F and 20% RH). While such conditions may not be realistic for your setting, do not let temperatures exceed 70 °F, and if possible, keep the relative humidity below 40%. Make every effort to keep temperature and relative humidity levels constant.

Care and Handling

Avoid touching the surface of any tape or computer diskette. Oil from skin leaves a residue that can coat the equipment's playing head and attract dust. If you must handle tape, wear clean white cotton gloves. Never use commercial products advertised to clean

tapes and diskettes. Contact an experienced professional to clean or repair dirty or damaged tapes.

Return tapes and diskettes to their individual boxes immediately after use to avoid possible damage and dust. Never use paper clips or adhesive tape to attach notes directly to cassettes, reels, or diskettes.

Always rewind tapes before storing. If a tape is only partially played, advance the tape to the end (using either regular speed or fast-forward) before rewinding it for storage.

Maintain machines according to manufacturer's specifications to ensure that equipment will not damage tapes.

Most compact disks or CD's are not magnetic media. However, CD's do require careful handling to ensure access to information that has been recorded on the bottom (print-less) side of the disk. CD's have been advertised as almost indestructible. They are not. Scratches to the surface can distort the laser light that reads the disk, causing it to skip or repeat tracks. Remove dust with a soft cloth, wiping from the center out, as if along the spokes of a wheel. Return CD's to their cases immediately after use.

Use and Backup Copies

Backup copies are the best insurance for protecting valuable tapes. In the event of media aging or a natural disaster, a copy may be the only means available to retrieve information from a master that is no longer playable. To prevent the loss of information, create a "copy master" from the original tape. Use this copy master only when making another use copy.

Use reel-to-reel audio tape for master audio copies. A written transcript of an audio or video tape can also be used as a "use copy" or "backup copy." A transcript may contain every word on the original tape, or only a general rendering of the discussion.

The loss of a single computer diskette can mean the loss of a large quantity of information. For this reason, backup copies are critical to ensuring the preservation of computer-based records. If maintaining an active computer database of records is part of an institutional operation, copy the information recorded on the system's hard drive onto backup diskettes or tapes on a daily basis. As a part of disaster prevention, store backup copies in another secure location.

Refreshing

Audio, video, and computer tapes designed to be maintained for long periods of time will require periodic copying to ensure access to information. Every three to five years, re-copy all master tapes onto high quality, polyester-based tape in the currently established format for the media.

Migration

Information formats disappear as new technology emerges. Within the last twenty years, 8-track tapes, beta format video, 1/2" videotape, and countless other formats have become obsolete. Access to information is limited when machines necessary to read these records fail and cannot be replaced.

To ensure access to information, copy older formats onto a stable technology while playback machines remain available.

Be knowledgeable about the formats of all machine readable records in your care.

Digitization Reconsidered

Jim Lindner

VidiPax (212) 982-5676

One argument favoring digitization offers the theory that once the material has been digitized, it can be effortlessly and perfectly translated or migrated from one technology to the next. One article recently went so far as to suggest throwing out old equipment because digitized images can simply be migrated or translated over time to the new technologies that will be available in the future. An interesting and comforting thought, provided that there was a single migration path or technique for sampled data.... or any data, and that application software will be backward compatible forever in the future.

One only needs to look at the current world of digital video. There are several competing companies offering digital encoders and decoders all translating to and from the same digital standard, and the prices of these systems can vary by the tens of thousands of dollars - similarly the picture quality can vary as well. Although there are standards in which the order of the information being transmitted is defined, how you encode and decode (or digitize) the video is NOT defined, but left to the market to determine.

Going further, digital video converters between different standards (D2 to D1 for example) from different manufacturers are so different that the output actually looks different! How could this be if one could simply migrate one technology transparently to the next technology? File format translators are another huge problem, with some file formats not having enough information for other formats in which case one must "extrapolate" (or take a good guess) at what the data might be. There are currently several programs in the personal computer market that do nothing other than translate or migrate from one file format to another, an imperfect science at best due to the fact that newer file formats tend to have new features that did not exist on earlier versions of the software, and also tend to drop features that did not sell. Migration, then, is a far more complex issue than is immediately apparent.

How many times have we heard 'just put it on a CD'? Ex-

actly which CD format are we talking about, and which software is used to record and play back the information? Is it yellow book, red book, what application is used, and what guarantee do we have that the application software will be around 50 years from now? Currently one of the biggest problems in the CD authoring market is incompatibility between different computer platforms for graphic performance.

In fact, many "multi-media" computers cannot play some of the earlier CD's that were made just a few years ago, and similarly many computers cannot properly play many CD's recently authored using new software. How can we be naive enough to think that all of these systems will not change and be compatible, particularly with the knowledge that the sampling techniques used to put the information on the disk in the first place is a very quickly moving area of innovation?

Historically speaking, media failure is one of the biggest problems facing information retrieval - digital or analog.

In a fit of frustration, I took the liberty of doodling on the top surface of a CD during a meeting when a corporate expert was giving a presentation on the archival advisability of storing all of the companies library on recordable CD's. When the meeting was done, I asked the individual to play back the CD, and when the machine spit out the disk (a catastrophic failure causing all of the information to be lost) he stared at the disk. When he realized what my doodles had done, he called a foul.

I responded that in the real world, objects do get dropped, scratched, over heated, over humidified, and occasionally doodled upon. I further said that a catastrophic failure in any of these situations is, in my opinion, unacceptable.

Media failure or loss can of course claim virtually any type of media which is why disaster planning and strategic duplication strategy is vital. This being the case, why is one media offered as a single preservation strategy, particularly in the light of the fact that CD-R was never invented with archival application in mind in the first place? In my opinion a technology that uses index tracks to map out the location of all of the information on the disk is extremely vulnerable to catastrophic loss and therefore unsuitable for an archival application.

What then is the solution? In my opinion, the solution is to realize that there is not ONE solution, but rather the recognition that any one strategy in a period of rapid technological innovation is apt to be the wrong one. The solution is to have a strategy that does not count on one technology (either digital or analog) or technique. An effective strategy is one that offers a number of different strategies depending on the application and preservation needs of the organization that owns the artifact. Multiple strategies offer much higher probability for survival, because in the case of a single loss or technological obsolescence there are

other possibilities for recovery. The solution is to recognize that there is not one ultimate digitization, but that there are many possible different levels of digitization, and that each offers trade-offs. The best single strategy is to have multiple strategies that take into account that all media is subject to failure, that migration is not guaranteed to be possible or advisable over the years, and that any single all encompassing solution that commits to a single technology is certain to fail.

The Next Major Discontinuity

[Ed.]

Most assessments of the recently released Windows 98 claim it's mostly no more than a collection of fixes to bugs in Windows 95.

So, Windows 98 continues the technological strategy which has served PC users well for the last decade - backward compatibility through all (?) prior versions of DOS and Windows software.

Beware the next major upgrade in the Windows operating environment, however.

Windows NT 5.0 is scheduled for release toward the middle or late next year. (A partial upgrade may be labeled Windows 2000.) It will be the next major upgrade for most Windows users.

NT 5 will no longer provide support for 8-bit (DOS) or 16-bit (Windows, through ver. 3.1.1) applications.

Start migration planning now - it could be a bigger problem than the year 2000 problem!

Some Web Sites on Permanence of Electronic Media

[Ed.]

American Library Association

< <http://www.ala.org/> >

Association for Information and Image Management International

< <http://www.aiim.org/> >

The Association of Moving Image Archivists

< <http://www.amianet.org/> >

Background Papers and Technical Information - Library of Congress American Memory Program

< <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/ftpfiles.html> >

Canadian Conservation Institute

< <http://www.pch.gc.ca/ccci-icc/> >

Commission on Preservation and Access - Council on Library and Information Resources

NewsNotes

< <http://clir.stanford.edu/cpa/> >

Conservation Center

< <http://www.ccaha.org/> >

Conservation OnLine (CoOL)

< <http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/> >

European Commission's Open Information Interchange (OII) Standards and Specifications

< <http://www2.echo.lu/oii/en/oiiestand.html> >

Library of Congress Preservation Directorate

< <http://lcweb.loc.gov/preserv/preserve.html> >

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT)

< <http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/> >

National Library of Australia

< <http://www.nla.gov.au/archive/npo/conf/npo95rh.html> >

National Technology Alliance Media Stability Studies

< <http://www.nta.org/MediaStability/> >

VidiPax - The Magnetic Media Restoration Company

< <http://www.panix.com/~vidipax/> >

Selected Readings on Preservation of Digitized Reproductions

[Ed.]

Besser, Howard and Jennifer Trant, *Introduction to Imaging: Issues in Constructing an Image Database*. Santa Monica: Getty Art History Information Program, (1995).

Conway, Paul. *Preservation in the Digital World*. Washington, D.C.: Commission on Preservation and Access, (March 1996).

Hedstrom, Margaret. *Understanding Electronic Incunabula: A Framework for Research on Electronic Records*. *American Archivist* 54, 334-54. (Fall 1991).

Kenney, Anne R. and Stephen Chapman. *Digital Resolution Requirements for Replacing Text-based Material: Methods for Benchmarking Image Quality*. Washington, D.C.: Commission on Preservation and Access (1995).

Lynch, Clifford. *The Integrity of Digital Information: Mechanics and Definitional Issues*. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 45 (December 1994: 737-44).

Preservation of Digital Information: Report of the Task Force on Archiving of Digital Information. Washington, D.C.: Research Libraries Group and Commission on Preservation and Access, (May 1996).



Editor's Notes

Alan Shalette

NewsMAC 1998(3): Lost Last Lines

Please note the following lines which were clipped from the bottoms of various pages in *NewsMAC* 1998(3).

Page 2 - add the following as an information source for the IRAC meeting.

< rockart@ix.netcom.com >

Page 9 - add the following at the bottom of the right-hand column.

at a cost of \$35,000 to \$200,000.

Page 20 - add the following at the bottom of the right-hand column.

role of the National Park Service.

Their compromise ensures the continued protection of the petroglyphs, while at the same time allows us to plan for and manage the growth of our city.

By working together to bring forth solutions that serve all of New Mexico, our senators have set a shining example for us to follow as we now move on to address the other issues facing our community.

Page 28 - add the following at the bottom of the right-hand column - remove same from the top line of the right-hand column on page 29 (which appears at the top-right on page 29):

term "archeology."

Page 29 - the Web address for the Marshalltown archaeological trowel and holster is

< <http://www.marshalltown.com/order.html> >.

New Mexico Archeological Council

NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is maintenance and promotion of the goals of professional archaeology in the State of New Mexico. NMAC's goals are to:

- Promote scholarly research regarding the cultural resources of New Mexico and encourage dissemination of resulting information by and among the anthropological community.
- Promote public and corporate awareness of New Mexico's prehistoric and historic heritage and the need to protect its cultural resources.
- Cooperate with local, state and federal government agencies and private organizations in attaining the foregoing goals.
- Encourage a professional standard of ethics that is appropriate for the management of cultural resources.
- Provide support for the legal protection of cultural resources.
- Promote the education of archaeologists in cultural resource management.

Please send membership form requests to NMAC at the address shown below.

NewsMAC

NewsMAC is a quarterly newsletter concerned with cultural resource management and archaeological research in the Southwest. It is published for NMAC members – dues are \$20.00 per year for individuals; \$35.00 for sponsors; and \$35.00 for institutions.

NMAC encourages and gives priority to publishing member contributions to *NewsMAC*. They may be submitted in four ways (in descending order of preference):

- Contained within an e-mail message.
- As an unformatted text file attached to an e-mail cover message.
- As an unformatted text file contained in a PC-compatible floppy disk.
- Printed, via U.S. mail or via fax.

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to

Alan Shalette, NewsMAC Editor
<AlShal@aol.com>
5294 Mesa del Oso NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111
(505) 291-9653 (voice & fax)

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023

Albuquerque, NM 87103

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News NMAC

NEWSLETTER
OF THE
NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1998 Number 4

October 1998

NMAC Members to Meet With BLM-NM on Oct. 30 to Discuss Micro-area Permit Practices

See right-hand column.

Albuquerque Board OKs Plan Including Paseo Extension Through Petroglyph Monument

See page 25.

Coronado Monument Under Siege

See page 18.

Proposal to Add Field Survey Time to NMCRIS Records

See page 16.

Line art adapted from Dutton: *Sun Father's Way*; UNM Press (1963).

*Last date for contributions to
NewsMAC Jan. 1999 issue
will be Dec. 18, 1998.*



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NMAC Membership to Meet With BLM-NM

Dave Phillips

The BLM will hold a meeting at 10:00 A.M. on Friday, October 30, at the BLM office at 435 Montano Road NE in Albuquerque, to discuss the issue of archaeological permits with the NMAC and others.

The principal topic is likely to be what special areas, if any, should be maintained as part of the permitting process.

The likely outcome of the meeting will be new BLM permitting policy, including areas of New Mexico that have special permit requirements and prior experience needed before a person can become a field supervisor for archaeological survey.

PLEASE attend this meeting. The permit you save may be your own! If you plan to attend, please contact Dave Phillips at (505) 254-1115 or < dap@unm.edu > so we can get a tentative nose count.

If you know someone who is not on nmac-l but holds a permit with the NM-BLM, please pass this message on to them.

BLM-NM Responds to NMAC's Group Letter Protesting Permit Practices: The Controversy Widens

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l] 98-07-22 09:45:35 EDT

In a letter dated July 13, 1998, the BLM responded

(Continued on page 3)



Calendar

NMAC

- Oct 30 Membership meeting with BLM-NM (see box on page 1.)
Dec 18 Latest date to submit material for NewsMAC 1999(1).

OTHER

- Oct 8-11 American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) 1998 Annual Meeting – info: < <http://www.acra-crm.org> >.
Denver CO
- Oct 21-24 11th Navajo Studies Conference – at the new Navajo Nation Museum, Library, and Visitor's Center. Conference theme is *The Roots of Navajo Life*. Info: Conference Secretary, NNHPD-RPP, P.O. Box 6028, Shiprock NM 87420-6028; (505) 368-1067; < roadprog@cla-g.com >; < <http://www.cla-g.com/~roadprog/navstudy.html> >.
Window Rock AZ
- Oct 23-24 Archaeology and Architecture of Tactical Sites – symposium at the fall meeting of the Arizona Archaeological Council, City Council Chambers. A two-day symposium and workshop on tactical sites, places constructed or occupied for offensive or defensive purposes: e.g., forts, refuges, lookouts, breastworks. Tactical sites occur across most of greater Arizona and are linked with Puebloan, Yuman, Piman, Athapaskan, Hispanic, Mormon, U.S. Army, and other groups. Workshop info: John R. Welch, P.O. Box 584, Fort Apache AZ 85926; < jwelch@mail.bia.gov >; (520) 338-5430.
Flagstaff AZ
- Nov. 12-13 TCP Training – Seattle City Light and the National Preservation Institute for a 2-day seminar on *Identification and Management of Traditional Cultural Places*, to be taught by Tom King, in the Seattle area. Info: Beth Blattenberger, (206) 386-4506; < beth.blattenberger@cl.seattle.wa.us >.
Seattle WA
- Jan 5-10, 1999 1999 SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology – theme is *Crossroads of the West: 19th Century Transportation, Mining and Commercial Development in the Intermountain West*. Info: Michael R. Polk, Conference Chair, at Sagebrush Consultants, LLC, 3670 Quincy Avenue, Suite 203, Ogden, Utah, 84403; (801) 394-0013; fax 801/394-0032; e-mail sageb@aol.com; WWW < <http://www.sha.org/cfp-99.htm> >.
Salt Lake City UT
- Mar 31 - Apr 3 Southwestern Historical Association – meeting in conjunction with the Southwestern Social Science Association. Proposals for papers will be accepted through Oct. 15, 1998. They should include a brief vitae and a one-page (200 to 250 word) abstract. Program chair is Dr. Joan Supplee, Department of History, Baylor University, Waco, TX 76798; (254) 710-6294; < joan_supplee@baylor.edu >.
San Antonio TX
- April 16-18 Southwest Oral History Association Annual Meeting – proposals for papers are being solicited through Oct. 30. Info: Susan Douglass Yates, UCLA Oral History Program, A253 Bunche Hall, Box 951575, Los Angeles CA 90095-1575; (310) 825-7524; fax: (310) 206-2796; < douglass@library.ucla.edu >.
Palm Springs CA
- May 23-28 International Rock Art Congress (IRAC) – Info: ARARA, Donna L. Gillette, 1642 Tiber Ct., San Jose CA 95138; fax (408) 223-2248; < rockart@bc.netcom.com >.
Ripon WI

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023
Albuquerque NM 87103

Web Site

< [HTTP://WWW.UNM.EDU/~VANPOOL/NMAC.HTM](http://WWW.UNM.EDU/~VANPOOL/NMAC.HTM) >

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Federal CRM Update

(Continued from page 1)

to the NMAC group letter on permitting procedures:

Mr. Christopher A. Turnbow and
Dr. David A. Phillips, Jr.
New Mexico Archeological Council
P.O. Box 1023
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87503

Dear Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter dated July 1, 1998, in which you raise various issues of concern regarding the New Mexico Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) cultural resource permitting system. Recently, Stephen Fosberg, State Archaeologist, and Pamela Smith, the BLM Permit Administrator, met with Dr. Phillips and discussed adjustments to our procedures which hopefully will address the concerns you raised. We would appreciate your forwarding this letter to the New Mexico Archeological Council (NMAC). We will be addressing our remarks to the "grievances" and "relief" you mention in your letter.

First, as we indicated in a letter to David Phillips, dated June 2, 1998, the only special set aside areas within the boundaries of our current field offices that are officially in existence are those included in our H-8100-1 Handbook update of April 18, 1996. These are the Dinétah zone within the Farmington Field Office (former Farmington District) and the subdivisions within the Albuquerque Field Office (former Rio Puerco Resource Area).

The BLM archeologists will meet in mid-July to discuss special set aside areas. We will provide the archeological professional community with our proposals for special set aside areas along with a justification. We will ask for and seriously consider feedback and criticism of a proposed set aside areas. Once we decide which areas can be justified, they will be formally included within our handbook. We will not consider any further modifications to this list for a long period of time.

Second, during the course of renewing permits or executing a permit modification, the BLM sometimes responds by eliminating survey authorization in certain areas. As we explained during the permittee meeting in Roswell on June 22, 1998, there are several reasons why this is occurring. In many

cases, the supervisory staff has changed between the time of the prior and current field review. Therefore, in many instances, we are comparing different individuals; naturally, their qualifications vary. Also, under previous BLM Permit Administrators, all permits were automatically renewed unless a BLM reviewer objected. Under these circumstances, many field offices never reviewed permit applications systematically. Under Ms. Smith's leadership, field offices are required to provide feedback on permit applications and as a result, institutional and individual qualifications are now being examined carefully. In some areas, this is occurring for the first time. To meet your concern, we will implement the following:

1. When an existing permit comes up for renewal or modification for an area already authorized for survey and our review cannot confirm that the affected individuals are qualified to work in that area, a conditional permit will be issued for 3 months for the area in question (other areas covered by the permit will not be affected by the 3 month conditional clause).

2. During the three (3) month time period, affected individuals must either demonstrate they have the experience required for the area by submitting more detailed and up-to-date information than was contained in the original permit application or get the required field experience during this time period and provide documentation of this to the BLM.

3. If condition number 2 above is not satisfied during the three month trial period, the affected individuals will no longer be authorized to work in that area for the position listed in the permit renewal or modification.

Third, the issue of relevant experience outside of the exact administrative boundaries of the field offices covered by the survey permit application has been raised. As we pointed out during our meeting with David Phillips and at the annual Roswell permittee meeting, the current wording of our Handbook states that the BLM will consider for Project Directors/Principal Investigators "v. Completion of at least 16 months of professional cultural resources management (CRM) experience, including similar duties as proposed in the application. This experience must include at least four (4) months with COMPARABLE CULTURAL RESOURCES IN SIMILAR ENVIRONMENTAL SETTINGS..."

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The current working of our Handbook states the BLM will consider for Field Supervisors/Crew Chiefs, "iv. At least 4 months of field experience (including at least 3 months of inventory experience) within the permitted BLM districts, resource areas, OR ADJACENT AREAS IF PROJECTS INVOLVED SIMILAR CULTURAL RESOURCES..."

We will remind our field office archeologists that they need to look beyond the administrative boundaries of the field offices involved and consider the applicant's experience with comparable or similar cultural resources in similar environments.

At the same time, permit applicants who know they do not have the time required within the field office boundaries for which they are applying, but who feel they have additional relevant experience involving similar cultural resources, should take the time and effort to point this out in their application. A separate narrative making an argument to why their experience meets this test would make the job of evaluating individual qualifications much easier for the BLM reviewers.

Fourth, David Phillips raised the issue of the BLM training courses on local archaeological subtleties. Fundamentally, we believe it is the responsibility of individual archeologists and the firms employing them to invest in the training needed to qualify for cultural use permits. It is not the BLM's job to train you so that you can qualify for a BLM permit. However, we will place renewed emphasis on the importance of field offices holding periodic meetings with their permittees. Whenever possible, we will add an extra field day to these meetings, especially for field offices where special set aside areas have been established. The purpose of the field day will be to inspect sites in the field, discuss their recognition during survey, and recording procedures.

All of the permittees at the Roswell meeting supported this idea enthusiastically and felt it would be a worthwhile use of their time. It was suggested that attendance at these meetings be made mandatory and we will consider requiring this as a permit stipulation.

Over the next few months, we will communicate these policies to our field office cultural heritage staff through Instruction Memoranda, meetings, and the updating of the handbook. In addition,

as Stephen Fosberg discussed with Christopher Turnbow, he and Pam Smith would be happy to attend a NMAC meeting at any time to discuss the BLM permitting procedures. We are always willing to consider suggestions for improvements to the system.

Sincerely,
Richard A. Whitley
Associate State Director

David Eck
[Via nmac-l] 98-07-27 17:31:04 EDT

Thank you for the email exchange containing the BLM response from Mr. Whitley to our group letter. I am glad they apparently took it to heart. The meeting mentioned sounds like it was useful—was it? The four points covered in their reply letter seem to fall short of addressing all of our concerns, however. Some observations regarding their addressing our "grievances" and "relief":

First, the official set-aside areas are one thing, but the informal ones that led to so many of the comments detailed in the NMAC newsletter are an entirely different matter. Official or not, somebody was applying some kind of criteria (I hope) to decide about permits inappropriately (I'm sorry to say). I question whether there is good justification for any of the set-aside areas, official or otherwise, and would move to have them all discarded. It will be interesting to see and discuss the outcome of the "mid-July" meeting of BLM archaeologists. Has this meeting already happened? I am sure there will be feedback and constructive criticism from members of NMAC when we see the proposals. I hope that the justifications for the set-aside areas include all those already deemed official, as well as any more that might be proposed. I look forward to seeing all of the discussion...

Second, the question of eliminating survey authorization during renewals or modifications seems to be addressed by saying that 'that's what we do, and that's how it is', followed by 'and furthermore, this is how it will be.' When someone has been deemed qualified to work in an area in year 'n,' why is it that same person is then deemed unqualified for the same area in year 'n+1'? Should someone in this position be reasonably issued a conditional permit instead of a regular one (or worse, denied a permit altogether)? And why, when last year their application was approved for the area, should this year be inexplicably different? Or worse, should there be an explanation based upon entirely new criteria arbitrarily imposed? And when a conditional permit is issued, can someone receiving same be reasonably expected to procure a contract for work in that area within the three-month life of the conditional permit? In this light, the 'or else' (their sub-point # 3) clause seems to be a bit precipitous, given that last year the unwitting applicant wasn't in this uncomfortable position, and shouldn't be there this year.

Third, in the absence of clear definitions of what "comparable" and "similar" might mean in this context, I can't see that this point adds much to their response. This is perhaps precisely the problem with the permitting process they have already imposed. My Southwestern sites of all possible time periods and cultural affiliations are similar to yours and everybody else's, and comparable to the extent that we can all agree on some common ground and criteria for comparison. But, someone in a narrowly defined area can easily argue that the Southwestern sites in that particular

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piece of real estate are different from all others, citing particular criteria unique to the area. It's a matter of perspective. When one is fenced in (and others are conveniently fenced out) the fence builder can have it entirely their way. What ever happened to the hypothetical open mind? Whatever happened to 'science' and scientific inquiry (if I'm not risking an email tar-and-feather act by showing my theoretical bent)? The comments in the letter about "taking the time and effort" and providing "a separate narrative" in completing an application only compound an already unwieldy permit application and review process. If what someone says concisely in curriculum vitae and tabulates in the requested alternate format isn't enough, why should I feel confident that additional effort and verblage will pay off in a positive manner?

Fourth, the whole issue of training courses was one that I said previously that I would accept if available, albeit begrudgingly, and definitely not enthusiastically. To now be told that they won't be available and it's my responsibility to invent a way to train myself and my staff in questionable nuances of arbitrarily defined sub-regions is simply an insult. The special areas were created by someone who is apparently unwilling to enlighten us, the great unwashed of the Southwestern archaeological community, in the unambiguous criteria for their definition (assuming that such exist). Adding an extra day to field office meetings (not training?) seems to only compound the problem that virtually every professional in the Southwest faces every day. Everybody has to make a living, and suggesting that we all have two days per field office per year to give away is absurd. Making meetings such as these mandatory amounts to taxation without representation. It would require me, for instance, to spend over 22 working days PER YEAR in traveling to and attending such meetings, assuming of course that I'm interested in working statewide. I most definitely am interested in doing so, and I most definitely cannot afford to invest more than the entirety of an already meager profit margin in such unwarranted frivolity. I wonder, did the "enthusiastic" permittees at Roswell really understand the true dimensions of what they reportedly supported? Or is the letter writer making unwarranted assumptions? I wasn't at the Roswell meeting, so I can't speak for them...

The last paragraph of the letter seems to indicate that BLM already considers everything in the letter to be policy, and that all the field offices will be receiving directives to incorporate all this into the system. Gee, I thought he said they were going to listen to our feedback and constructive criticisms...first?

If I missed something in reading the response and all (?) the email and newsletter traffic leading up to and following our group letter, I'd like to know about it so I can be appropriately edified and then consider things further...

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l] 98-07-28 09:25:01 EDT

In reaction to Dave Eck's comments:

The BLM response letter was a step forward, but it remains to see how much of a step forward. I am most heartened by the BLM's instituting a three-month "probationary" permit for folks who have been permitted in an area but whom the BLM is thinking of booting out of that area. For the past few years the BLM practice has been to mail such individuals a letter, informing them that their permit coverage had been yanked without warning. Now, in effect, we will have a three-month advance warning, which

should be enough time for individuals to contest the permit yank.

This does not solve all the problems of permit yanks, however. The group letter asked for the BLM to reverse the permit yanks in recent years, until due process could be observed, but thus far the BLM has only promised to give us three months' warning for future permit yanks. The injustices of the recent past are still unaddressed. In addition, there is nothing to keep the BLM from trying to yank a person's permit year after year after year. If you successfully contest a pending permit yank, hang on to your paperwork! You may need to prove to the BLM that the issue was decided the last time around.

Thus far I have heard nothing about the outcome of the meeting in mid-July. It will be interesting to see what comes of that meeting.

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l] 98-08-17 07:32:32

The following two letters, dated August 6, were sent out by the BLM.

LETTER NO. 1:

Dear Cultural Resources Permittee:

As you may be aware, the New Mexico Bureau of Land Management has been engaged recently with several officers of the New Mexico Archeological Council (NMAC) regarding individual qualification requirements and methods to subdivide New Mexico for archeological and administrative reasons. Because many of you are not members of NMAC, a copy of a letter we recently sent to them is enclosed for your information and feedback.

In our letter to NMAC, we propose to divide New Mexico and Oklahoma into eight (8) ZONES (see Map). Permittees would be required to apply for survey authorizations separately for each ZONE. Map 2 depicts the archeological SUBDIVISIONS we feel exist within those ZONES. While former SPECIAL SET ASIDE AREAS would be dropped, field supervisors / crew chiefs would be required to have a representative range of experience within that ZONE in order to receive an unrestricted permit for that ZONE. If the individual applicants to not have experience from SUBDIVISIONS within that ZONE, the BLM field office archaeologist may attach a permit stipulation. The permit stipulation would require that the proposed field supervisor / crew chief work under the direct supervision of someone with this experience in each of the SUBDIVISIONS where they lack experience for a period of time not to exceed one month. The amount of time would be specified with the stipulation.

We feel that this proposed change simplified

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the permitting process while still providing the flexibility to require more local experience where warranted. We would appreciate hearing your reaction to this proposal. Also, if you have an alternative suggestion for how New Mexico can be divided up for cultural resource permitting purposes, we would receiving a map and description of your idea.

Thank you for your consideration. We will carefully weigh any suggestions received from NMAC members and our permittees. Changes will be incorporated into our H-8100-1 Handbook governing permitting procedures in New Mexico and Oklahoma. Once a new system is adopted we hope to adhere to it for a long period of time.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact Pam Smith at (505) 525-4398, and I can be reached at 505-438-745.

Sincerely,
Stephen L. Fosberg
State Archaeologist

LETTER NO. 2:

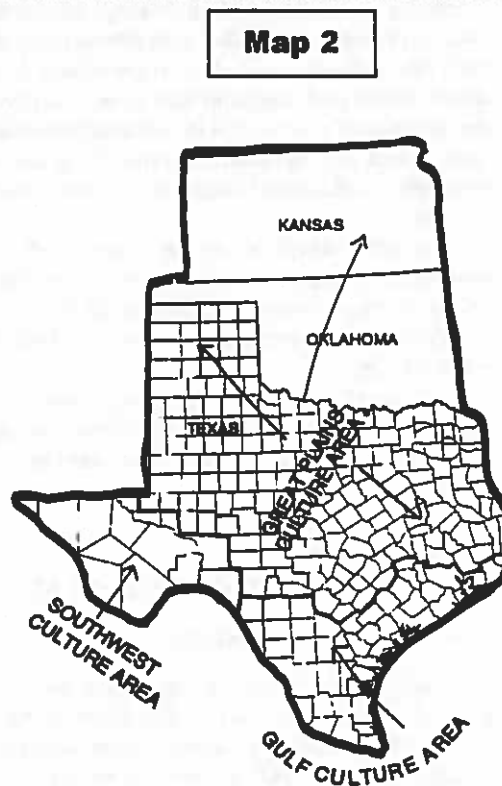
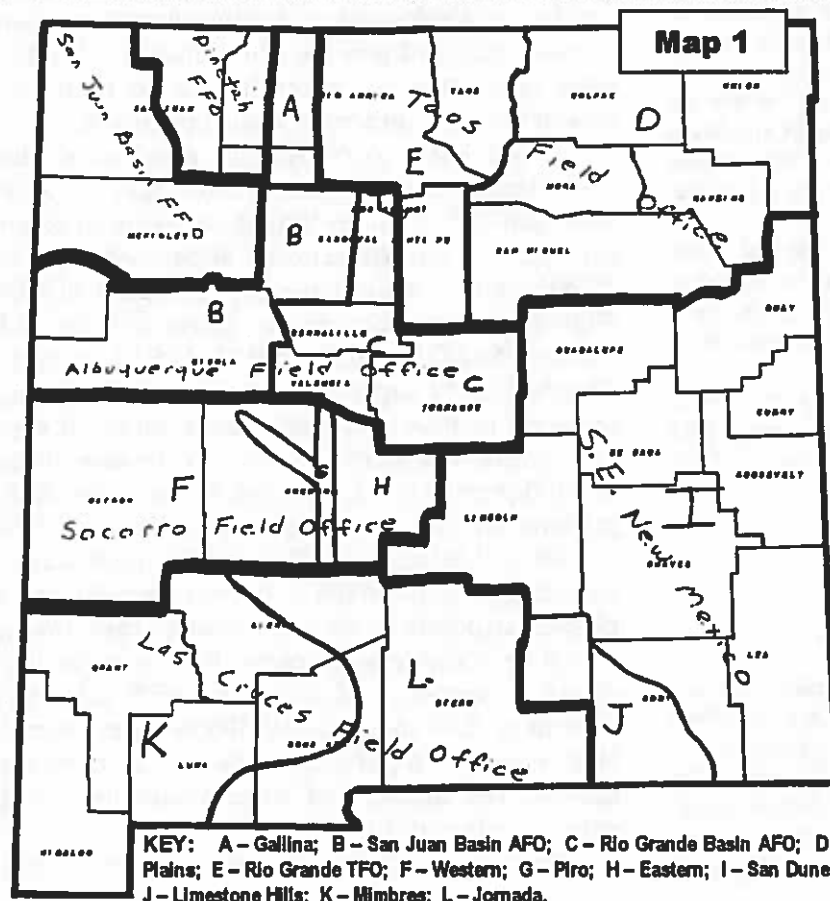
Mr. Christopher Turnbow, President
New Mexico Archaeological Council
P.O. Box 1023
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87503

Dear Mr. Turnbow:

In our letter to you dated July 3, 1998, we mentioned that archaeologists from the New Mexico Bureau of Land Management (BLM) would meet in Albuquerque in mid July, 1998, to consider how New Mexico can best be organized for purposes of our permit administration system. This letter will summarize the results of that meeting.

Maps 1 and 2 depict the ZONES and SUBDIVI-

BLM-NM Field Office Area Boundaries Revised 8/6/98



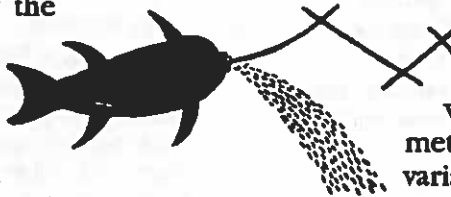
Federal CRM Update

SIONS proposed at our July meeting. The rationale for establishing these ZONES is primarily administrative, although they do reflect differences in site types and material culture across the State. Since the field offices will be reviewing the work of cultural resource firms working in their areas, we feel they should have a determining voice in deciding which firms are permitted in their area. In the case of the San Juan Basin versus Dinetah ZONE, the distinction is based on the subtlety of early Navajo sites found in the Dinetah. If the applicants qualify as field supervisor / crew chief in this ZONE, they will also be granted the San Juan Basin ZONE of the Farmington Field Office because there are also similar Anasazi sites found within the San Juan Basin. Three months of survey experience in the San Juan Basin, however, does not qualify the applicant for the Dinetah. We have combined Carlsbad and Roswell into a single SE New Mexico ZONE because of their similar resources and the close working relationships between the offices.

The ZONES we propose are the following:

- 1) San Juan Basin area of the Farmington Field Office
- 2) Dinetah area of the Farmington Field Office
- 3) Albuquerque Field Office
- 4) Taos Field Office
- 5) Socorro Field Office
- 6) Las Cruces Field Office
- 7) SE New Mexico (Roswell and Carlsbad Field Offices)
- 8) Tulsa Field Office

All former SPECIAL SET ASIDE AREAS would be eliminated. However, field supervisors/crew chiefs must document a representative range of experience within that ZONE in order to receive an unrestricted permit for that ZONE. If the individuals do not have experience from all SUBDIVISIONS within that ZONE, the BLM Field Office archeologist may attach a permit stipulation. The permit stipulation would require the proposed field supervisor / crew chief [to] work under the direct supervision of someone with this experience, in each of the SUBDIVISIONS where they lack experience, for a period of time not to exceed one month. The amount of time would be specified within the stipulation.



SUBDIVISIONS proposed within each ZONE include the following:

- Albuquerque Field Office - Gallina, San Juan Basin, and Rio Grande.
- Taos Field Office - Plains and Rio Grande
- Socorro Field Office - Western, Piro, and Eastern
- Southeast New Mexico - Sand Dunes and Limestone Hills
- Las Cruces Field Office - Western (Mimbres) and Eastern (Jornada)
- Tulsa Field Office - Great Plains, Gulf, and Southwest

Existing distinctions between individual qualification requirements for project director/principal investigator and field supervisor/crew chief described in our H-8100-1 supplement of 4/18/96 will be retained. We feel requiring more local survey experience for the field supervisors / crew chief compared to the project director / principal investigator is reasonable. As we discussed in our previous letter to you, current wording within this manual supplement allows us the flexibility to count experience in adjacent areas if similar resources were involved. (For instance, experience within the Dinetah and San Juan Basin ZONES of the Farmington Field Office will continue as qualifying experience for the San Juan Basin SUBDIVISION of the Albuquerque Field Office ZONE.)

During the BLM meeting, we considered alternative ways of dividing up the state into larger polygons. However, we were unable to reach a consensus on these larger regions primarily because of our desire to empower local field offices and a belief that the archaeological variability could not justify them.

If the New Mexico Archeological Council members would like to propose alternative ways of dividing New Mexico into archeological regions for permitting purposes, we would appreciate a map delineating their suggestions. A rationale for why they have chosen a particular method of organizing the archeological variability in New Mexico or Oklahoma should be submitted with the map.

We would appreciate hearing from your members by August 28, 1998. While we welcome everyone's input, we are especially anxious to hear from those members who are BLM permittees (since many of those who signed your petition were not on BLM permits). This same letter will be sent to

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all of our permittees requesting their input as many of them are not NM Archeological Council members.

Thank you for your assistance. We look forward to hearing from your members shortly.

Sincerely,
Stephen L. Fosberg
State Archeologist

[Added Note: this e-mail does not contain the two BLM maps, of course. If you wish to get a copy of the maps, NMAC will fax or mail you copies without charge. To request the maps, please contact Dave Phillips at <dap@unm.edu>; be sure to provide your fax number or mailing address.]

Nick Chevance

[Via acra-l] 98-08-17 18:46:50 EDT

Please excuse my apparent ignorance of this matter, (I've been to New Mexico but never worked there) but....doesn't this sound just a little nuts to anyone else out there?

Dave, I sympathize with your concern about 12 permitting areas being a royal pain in the you-know-what. But my bigger concern is over the idea that no one can do any work any where in any of these zones unless they've done work there before. Or that they will add the stipulation that they have to work under the supervision of someone who has. Are the resources in New Mexico so "different" that someone new coming into the state is liable to miss something? And parts of Oklahoma and Texas, too? I stand (sit, actually) in total awe and amazement.

Are the persons hired by BLM as agency staff required to meet that requirement? After all, they're issuing the permits. And what if, heaven forbid, the next NMAC meeting meets with some awful disaster (poisoned beer, comets, Legionnaire's Disease??) and all of the state's qualified contractors, again heaven forbid, expire? Who can possibly do the work then??

I'm all for qualified workers do quality work. I'm all for researchers being familiar with the resource. I'd even go so far as to suggest that this would be a desirable thing, if all things were equal. But does anyone else out there think this is going a bit far? Did anyone else have the words "restraint of trade" pop into their heads when they read this?

And lets hope it doesn't spread - I work in 15 Western states, but I'd be hard pressed to show that much experience in all of them.

ps - I wonder if I'm registered in ROPA I can have those requirements waived? I mean, after all, ROPA would certify that I know my stuff.

Dave Phillips

[Via acra-l] 98-08-17 19:43:56 EDT

In response to Nick Chevance's comments:

- 1) Yes, it really is that insane.
- 2) No, the BLM does not require its own archaeologists to meet these standards.
- 3) Being part of ROPA cuts you no slack in terms of presumed competence. In fact, we have Ph.D.s with 20, 30 or more years of experience

who cannot get permitted for parts of New Mexico where they have not done survey. They may have done months of excavation in that particular area, and years of survey in other parts of the Southwest, without being able to get a crew chief's survey permit.

Barry Price

Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, CA
[Via acra-l] 98-08-17 20:42:56 EDT

Don't be so amazed, Nick. This is a common ploy used by the BLM in many states, especially when they want to limit the permits they issue to their local beer drinking buddies. If you ever run afoul of them, for instance by suggesting they apply the same criteria to their own employees that they apply to contractors, then watch out. All of a sudden you'll discover you're no longer qualified to work in areas you've been working in for years. Restraint of trade is exactly what it is, and in the era when the almighty "market" is supposed to weed out all the bad guys, BLM district or resource area staffers definitely should not be making these decisions on who's qualified and who isn't.

Nick Chevance

[Via acra-l] 98-08-17 22:57:23 EDT

Thanks to Dave and to Barry for clearing this up. Insanity does reign in New Mexico! I thought the SHPO's around the country came to the conclusion years ago that they were running the risk of being sued (and losing) if they provided a list of "qualified" contractors to prospective clients. I believe "restraint of trade" was the issue there. Most now simply provide a list, if at all, of available folks. So, why is the BLM different? I've never run into the "drinking buddy" issue (though I have gone drinking with a few), but I wonder if the Interior Solicitors have ever been queried about the legality of what can be required to obtain a permit. Government contracting and services procurement being what it is, it would seem to be a difficult position to defend, let alone enforce.

Any others think this is a bit much?

Fennelle Miller

[Via acra-l] 98-08-18 12:17:12 EDT

Wow. This is scary. My only similar experience - perceived lack of logic - is when I came to Washington State for the first time. I had completed three years of graduate coursework, had been a field director for several excavations in the Middle Atlantic, and was told that I would have a very tough time "breaking into" Washington Archaeology. In fact, the first job I got here was as a field tech, and I was not permitted to excavate at first, because I didn't know "Washington Stratigraphy." It was a mystery to me just exactly where the laws of stratigraphy that govern the rest of the Earth stopped. It is now clear that they stop just east of Spokane, Washington, and do not resume until you hit the next Pacific Ocean island to the west...

But seriously...I do think that this is not about archaeology, but about a string of small, power-hungry oligarchies. It seems evident from my limited knowledge of the situation that the "rules" are being drawn more to

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placate local field office personnel than in the best interests of archaeology or CRM?

I second Nick Chevance's response. Is there anything the rest of us can do? Who knows when any of us might be looking for work there...?

Suzanne Pickens

[Via acra-l] 98-08-18 13:33:43 EDT

I have not followed this thread closely, so forgive me if I am redundant. Sounds much like the problem I have often seen on the historical/architectural end. Seems there are state employees across the country who have never been outside their state's borders and are convinced that versions of 1930s Sears bungalows are unique to certain towns. Time for reality checks!

Dave Phillips

[Via acra-l] 98-08-18 20:30:30 EDT

As much as I am against the current BLM permitting policies in New Mexico, I do want to defend the BLM against the suggestion that the permitting process is intended to favor the NM BLM archaeologists' "beer drinking buddies" over other CRM practitioners. I believe that the archaeologists who are promoting permit "micro-areas" are doing so as a matter of principle. As a matter of logically and legally indefensible principles, in my opinion, but nothing worse than that.

Ned Heite

[Via acra-l] 98-08-18 22:37:00 EDT

Here in the East we don't have BLM, but we have:

1. SHPO archaeologists who put checkmarks in front of certain names on the "impartial" state list of CRM contractors when they mail the list to prospective clients.
2. Fully qualified CRM consultants who can't get their reports reviewed by the SHPO for years, while others get their reviews in days.
3. State agency representatives who refuse to accommodate even the simplest request when the engineering consultant chooses the "wrong" CRM consultant.
4. SHPO archaeologists who actively promote hiring certain CRM consultants, to the extent of giving sales pitches to clients during site visits.
5. SHPO archaeologists who insist upon reviewing and "recommending" private clients' choices of CRM consultants. If the "wrong" CRM consultant is chosen, the work simply will not be reviewed.

I could go on, and so probably could a lot of people. If our profession (s) were organized, we could attack such abuses head-on.

Okay, in advance, Lynne, I "know" the New Mexico SHPO doesn't do these things, so you don't need to tell me it doesn't happen.

Robert Jeske

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 08:49:00 EDT

Ned, if these things truly happen(ed), why don't you give names and dates?

In any complaint or grievance, if you cannot give those specifics, the complaint must be dismissed out of hand, so why bother?

David S. Rotenstein

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 09:15:57 EDT

And to Ned's list of eastern SHPO abuses, I'd like to add a particularly egregious act by Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission member James Adovasio, who, in 1997 wrote to a prospective client I had solicited: "While his credentials seem to indicate that he has considerable experience, the organizations for whom he has worked recently have little credibility in the profession." [A copy of Adovasio's letter is at < <http://www.city-net.com/~davidsr/adovasio.gif> >].

I filed a grievance with Adovasio's institution and Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Their replies:

That's right, blank space. It's a waste of time and potentially self-damaging to do anything about questionable business practices and ethical misconduct in CRM. Especially in places like Pennsylvania [see http://www.city-net.com/~davidsr/pa_crm.htm for some details that may be lacking in Ned's very accurate post.]

Tom Wheaton

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 09:24:52 EDT

[The situation in NM is] truly insane.

I am not sure about restraint of trade, though. Restraint of trade is questionable since it is a federal agency doing it, and as long as they do it consistently from one applicant to another... If a state were to require that ACRA or ROPA membership is required to work in a state, or if ACRA put undue influence on states or clients not to hire non-ACRA or non-ROPA members that would clearly be restraint of trade. Any legal minds out there?

What can people do to help point out the absurdity of this idea? Write letters, make phone calls, burn the flag? What?

Marc Kodack

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 09:36:06 EDT

Would it be possible to build a case against the BLM permitting system in New Mexico by arguing that it is arbitrary and capricious? For support for such an argument, a review of what other federal agencies in New Mexico are requiring in their ARPA permitting process would be needed. The argument would be further strengthened by collecting information on ARPA permit programs in other states where BLM issues them, especially in the states that surround New Mexico. Both the Colorado and Nevada BLM state offices have published handbooks on how to apply for an ARPA permit and what is required of a permittee once the permit is issued.

Dave Phillips

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 10:31:02 EDT

In response to Mark Kodack's question, "Would it be possible to build a case against the BLM permitting system in New Mexico by arguing that it is arbitrary and capricious?"

Actually, that is the core of our grievance. In my own case, I was once denied permit coverage for a county within a BLM district. A what? Someone else in the firm where I work was denied coverage for the "mountain" Mimbres area. The what?

I even had a couple of local BLM archaeologists admit to me that they knew that they were causing me and other professionals to lose permit coverage that we were competent to hold, but it was necessary to create arbitrary "standards" to keep out people they viewed as undesirables.

The process works as follows: Joe X, whom I (the BLM archaeologist) view as generally incompetent, has three months of survey experience in

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my district, so I require four months of survey experience in my district. Then, when Joe X works under a permitted field supervisor and finally accumulates four months of survey experience in my district, I divide my district into two permit areas, so that Joe has only two months of survey experience in each permit area and can't get a permit. If he gets his coverage back, I subdivide my district once again.

Pretty clever, eh? Joe keeps getting refused a permit but never has any way to contest the judgement that he's incompetent, because it's just a rule change that applies to everyone.

The BLM archaeologists in question knew it was causing a problem for the rest of us, but it was a price they were willing for us to pay.

Mike Polk

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 10:57:55 EDT

<sigh> and their paycheck just keeps rolling in, right, Dave?

Perhaps my greatest heartburn with this issue and with other Federal and State CRMers who I am currently dealing with is that — they have little or no understanding of how it affects us as businesses — in fact that is part of the problem. We are just "businesses" and not people who have families, who have bills, who are struggling just like them to make a living. We are "business" not people which makes what they do "ok."

I have lived with this crap for over 20 years and I see this as, perhaps, our best opportunity to make a stand.

In a similar vein, my territory is being eaten away on BLM permits in various other states because, I am told, we have not done a job there recently (last several years) so they can't afford to keep up the paperwork for us. I am told that "when we get a job there, we can again apply for a permit."

Hmmm - as I have said before, there are lists out there with people on them who HAVE permits. Those who do not have permits are not on the lists. Guess who are likely to get the jobs? Do you think that Farley's Oil and Gas or George's Interstate Pipeline Company is going to go to the Yellow Pages to find an archaeologist? How much can it cost to process someone's permit (that can be good for three years - no maintenance on it for 3 years)? It does make life a little easier for those archaeologists who don't want to bother with out-of-state's though. They are forced to deal with in-state people, but find it much easier to blow off those from elsewhere.

Dave - I have read the BLM statement and their "compromise" on this issue. It was no more than 6 years ago that I had a permit covering ALL of New Mexico. There were no "special areas" to deal with and no need to have worked in every corner of the state prior to that time — and I had only worked there once prior to that time!

However, I did have years of Southwest experience elsewhere in Utah, Colorado and Arizona. Their stance on this is really unacceptable. If the BLM is not interested in pursuing this issue, perhaps the Senators or Congressmen from the state are. If it is accepted as stands, nothing but "good ole boys" are likely to work there for the foreseeable future.

What style, what class, what great new ideas that will bring to the New Mexico cultural resources field.

Ned Heite

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 11:11:47 EDT

Jeske writes from the protected environment of academia, where this answer makes sense.

Out in the world of commercial CRM, whistle-blowing against SHPO personnel and their power structure would be suicidal.

Bob Jeske

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 13:21:07 EDT

Let me put this politely. Horsepucky.

I've worked in CRM for 18 years in three states and never had to resort to taking public potshots at unnamed people who can't defend themselves. I *have* often complained about SHPO and other regulatory people when I thought they were in the wrong, but I've named names and given reasons. Amazingly, I'm still alive.

RE: ACRA. If you can't use a professional organization to correct a bad situation, what's the point? Is the purpose of the organization to exist as an insider bitch session, or to professionalize the industry? It seems to me that if Ned has a legitimate beef about specific unethical or unprofessional incidents connected to a SHPO office, then ACRA (not to mention the state professional organization and ROPA) should investigate. What good are ethics if they're not used? What does it say about the CRM professionals if they cower at the thought of pointing out provable cases of unethical conduct by public servants?

Just a thought.

Lynne Sebastian

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 14:01:47 EDT

I have some additions to Bob Jeske's suggestions about recourse in situations where you feel there is unprofessional or unethical behavior in a SHPO office.

If you have specific, documentable complaints about a particular SHPO staff person, you should go to the SHPO him/herself. If the problem is with a whole SHPO program, then you can go to the Park Service — the organization that reviews our programs and from whence cometh the money. Or you can go to the Governor of the state. Lord knows everybody who even thinks he MIGHT have a beef about something that even MIGHT have something to do with historic preservation feels free to go to MY governor.

David Rotenstein

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 14:07:08 EDT

Sorry Bob, but last year I tried to resort to ACRA when one of the group's members violated ACRA's "Code of Ethics" by broadcasting false and defamatory statements about me after I went public with a gross situation of professional misconduct by the Pennsylvania SHPO and the agency's complacency with a poorly done historic resource survey. ACRA refused to stand by their "Code of Ethics" and let the situation slide.

There just is not an appropriate and effective method for dealing with those in CRM who are intellectually and ethically bankrupt. Professional oversight organizations such as ROPA are only for archaeologists and ROPA is a voluntary society. Like Ned wrote, if you try to blow the whistle, you commit professional suicide. I should know because I've been "dead" for two years.

David Rotenstein

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 14:34:20 EDT

Lynne Sebastian made some worthwhile suggestions regarding recourses open to CRM professionals who want to "blow the whistle" on bad SHPO

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operations. Lynne, I'm sorry to say that those just don't work in Penna..

1. I filed a complaint to the Pa. governor's office. Result: No reply.

2. I wrote a newsletter article on the Pa. SHPO and some really bad CRM work (by anyone's standards) and sent it off to the state's professional archaeological organization (Pennsylvania Archaeological Council). Result: No reply.

Back about ten years ago the state of Florida had an tourism ad campaign touting the fact that the "rules are different down here" - perhaps the same applies to Pennsylvania CRM.

Jon Leader

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 16:58:00 EDT

A couple of comments.

First, the way I read the original post suggested that gross violations of ethics was occurring in the SHPO's involvement with state procurement/contracting and review. Most states have remarkably stringent ethics codes for contracting etc. Preferential treatment, improperly enhanced visibility etc. are very likely to be violations of state law. Most of these laws start at reprimands, progress through fines, dismissal, and end with jail time. State ethics boards include investigators. It is the job of the investigator, not the complainant, to investigate and make a determination. Confidentiality is usually extended to the complainant. If you have an ethics complaint, they are the logical choice if the individual/agency will not respond to your concern.

Second, complaints of this nature are notoriously difficult to prove. The investigator has to determine if there is, in fact, a violation, or simply the appearance of violation. In other words, is the situation clear enough to warrant the scrutiny of a judicial hearing? Often the answer is that it isn't. Amazingly, personal opinion does not have the weight of fact in a court of law, no matter how often an individual states it (a little applied sarcasm - sorry).

Third, occasionally review boards, or your colleagues, will disagree with your assessment. There doesn't have to be a diabolic influence in this. It may simply be an honest disagreement. Chest beating in these instances may make one feel better, but it has very little value. Try to learn from the failure to convince and pick the next battle with more care. If you can't accept an outcome or viewpoint other than your own, you will probably be happier in another discipline.

Finally, I would encourage David Rotenstein to get some competent legal advice.

Ned Heite

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 17:30:12 EDT

In response to Bob Jeske:

I have named names, and filed complaints with the department of justice and all that, but I'm not going to air dirty laundry in public when there is no remedy to be obtained by doing so.

As a matter of fact, I have complained through official channels about the behaviors in question. The appeal channel is part of the problem, but I'm not going to go into that problem in public.

To name names would be political suicide, to say nothing of the end of my professional career.

The suggestion that a state council might be able to do something, if there were such a body. Like it or not, this business is totally without self regula-

tion. These things happen, and worse, and we have no mechanism to act as a body to get reform.

Suzanne Pickens

[Via acra-l] 98-08-19 23:28:46 EDT &

[Via acra-l] 98-08-20 00:18:21 EDT

[In response to Ned Heite:]

Sadly, this is all too true. It could only be done by a unified CRM community preferably unified with a unified client base. Unfortunately, the firms which are on the right list or drink beer with the right people would not join in and their "desirability" would only increase.

I know whereof Ned speaks. While some of these issues could be tackled by a unified group of CRM firms, the majority of issues mentioned as well as others we have gone round and round about on this list can really only be addressed by unified clients (esp. fed agencies) willing to refuse to accept abuses of the 106 system. However, these same clients must be willing to comply with state and federal CRM laws to the letter before they can throw stones.

> 2. Fully qualified CRM consultants who can't get their reports reviewed by the SHPO for years, while others get their reviews in days.

Since the SHPO has ONLY the responsibility to comment within a specified amount of time (36CFR800) when that time is up agencies must be willing to document and proceed.

> 3. State agency representatives who refuse to accommodate even the simplest request when the engineering consultant chooses the "wrong" CRM consultant.

DITTO, there are no "wrong" consultants, maybe more or less competent and efficient, but not "wrong"

> 5. SHPO archaeologists who insist upon reviewing and "recommending" private clients' choices of CRM consultants. If the "wrong" CRM consultant is chosen, the work simply will not be reviewed.

This is outrageous and I would guess illegal, but again the clients' responsibility to stop it.

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l] 98-08-28 13:14:20 EDT

Based on a NMAC meeting with the BLM NM state director and state archaeologist, the New Mexico BLM will not be making any immediate changes to its permitting procedures after the comment period that ends today (August 28). The BLM does not plan to make any final decisions about permitting areas in New Mexico until it has a chance to meet with the NMAC membership regarding what permit areas should exist in the state. NMAC will try to set up this meeting in October, and will try to give everyone plenty of advance warning. The meeting will be open to non-NMAC BLM permittees of course.

Until the BLM does adopt new procedures, the state director's decision of June 2 still stands. That is the decision that states, "No other special areas will be recognized until they are formally adopted." If your current permit mentions special areas besides Dinéah and the divisions within the former Rio Puerco Resource area, you can write in to have them removed. If you have questions about the current BLM policies on permitting, I suggest you contact the BLM state archaeologist, Steve Fosberg, or the permit

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administrator, Pam Smith.

I will post the date and location for the NMAC-BLM meeting as soon as I know it myself.

BLM Dinetah News

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l] 98-07-13 19:05:02 EDT

On July 10, the BLM Farmington Field Office issued the following letter:

Dear Cultural Resources Contractor:

Recent research at early Navajo sites in Dinetah is yielding evidence that standing trees in the vicinity of Navajo habitation sites often bear the scars of wood harvesting activity dating to the Dinetah and Gobernador phases.

The evidence includes trees where a slab of wood has been removed, presumably for making things like cradle boards and bow staves, and the harvesting of limbs for use as architectural elements. A living tree will often be found displaying the remains of an axe cut limb, and in some cases stumps are present.

Dendrochronological samples from these trees are being successfully dated. When structural elements at a site are too deteriorated for tree-ring sampling, or architectural elements are absent, nearby standing trees are providing opportunities to date the site, or at least date potentially related activity in the vicinity of the site.

In considering this recently identified cultural resource in Dinetah and the information potential, the Farmington field office is *proposing* the following policy for culturally modified trees.

* The presence of culturally modified trees will be noted in the site documentation and indicated on site maps. Site boundaries should not normally be expanded to take in remote or otherwise distant culturally modified trees when the intervening space is otherwise featureless or devoid of artifacts.

* If an occurrence of multiple culturally modified trees is found but no site is otherwise identified, the trees will be documented and treated as a site with complete NMCRIS documentation. A single occurrence of a culturally modified tree may be provisionally documented as an isolate.

* Samples will be collected from associated culturally modified trees if present and submitted

to the Laboratory of Tree Ring Research. If a sample is not taken, the reason should be justified as currently required in the guidance for hogan wood. The results of the analysis will be provided to the BLM in an updated site record. This is similar to and consistent with current guidelines for collecting tree-ring specimens from hogans during survey and recording.

* If isolated culturally modified trees are found to date to the Dinetah, Gobernador, or Cabezon phases, then a NMCRIS site record will be completed and provided to the BLM.

* To provide the Laboratory of Tree Ring Research with the best possible opportunity to cross date erratic tree-ring patterns, cross sections taken from the remaining limb stubs are preferred and the most economical to collect.

* Absent other archaeological materials, the presence of culturally modified trees within project areas subject to direct effects should not normally be grounds for project relocation. Once samples are collected, there seems to be little relevance to further conservation of the trees.

A one-day field workshop to provide practical on-site discussion of this proposed guidance [was] scheduled for July 29, 1998... If you [were] unable to attend, comments are welcomed and should be directed towards Jim Copeland at (505) 599-6335, or <jccopelan@nm.blm.gov>.

Sincerely,

Joel E. Farrell

Assistant Field Manager for Resources

BLM-NM Job Posting

Stephen Fosberg

[Via nmac-l] 98-09-24 10:28:29 EDT

The New Mexico Bureau of Land Management is currently advertising for the Associate State Archaeologist position, located in Santa Fe, NM. It is advertised as a GS-11/12 with a salary range of \$38,593 to \$46,254. The selection criteria and application procedures can be obtained by pulling up the Office of Personnel Management internet site at < www.usajobs.opm.gov >.

Both government and non-government employees may apply. Interested applicants can contact Stephen Fosberg at 505-438-7415 or < sfosberg@nm.blm.gov > for more information.





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Highway Dept. to Privatize Archaeological Surveys

[OAS Hit Hard]

Wren Propp

The Albuquerque Journal Sep. 29, 1998

A full-blown state archaeology office could become a thing of the past under a move by the Gov. Gary Johnson administration.

The director of the state Office of Archaeological Studies said Monday that a move by the state highway department to switch to private contractors could reduce the office's budget and require layoffs of some of its 41 workers.

The highway department has asked for bids for about \$600,000 worth of archaeological survey work this year. Private companies and the state's Office of Archaeological Studies have bid on the proposals.

The highway department must have archaeological surveys performed under federal law to prevent destruction of important sites.

Tim Maxwell, director of the archaeology office, said the office has successfully bid on one of the department's proposals. But without the remainder of the road agency's money, he said, the office will have to seek work from private companies.

On Monday, members of the Legislative Finance Committee said the move by the highway department to privatize the department's annual contract for archaeological surveys – traditionally given completely to the state archaeology office – would threaten the state's cultural resources.

"I'm worried that people who aren't familiar with New Mexico's history and culture will get this work," said Sen. Mary Jane Garcia, D-Doña Ana, a member of the committee.

Pete Rahn, secretary of the Highway and Transportation Department, said the department needed to move faster on highway construction and that the state archaeology office was too slow.

But when questioned by lawmakers, Rahn and another highway official said the proposals would only result in shortening the wait by 25 to 30 percent – and they couldn't name the specific projects that would be relieved.

Rahn also rejected the term "privatization."

"The money was already going to a contractor, OAS," Rahn said.

A few weeks ago he predicted half the office staff would be laid off by January, with most of the others let go by the end of the fiscal year. Staff members aren't considered permanent state employees: The work when money is available.

This year the archaeology office received about \$800,000 worth of work from the road department, but the office needs about \$2 million annually to operate, said Maxwell.

The office usually has received \$1.4 million or more annually from the highway department. It still has about \$3.4 million worth of analysis and cataloging to do on about 39 highway department projects, Maxwell said.

"We've bent over backwards to accommodate the department, and that's why we have a backlog of 39 cases," Maxwell said after the hearing with lawmakers.

Editorial: Preserve Archaeology

The Albuquerque Journal Oct. 1, 1998

The New Mexico Highway Department should move cautiously in advancing anything that might cause the closing of the state's Office of Archaeological Studies.

A state as rich in archaeology as New Mexico should not be without a state agency. Because the early surface reviews are so critical to determining what sites might exist, experience with the local landscape and history is paramount.

Tim Maxwell, director of the archaeology office, is rightfully concerned about the state highway department's announcement that it wants to seek competitive bids from private contractors. The administration should strongly reconsider this move.

It's not unreasonable to expect private contractors to be more motivated in pursuing the interests of the party hiring them than of preservation. The savings in time (20 to 30 percent) claimed by the highway department does not justify turning the work over to private contractors.

The objective of the required archaeological site survey can sometimes be contrary to the objectives to the road building crew waiting to go to work on the landscape. In that context it is beneficial to have state-paid experts in charge of directing the required site surveys, rather than private contractors who by their status have an enhanced

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motivation to please the department and expedite the process.

The preservation of the knowledge to be gained from New Mexico's rich and varied archaeological resources should be the guiding force behind any actions in this regard.

Maxwell on ABQ Journal Editorial

Tim Maxwell, Director
Office of Archaeological Studies
[Via nmac-l] Oct. 1, 1998

The October 1, 1998 editorial in the Albuquerque Journal contains opinions that are not shared by the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS), and have never been stated by me.

We do not believe that private archaeological contractors are more motivated by the interests of clients than in performing good work. This appears to be an opinion of the Albuquerque Journal and is not the position of the OAS. In fact, the OAS is partnering with private sector firms on future highway projects.

Our concerns with the highway department's decision to increase private sector involvement are: (1) their decision to defer funding of current highway projects, leaving us unable to complete projects in a timely manner; (2) little warning that 40 employees, many with over 20 years of service, would be facing layoffs because of the deferred funding; and (3) the highway department's complaints that the OAS works slowly. I take strong exception to the last complaint, which was stated at legislative hearings, but never to the OAS before that point.

For the past few years we have made incredible efforts to meet the highway department's increasingly frantic road building schedule. As new WIPP segments were funded, we were asked to put aside analysis and get out on the road, and promised that project completion would be funded later. Now, with over one dozen projects awaiting analysis, we are receiving insufficient funding for those analyses, and are told that the funds will arrive some time in the future. On top of that, we are accused of being slow. To their credit, it looks as if the highway department administration now understands the problem, and we will soon be meeting with them to negotiate funding for project

completion.

These are our primary issues with the highway department – not the quality of the work of others. I hope that in this election season, NMAC members recognize that ideological positions dictate most of the current debates in government. The arguments for reducing the size of government through privatization pits the executive branch of government against a legislative branch that sees little value in such reorganization. Strong statements will be made by both sides. I now have an inkling as to who the Albuquerque Journal will endorse for governor. Any bets?

Letter to the Editor, ABQ Journal

Lynne Sebastian, Ph.D.
State Historic Preservation Officer
[Via nmac-l] Oct. 1, 1998

Gentlemen:

The editorial in this morning's Journal entitled "Preserve Archaeology" implies that protection for archaeological sites would be compromised by the Highway Department's plan to contract with private sector archaeological consulting firms rather than having the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies carry out all of the Department's archaeological investigations.

This suggestion unfairly impugns the professionalism of consulting archaeologists in New Mexico and ignores the system of checks and balances designed to ensure that effects to significant archaeological sites are taken into account during federally funded or authorized projects.

Approximately 3000 archaeological surveys and excavations are carried out each year in New Mexico. Reports of these investigations are prepared by archaeological consultants, including the Office of Archaeological studies, to assist clients in complying with federal laws requiring consideration of the effects to archaeological sites that will result from federally funded or authorized development projects – roads, pipelines, utility lines, oil and gas drilling, and other types of ground-disturbing construction.

Under federal law, all of those reports are reviewed by the federal agency funding or authorizing the project and by the State Historic Preservation Officer. In addition, archaeological surveys and excavations are conducted under permits from federal land-managing agencies and the

State CRM Update

state's Cultural Properties Review Committee. If there were evidence that a consultant was purposely doing substandard work or making recommendations injurious to the preservation of our archaeological heritage, there are state and federal safeguards in place to ensure that such individuals or firms would not be able to continue to operate in this state.

Such safeguards exist, but they are very rarely needed. Archaeologists are highly trained professionals who operate under a strict code of ethics that places preservation and conservation of archaeological resources above all other considerations. The staff at the Office of Archaeological Studies are highly experienced and do truly excellent work. But their role in archaeological consulting is identical to that played by the other 73 permitted archaeological consulting firms operating in New Mexico. To imply that private sector consulting firms could or would put profits ahead of preservation is to ignore the checks and balances built into federally mandated archaeology and to unfairly question the skill, dedication, and professionalism of New Mexico's archaeological consulting industry.

CPRC sez: Backhoe Permit Required

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l]

On August 3, 1998, the Cultural Properties issued a letter regarding the need for a permit when using a backhoe on archaeological sites on private land. Based on a court case years ago, many of us assumed that the state law requiring a CPRC permit for archaeological backhoe work on private land was a dead issue. Apparently not.

The following is the full text of the Cultural Properties Review Committee letter of August 3, regarding "Permits for the Use of Mechanical Earth Moving Equipment for the Excavation of Archaeological Sites on Privately Owned Land."

A recent event has prompted the Cultural Properties Review Committee to review the issuance of permits for the use of mechanical earth moving equipment for the excavation of archaeological sites on privately owned land in New Mexico. This letter is to ensure that cultural resource contractors and other archaeologists working in New Mexico are made aware of the

statute requiring such permits and the Committee's views regarding the issuance and administration of permits for the use of mechanical earth-moving equipment during the excavation of archaeological sites.

Section 18-6-11.A (NMSA, 1978 Comp. as amended) of the Cultural Properties Act states:

It is unlawful for any person or his agent or employee to excavate with the use of mechanical earth moving equipment an archaeological site for the purpose of collecting or removing objects of antiquity when such archaeological site is located on private land in this state, unless the person has first obtained a permit issued pursuant to the provisions of this section for the excavation. As used in this section, and "archaeological site" means a location where there exists material evidence of the past life and culture of human beings in this state but excludes the sites of burial of human beings.

It is the Committee's position that the statute does not distinguish between testing and formal excavation projects and a permit is required for all excavation with the use of mechanical equipment, regardless of how the project may be defined by the archaeologist. It is also the Committee's position that "collecting or removing objects of antiquity" includes all instances when artifacts or other archaeological materials contained within an archaeological site are moved from the original context, even if the materials are to be reburied upon completion of the excavation.

Archaeological testing or excavation with mechanical equipment conducted in advance of a federal undertaking that is, or may become, the subject of a Section 106 consultation is not exempt from the permit requirement.

Subsection D grants to the owner of the land on which a site is located the only exemption from the permit requirement. Applicants for mechanical equipment permits are required by statute to submit the following items with the application:

- 1 Written authorization from the owner of the land;
- 2 Satisfactory evidence of being qualified to perform archaeological excavation by experience, training, and knowledge.
- 3 A satisfactory plan of excavation for the archaeological site that states in the plan the method by which excavation will be undertaken; and
- 4 A written agreement that, upon completion of the excavation, the applicant will

(Continued on page 32)



ARMS Report

Proposal to Add Field Survey Time to NMCRIS Records

Tim Seaman

[Via nmac-l] 98-09-18 16:28:14 EDT

Reviewers at SHPO and staff at ARMS are becoming concerned about the decreasing quality of archaeological survey work as reflected in technical reports and site forms generated in this increasingly competitive world of contract archaeology. HPD is now studying this problem.

It has been suggested by many that inventory speed is a major contributing factor affecting the quality of our work. Some federal and state agencies have suggested maximum limits that they expect and consider reasonable (commonly 36-40 acres per person per day for block surveys - 15 meter transects, and 6 to 8 linear miles - 50' ROW).

These times include walking, discovery and documentation of sites and isolates, as well as cookie and bush breaks. They also mean "survey under the absolutely best conditions - great light, no vegetation, NO ARCHAEOLOGY."

Some agencies formally track survey velocity (crew time on the ground, excluding travel). Over the past few months, we at HPD have been compiling the available survey coverage and discovery rate information into a spreadsheet and have found an amazing variance from tortoise (snail?) to hare surveys in similar (if not adjacent) areas. We all know that lots of legitimate factors affect coverage rates (survey conditions, terrain, the amount of archaeology, experience of the surveyors, etc.). We are also finding an incredible range in the completeness and adequacy of information recorded on the ARMS forms.

To expand our empirical (rather than conjectural) information base, we are considering the addition of a "field survey time" field to the NMCRIS activity form, probably beginning in January 1999. What is the best and least time-consuming/invasive way to document this information? Travel time needs to be excluded. Should this field continue to

include a combined survey-discovery-recording time estimate? Should we separate walking/discovery time from recording tasks? Would it be easier to ask for total person-hours?

What do you think? We are interested in your thoughts and/or other suggestions for maintaining/improving data quality. Call, e-mail, or write, please.

Jan Biella

< jbiella@lvr.state.nm.us > ; 827-4045

Glenna Dean

< gdean@lvr.state.nm.us > ; 827-3989

Tim Seaman

< seaman@arms.state.nm.us > ; 827-6347 x531

New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
228 East Palace Ave.
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Some Responses

Mark "Slim" Zyniecki

Project Director, Northland Research

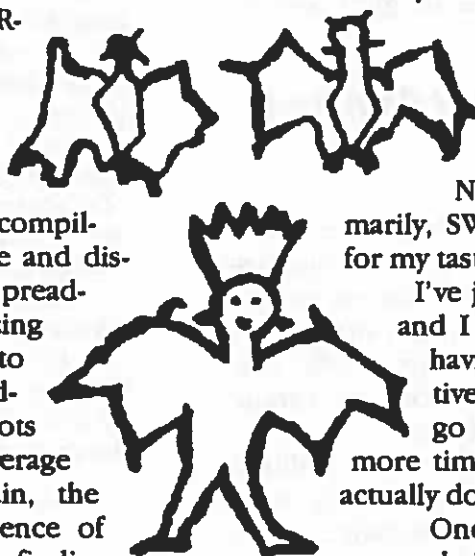
[Via nmac-l] 98-09-21 09:51:46 EDT

Before getting to the meat of the letter, let me give you a little update. SWCA transferred me from the Alb. office to Flagstaff in the fall of '96. Since then, the vast majority of my work in NM has been on the Navajo Nation. Three months ago I went to work for Northland Research in Flagstaff. Primarily, SWCA got too big and too corporate for my tastes.

I've just looked over the email you sent, and I must admit that I am opposed to having to deal with another administrative detail for an agency. As the years go by, I find archaeologists spending more time with these silly little details than actually doing archaeology.

One of the problems I have with this approach is what the definition of a person day will be. Whenever there is enough light, I prefer to work 10 hour days. Will your new system permit more than 8 hrs./day? (A few years ago a fed. agency in NM suggested limiting the number of hours per day.)

I also think that setting a limit does not permit the possibility of extraordinary circumstances. I imagine some future agency archaeologists, in the best tradition of lazy bureaucrats, using the upper



ARMS Report

limits as maximums. If your survey exceeds those, then the work is, by definition, rejected as being substandard without a review of the specific conditions.

I've been a crew member and run surveys where we have surveyed more than 50 acs./person in an 8 hr. day, and more than 65 acs./person in a 10 hr. day. In each instance, conditions were exceptional, the crew was experienced, it happened for only a portion of the survey, and we did good work. On more than one occasion, I've had an agency archaeologist with me when we surveyed 40-50 acs./person in an 8 hr. day. Not once have they said the work was unacceptable. (Of course, the agency archaeologist may not have been able to speak after the crew and I spent the day walking the agency archaeologist's desk-ridden legs off.)

If a max. is set, what do we do in those exceptional circumstances when we have surveyed the max. in less than 8 hrs.? Do we go home?

Ultimately, the weakness in this proposition is the assumption that acs. per day equates with quality. With fewer acres, you get better quality. We both know this is hogwash. I've known of surveys where the max./person day did not exceed 20 acs. and the survey wasn't worth the powder to blow it to hell and others where the max./person day exceeded 60 acs. and the survey was just fine. I have experience with the former from my



days as a fed. agency archaeologist conducting field checks on surveys, and experience with the latter as both a fed. agency archaeologist conducting field checks and as a private sector archaeologist conducting the work.

The only way to truly ensure quality of work is for the agency archaeologists to conduct field checks both during and after field work. Most fed. agencies require their archaeologists to field check 10% of surveys. Very few archaeologists meet that requirement (my best

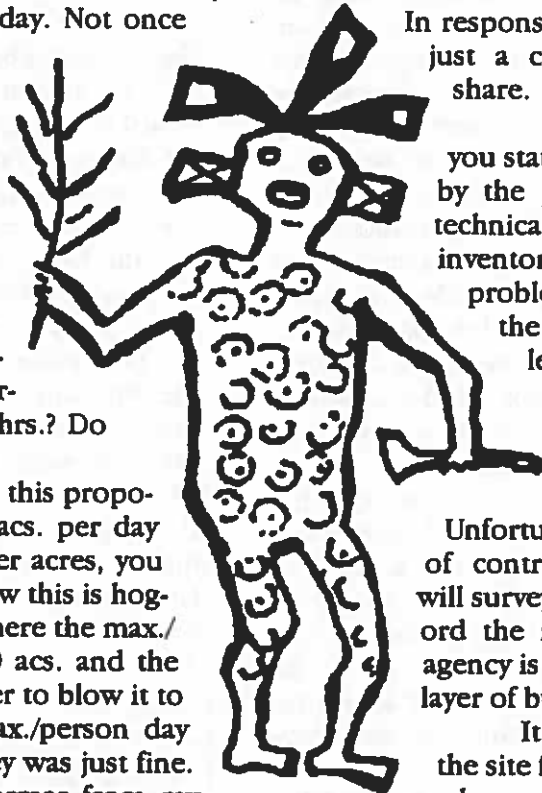
year was 8%). Thinking you can judge the quality by looking at the acs./person day just doesn't work. You get no more than a hint using this method.

To end this rambling discourse, my basic worry is that a maximum rate of survey will be established using these types of figures. There will be no possibility for exceptional circumstances.

As I said, I just received the email, and dashed this off. I may have other comments in the future. I'd also be interested in any comments you have.

Kathy Roxlau

[Via nmac-l] 98-09-21 11:25:38 EDT



In response to your note on Friday, I have just a couple of thoughts I'd like to share.

At the beginning of your note, you state that this was all brought about by the poor quality of site forms and technical reports. You then surmise that inventory speed is the cause of these problems, and that perhaps recording the survey rate will solve the problem.

I doubt there could be any assurance that what all people record as their rate of survey would actually be true.

Unfortunately, in the competitive world of contract archaeology, some people will survey as fast as possible and then record the rate of survey that the specific agency is requiring. I don't see this added layer of bureaucracy fixing the problem.

It seems to me that the quality of the site forms is the central concern. The only way that the quality will improve is if the recorders are held to a certain standard. This could only happen if the forms are reviewed and, if they are found to be lacking, are returned to the recorders to be re-done. When anything has to be redone, it costs money; thus the recorders would be impelled to complete the site forms to the standard the first time. Of course, this means either the agency or ARMS would have to do the reviewing of the site forms, which again imposes a burden as far as time and money.

Could [sic] luck in solving this problem. It is heartening to know that someone is going beyond "checking off the box" to see if we are really doing the resource justice.



Coronado Monument Under Siege

Letter to the Editor: UNM Cavalier with Historic Land

Douglas Preston, Santa Fe

The Albuquerque Journal Sep. 24, 1998

I am deeply concerned about the possibility that the University of New Mexico might sell 26 acres that are part of the Coronado State Monument to Santa Ana Pueblo...

Due to a legal oversight, it appears these 26 acres were not protected by archaeological covenants. Regardless of the legalities, these 26 acres contain priceless archaeological sites... It contains the eastern portion of the ancient Pueblo of Kuaua. It has pit houses and a kiva, as well as a Spanish rancho dating to the 1700s and another old Spanish site that has never been excavated.

The sale of these acres directly contradicts the original intent, as directed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to preserve this land for archaeological purposes. Furthermore, the erection of a resort hotel and expansion of the casino... would be a horror show of tawdriness right next door to the Coronado State Monument.

David McKinney, UNM's vice-president for business and finance, claims that UNM should sell these 26 acres because they represent a "legal liability" to the university. This assertion is bogus: UNM, as a state entity, is fully covered by the state's insurance policies for liability on all its landholdings. *[The state is self-insured in all its operations but that doesn't diminish the argument. Ed.]*

McKinney and others at UNM have been disturbingly evasive about their plans. I called Kim Murphy, the head of real estate development at UNM myself. He confirmed the university was indeed having "conversations" with Santa Ana Pueblo about selling the property. He also said that the university could sell the land without consulting either the Museum of New Mexico State Monuments Division, which operates the Coronado State Monument, or the public - that it was a matter solely for the Board of Regents to decide.

This may be a suitable procedure for some vacant back lot owned by the university, but it is not

appropriate for a piece of property with the immense historical, archaeological, and educational importance of this one.

Campground Is Plagued By Funding, Stewardship Problems

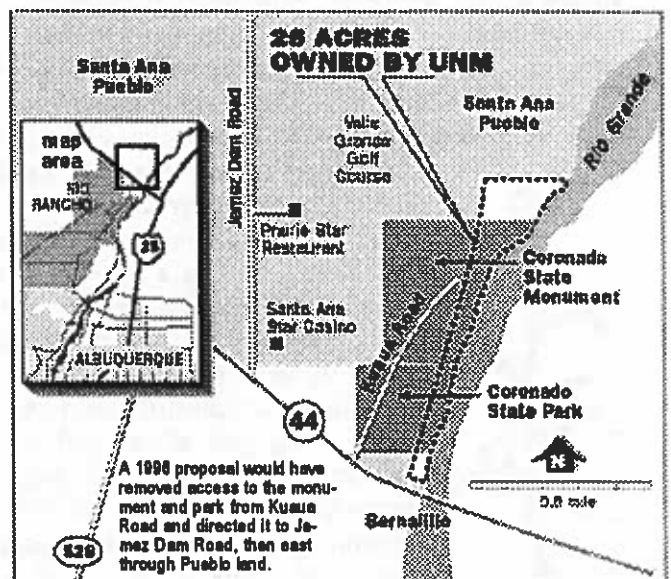
Colleen Heild

The Albuquerque Journal Sep. 26, 1998

The board of regents for the Museum of New Mexico has recommended the temporary closure of the former Coronado State Park, which has been plagued with money woes and growing security problems. "It's tragic," Museum of New Mexico director Tom Livesay said this week. "And all because our pals at State Parks are abrogating their responsibility."

The recommendation, made at a Sept. 18 board meeting, comes less than three months after the State Parks Division dropped the 27-year-old campground from the state park system. In a controversial move, the Johnson administration in late June transferred administration of the park to the Office of Cultural Affairs, which runs the adjacent Coronado State Monument.

The Office of Cultural Affairs, which oversees the Museum of New Mexico and the state Monuments Division, received no staff or funds to operate the park. The 60-acre park is located about 15 miles north of Albuquerque near the town of Bernalillo. In the winter of 1540, Spanish conquistadors on a quest for the Seven Cities of Gold camped in the area, which is also home to Kuaua Pueblo, Indian ruins that date back to 1325 A.D.



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Lou Gallegos, Gov. Gary Johnson's chief of staff, said this week the park transfer was first proposed by Museum of New Mexico officials in 1997. Museum officials say that isn't true. They say they have never supported the transfer.

The agency has struggled in recent months to keep the park running by temporarily reassigning museum staff and by operating on campground fees. For the longer term, Monuments Division officials want to permit Sandoval County and the town of Bernalillo to operate the 37-campsite park, and an agreement is pending.

Visitation at the park – named for Francisco Vasquez de Coronado – has dwindled, along with the number of visitors to Coronado State Monument, once New Mexico's top monument attraction.

And security problems have already prompted the state Monuments Division to close the northern portion of the park.

"I would really hate to close the park, but at this point we see it as more of a liability issue. It's a security risk, and one that we can't cope with," said state Monuments Division director Rob Baca. The Monuments Division, which operates under the Museum of New Mexico and Office of Cultural Affairs, has no equivalent of park rangers to patrol the campground.

So, Baca said, the park has become a legal liability. The northern campground area was shut down two weeks ago because of numerous problems with vagrants who weren't paying fees.

"There have been parties with kids coming in," Baca said. "I think a campground in that area is great... it really provides a service. But in order to provide that service, you have to be able to provide security for that service. We don't have funds to keep a certified law enforcement ranger on site."

The board recommended closing the campground after the Kodak Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta concludes. That recommendation now goes to Edson Way, the state Cultural Affairs officer.

Regents and Baca say they hope the park will reopen once the agreement with the local entities is signed. But as the owner of the park and monu-

ment property, the

University of New Mexico has the final word on the agreement. The Parks Division announced last year it was relinquishing responsibility for the park because it was deemed substandard in a 1995 agency ranking of 36 state parks. Parks officials said the campground was too close to an encroaching urban area. The Johnson administration intended to transfer operating funds and staff for the campground from the parks agency to the Office of Cultural Affairs, but was told by the state Attorney General's Office in January that might be illegal.

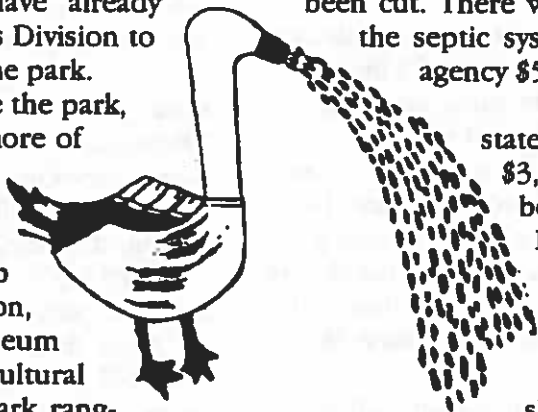
Baca said a substantial amount of taxpayer money has been spent to develop and maintain the park through the years, but the campground was in disrepair when his agency took over. Some of the shelters were damaged, some picnic grills didn't work properly and overgrown brush hadn't been cut. There was an immediate problem with the septic system, Baca said, which cost his agency \$500.

Electric service didn't meet state code, and the repair estimate is \$3,000. Electricity, therefore, has been shut off. Baca said the Parks Division left none of its mowing equipment, shovels, phones or even a water hose.

"There was not a nail that was left in the maintenance shop," he said. "They virtually just gutted it." Moreover, Baca said when the Parks Division staff left, it disconnected the phone service. "They didn't gently disconnect the phone service, but they just yanked it out so we were completely without service at the park for a week or so," Baca said.

The Parks Division, in a written response to Journal questions, said a 30-day inventory of janitorial supplies and maintenance tools was left and that Monuments officials "refused to meet in advance to provide for a more coordinated and orderly transition."

The park's name has been removed from most state road signs that once advertised both Coronado Monument and State Park. Annual visitation to the monument that topped 45,000 in the past dropped to about 17,000 last fiscal year, Baca said. "Those are state revenues that have been lost, and that's truly unfortunate," he added. He believes visitation to the monument has declined be-



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cause so many people think the park has been closed. "They think the park and monument are one, which is incorrect."

Baca said the monument, which is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., is hosting special cultural activities every weekend to try to attract more visitors.

Low Ranking Cited in Park Transfer

Colleen Heild

The Albuquerque Journal Sep. 27, 1998

[Space doesn't permit inclusion of a full-page article by Ms. Heild titled State Parks Dropped Coronado Despite Protests in the same issue of the Journal. Ed.]

State officials put Coronado State Park seventh from the bottom in a 1995 ranking of New Mexico's 36 state parks.

Coronado received its lowest score in the category of "uniqueness and significance." The park – which is adjacent to Coronado State Monument – netted 4 points out of a possible 40 points.

Parks like the Rio Grande Nature Center, Santa Rosa, Bluewater, Cimarron and Elephant Butte scored four or five times higher in the category.

Parks Division officials cite the 1995 ranking in their decision to turn Coronado over to the Office of Cultural Affairs, which oversees the state Monuments Division.

The ranking was conducted by four staff members of the Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department, which oversees state parks. No public input was taken.

Parks were graded A, B, C and D.

As a result of the rankings, four of the five parks in the D-category were closed or transferred to local government entities.

Those are: Chicosa Lake State Park near Roy, which was closed; Harry McAdams Park, which was transferred to the city of Hobbs; Senator Willie Chavez Park, which was assumed by the Belen Consolidated School District; and Santa Fe River park, which was transferred to the city of Santa Fe.

A fifth park in that category – Manzano State Park – is now open only during the summer.

Coronado fell into the C-category, along with six other state parks deemed in need of improvements.

Coronado was the only park in that category

that was dropped from the state park system. The rest remain state parks.

Oasis Park, which got a C rating, ranked lower overall than Coronado. But it is still run by the Parks Division. The 194-acre park near Portales is near Blackwater Draw, where signs of ancient man and ancient fossil beds were discovered.

Coronado also wasn't mentioned as a target for a transfer when the Parks Division announced its plans for streamlining state parks in April 1996. Officials at the time said the agency needed to do "some better development, management and promotion of those (C-category) parks to make them better."

Coronado State Park was built in 1971 to enhance the experience of visitors to the adjacent Coronado Monument.

State Parks Division officials, in a written response to Journal questions, said the transfers saved about \$70,000 annually and seven parks staff were relocated to other, understaffed parks.

It wasn't the first time the state transferred state parks to municipal or federal managers. Three parks were swapped during the Republican administration of Garrey Carruthers.

In August, Parks Division officials considered closing the Smokey Bear Historical Park near Capitan. Parks officials changed their stance after hundreds of park supporters rallied in support.

More than 100 people turned out at an October 1997 meeting in Bernalillo to protest the transfer of Coronado State Park, which occurred June 30 of this year.

Johnson Administration's Decision Sparks Controversy

Associated Press Sep. 28, 1998

SANTA ANA PUEBLO, N.M. Coronado State Park was built in the 1970s to compliment a nearby monument that is home to a museum, walking trails and Tiwa Indian ruins that date back more than 600 years.

Now, the park that sits just off N.M. 44 west of the Rio Grande is at the center of a dispute involving the administration of Gov. Gary Johnson, two state agencies, lawmakers and other state officials.

Two years ago, a top official of Johnson's administration wanted to reroute the entrance to Coronado State Park and Monument – a change that would send visitors through nearby Santa Ana

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Pueblo land and past the tribe's casino and resort development.

Cabinet secretary Jennifer Salisbury, whose Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department oversees state parks, pushed the proposal as part of an economic development project that would help both the pueblo and the park.

But officials from the state Monuments Division didn't embrace the idea. They questioned, among other things, the impact on the area's Indian ruins and the prudence of routing access to a public treasure through private land.

Salisbury's road proposal was never made public and apparently died.

But that inter-agency disagreement might have spelled the end of Coronado State Park.

Salisbury, who the Albuquerque Journal said, declined repeated requests to be interviewed, has said the park was too close to an encroaching urban area. And she said there wasn't enough money to run it.

The 1998 Legislature appropriated \$109,400 for the Parks Division to continue managing Coronado State Park, but the Johnson administration dropped it anyway.

Management of the park was transferred this summer to the Office of Cultural Affairs, whose state Monuments Division opposed Salisbury's original proposal.

The Monuments Division is now running the park, even though the agency has never managed an overnight campground, had no money to do so and didn't support the transfer.

Part of the park has already closed and the Museum of New Mexico regents have recommended temporarily closing the entire campground in mid-October.

The director of the Legislative Finance Committee, meanwhile, has asked the attorney general to look into the transfer and whether the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department can spend money appropriated for the former Coronado State Park.

Monument officials thought they had found a way to keep the park running by subleasing it to the nearby town of Bernalillo and the county of

Sandoval to run. But the University of New Mexico – which owns the monument and park property – intervened.

UNM contends many of the two-decade-old campsites and picnic areas have no legal permission to be there.

House Speaker Raymond Sanchez, D-Albuquerque, said he didn't want to speculate about motives behind the transfer of the park to the Monuments Division. But he doesn't accept Salisbury's contention that the park is too close to an urban area.

"That's almost a joke," said Sanchez, who supports keeping the park under the Parks Division.

Sanchez said the public has a right to use and enjoy the park – and to know what is happening behind the scenes.

"The shroud of secrecy of this administration expands beyond one's imagination," Sanchez said. "All I'm asking is get all the facts out. Let's be public about it, so you can at least have some discussion."

Lou Gallegos, Johnson's chief of staff, denies there is a hidden agenda.

He said the park was transferred to save money "and put it into those parks that have the broadest range of meaningful park experience for the largest number of people."

What was once Coronado State Park, Gallegos added, "is really a campground that just grew there... to call it a park is really stretching the imagination."

Dr. Kent Jacobs, president of the Museum of New Mexico Board of Regents, said he expressed his concerns about the transfer in a letter to the governor.

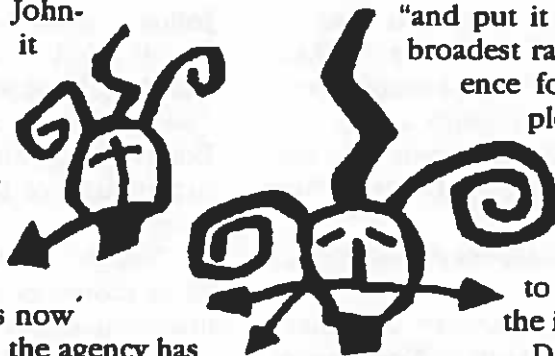
Jacobs said he never heard back from anyone in Johnson's office. "I just got blocked off," Jacobs said. "I just could not get to the governor. The decision had been made at the Cabinet level and boy, that just stopped it all."

Johnson staffers said they have no record of receiving Jacobs' letter.

Editorial: Explanation Overdue on State Park Demise

The Albuquerque Journal Sep. 29, 1998

Did the state Energy, Minerals and Natural Re-



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sources Department terminate Coronado State Park, north of Bernalillo, in a fit of pique? Is the administration of Gov. Gary Johnson pursuing some hidden agenda involving Santa Ana Pueblo in its maneuvering on the issue?

An article by investigative reporter Colleen Heild in Sunday's Journal raised questions for which no answers were forthcoming about the events leading up to the closing of the small campground park, highly popular with the campground set and with the local governments adjacent to it.

The official reasons offered at the time have been challenged. But, Jennifer Salisbury, secretary of Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, won't explain.

Back when the park was closed, Salisbury said the park was too close to an encroaching urban area and there wasn't enough money to run it. But, the 1998 Legislature appropriated \$109,400 for the Parks Division to continue managing Coronado State Park. The Johnson administration closed it anyway.

Salisbury said in a June 1997 letter to Sen. Pauline Eisenstadt, D-Corrales, that "the Museum of New Mexico agreed it would be better for them to resume management control of the entire area."

State parks director Tom Trujillo stated in a memo to the state House of Representatives that the transfer was the idea of the Museum of New Mexico.

But, both Trujillo's and Salisbury's statements were challenged.

"Mr. Trujillo has a faulty memory and that's simply not the facts," said Museum of New Mexico director Tom Livesay.

Dr. Kent Jacobs, president of the Museum of New Mexico Board of Regents, wrote to Gov. Johnson to express his concerns about the transfer.

"I just got blocked off," said Jacobs. "I just could not get to the governor. The decision had been made at the Cabinet level and boy, that just stopped it all."

Johnson staffers said they had no record of receiving Jacobs' letter.

Then, there emerged after the fact of the closing, a series of government memos detailing how Salisbury sought to reroute the entrance road to Coronado State Park and Monument, to send state facility visitors past the Santa Ana Pueblo casino and resort development. Officials at the state

Monuments Division balked, questioning the impact on the Indian ruins in the area and the prudence of routing access to a public treasure through private land. The transfer from Parks to Monuments followed.

Finally, the University of New Mexico weighed in with concerns about a strip of land UNM owns between the monument, former state park and the Rio Grande, effectively putting on hold a hurry-up proposal to lease the operation of the former state park to the town of Bernalillo and Sandoval County. The Monuments Division last week announced the park would close following the Balloon Fiesta.

The only thing that appears certain at this stage is that the public has not been told the real reasons why Coronado State Park went so swiftly from a functioning part of the state system to pariah status. The people of Sandoval County and the town of Bernalillo are entitled to know why their entreaties to save their state park were ignored – while a local groundswell last month stopped a similar proposal to close Smokey Bear Historical Park near Capitan.

If he doesn't already know the inside details, Johnson should inquire of Salisbury on the process that led to the death of this state park. He should then share it with the people – or instruct Salisbury to do so. The University of New Mexico Board of Regents owes the same constituencies an explanation of its puzzling entry into the controversy.

The facts on the table leave a strong inference of backroom political deals pushing this deal – and involving an Indian pueblo which is a major contributor to Johnson's political campaigns. The pueblo, as is its right, declined to respond to queries.

The Johnson administration has not been candid with the people of Bernalillo and Sandoval County – and has not been candid with the public on the matter of Coronado State Park. The facility is all but dead. The governor should tell the people the real reasons why.

Sandoval County, Bernalillo Agree to Run State Park Jointly

State Approval Needed

Andrew Padilla

The Albuquerque Journal Sep. 29, 1998

Bernalillo trustees approved a joint powers agree-

Coronado Monument Under Siege

ment with Sandoval County to run nearby Coronado State Park Monday on the condition that the county help police the popular campground.

Mayor Charles Aguilar pointed out that the agreement, hammered out between attorneys for the town and county, gave all of the policing responsibilities to the town.

Aguilar recommended that town attorney George Perez renegotiate that section of the agreement "so that we don't have a situation where if our officers can't respond, (the Sandoval County Sheriff's Department) can't say, 'That's not out area.'"

Perez said he would ask the county to agree to the change. However, town administrator Ron Abousleman said he doesn't think the sheriff's department, which is independent from the county administration, can be bound by the agreement.

Trustees voted 4-0 to approve the pact with the stipulation that the sheriff's department help the Bernalillo Police Department patrol the area.

The town and county had decided to work on a joint powers agreement to run the campground after submitting a proposal to the state Monuments Division.

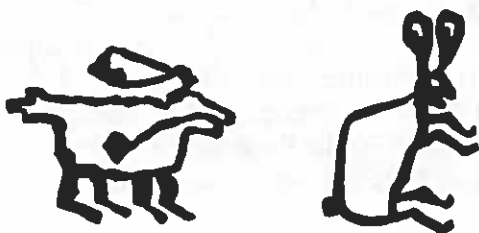
The Monuments Division took over the campground in July but had trouble running it and looked into contracting with a private operator.

When the popular campground was transferred to the Monuments division, money and staff were not transferred with it.

Consequently, the Museum of New Mexico Board of Trustees, which oversees the Monuments Division, voted earlier this month to recommend closing the 60-acre park after the conclusion of the upcoming Kodak Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta.

A final decision hasn't been made by the Monuments Division.

Bernalillo officials have said they will press forward with their plans to run the campground, even though the state has not decided the park's fate.



Education Committee Report

Loni Viklund & Glenna Dean

The NMAC Education Committee sent out the Speakers Bureau flyers this month. Our mailing count this year is 1,462, sending fliers to every school in the state as well as museums, libraries and civic groups.

We continue to receive requests for the Speakers Bureau Directory, most from elementary schools and from all over the state.

In response to the Speakers Bureau flyers, we received a newsletter from the Rio Rancho Astronomical Society (of Rio Rancho High School). Their newsletter mentions the delay of construction of an observatory, an accounting of activities the Society completed the last year, and a calendar of events. Anyone interested in joining the society can contact Kevin Jarigese at the Rio Rancho Astronomical Society, Rio Rancho High School, 301 Loma Colorado, Rio Rancho, NM 87124.

The Socorro County Chamber of Commerce sent us an informative and entertaining, 11"x17" map of the county, *Territorial Map of Historic Socorro County New Mexico* by Paul Harden, 1993, Quicksilver Printing/Territorial Printer. The map is hand-drawn and includes trails, railroads, historic mines, locations of historic activities such as the Trinity Site and battle skirmishes. If you'd like a copy, address your request to "Socorro Map" c/o NMAC's P.O. Box.

One feature we would like to introduce to the Education Committee's *NewsMAC* articles is sharing some of the archaeology exercises we have amassed through the years. This time we include *ArcheaoArt*, by KC Smith and Sine Murrey, San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site, Museum of Florida History, Tallahassee, FL, and published in the SAA's *Archaeology and Public Education* Vol 4 #3, February 1994.

ArcheaoArt

Overview: This game allows students to become familiar with basic or advanced archaeological terms. In a classroom setting, the activity can serve as a diagnostic instrument or as a review before evaluation.

Education Committee Report

Objectives/Skills: Associate words and ideas with mental pictures; develop visual communication skills; and, understand archaeological terms.

Age Level: Grades 4 through 12.

Materials: game cards on colored, 3x5-in. index cards (three colors); clock or watch with second hand; and, chalkboard and chalk.

Time Required: allow 20 minutes to prepare the game cards and 40-50 minutes to play the game.

Preparation: To prepare for this game, make a set of ArchaeoArt game cards, based on the three categories of words listed below, or other words judged to be more age appropriate or relevant to current classroom studies. The suggested topics are Archaeological Tools, Artifacts, and Features. The words in each category should be written or typed on the same color of index card. Prior to playing the game, introduce students to the terms during discussion or unit-related activities.

Prepare ArchaeoArt cards for the following categories:

TOOLS

trowel	shovel	camera	compass
scale	wheelbarrow	grid	hammer
brush	dust pan	dental pick	stakes
map	level	tent	screens
notebook	measuring tape	transit	clippers
machete	toothbrush	auger	magnifying glass
microscope			

ARTIFACTS

bone	bead	coin	shell
glass shard	pot sherd	projectile point	grinding stone
tooth	ring	anchor	eating utensil
bottle	cannon	button	crucifix
brick	gun	fish hook	knife
bell	statue	nail	shoe
plate			

FEATURES

hearth	post mold	cemetery	midden
temple	church	fort	moat
shipwreck	pictograph	floor	privy
post hole	burial	trash pit	ballast pile
tomb	kiln	animal pen	well
metal forge	campsite	rock carving	garden
mound			

Procedure: To play the game, divide the class

into two teams and determine which team will go first.

Each team selects one member to begin as the illustrator, who must sketch on the blackboard a picture of the word on the game card which he/she picks from one of the three categories. Game cards can be held by the teacher or placed in piles on a desk.

The artist must illustrate the term in one minute. As he/she is drawing, teammates try to guess the word. If the team guesses correctly, it receives one point. If it does not answer correctly, the opposite team gets one minute to identify the word. If the opponents correctly answer, they receive a point. The first team to reach a predetermined number of points, wins.

The task of drawing the terms rotates among team members with each new turn. Artists may not use written or spoken words to embellish their illustrations.

We hope you will use and enjoy this exercise. If any of you have any favorite exercises or educational/outreach tips you would like to share, please send it to Loni Viklund, NMAC Education and Awareness Committee, PO Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103 or e-mail it to Glenna Dean at <gdean@arms.state.nm.us>.

One piece of excellent news is that four more workshops for New Mexico Project Archaeology will be given over the next year thanks to the Bureau of Reclamation office in Albuquerque. The locations of these workshops are planned for Truth or Consequences, Carlsbad, Roswell, and Española.

Paraphrasing from the letter announcing the close of the program that has been supported by the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division, Carol Ellick writes that archaeologists and educators held no less than 15 workshops over the course of the last four years, bringing archaeology to more than 200 educators. The estimated cost of each workshop is \$1500 and includes preparation time, materials, travel, instructional fees, stipends for two instructors, and pre- and post-workshop coordination. If participants charged, the cost will be \$75, covering all materials and fees (based on 20 participants).

If any other institutions would like to help fund other workshops, please contact Carol Ellick, Director of Public Programs at Statistical Research, PO Box 31865, Tucson, AZ 85712.



Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

[Following, in descending chronological order, is a compilation of news articles relating to the proposed extension of Albuquerque's Paseo del Norte through the Petroglyph National Monument, which have appeared since publication of NewsMAC 1998 (3). Additional articles can be found in NewsMAC 1997(4a), 1997(4), and 1998(2). Ed.]

Plan With Paseo Extension OK'd Vote Could Mean Funds for Road in Petroglyphs

Michael Turnbell

The Albuquerque Journal Sep. 11, 1998

A planning board overwhelmingly approved a long-range transportation plan Thursday that includes a controversial extension of Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument.

The decision means the \$3.5 million Paseo project will be eligible for federal funds.

The Urban Transportation Planning Policy Board voted 13-1 with one abstention to OK the plan, a document that guides which highway and transit projects get built over the next 20 years.

Albuquerque Chief Administrative Officer Lawrence Rael voted against the plan, citing Mayor Jim Baca's opposition to the Paseo extension.

More than 100 people packed the City Council chambers for the meeting, the majority of whom were West Side residents in favor of the extension.

About two dozen members of the Petroglyph Monument Protection Coalition and some of their supporters held a rally outside City Hall before the meeting and arrived a few minutes late.

The meeting was disrupted briefly when sheriffs deputies escorted several coalition members out of the chamber after they refused to yield the floor and follow time limits set for speaking on the issue.

Indians and others are against the extension because they say it would destroy a sacred site and promote urban sprawl.

Paradise Hills residents said the extension is

necessary to keep West Side traffic flowing smoothly and prevent Paradise Boulevard from turning into a commuter highway.

Paradise Hills resident Jo Ann Anders said the recent completion of Unser Boulevard between Paradise Hills and Rio Rancho has dumped too much traffic onto roads not equipped to handle it and made the need for the Paseo extension even more critical. "It is time to release us from the back up of traffic," she said.

But Ike Eastvold of the Friends of the Albuquerque Petroglyphs, a longtime opponent of the Paseo extension, said the city could relieve the congestion much cheaper by simply improving West Side intersections.

Eastvold said the alternative plan costs about \$2.2 million compared to the estimated \$40 million it would cost to extend both Paseo and Unser through the monument.

"The city's project spends a lot of money and does not work," he added. Several board members said previous city and country commitments to allow the extension should be kept.

"As far as I've understood, this road was always going to be part of the plan," Councilor Bregman said.

Bernalillo County Commissioner Ken Sanchez said West Side residents he represents will suffer if the extension isn't built. "This isn't an issue of developers wanting roads. This is an urgent need for the west side," he said.

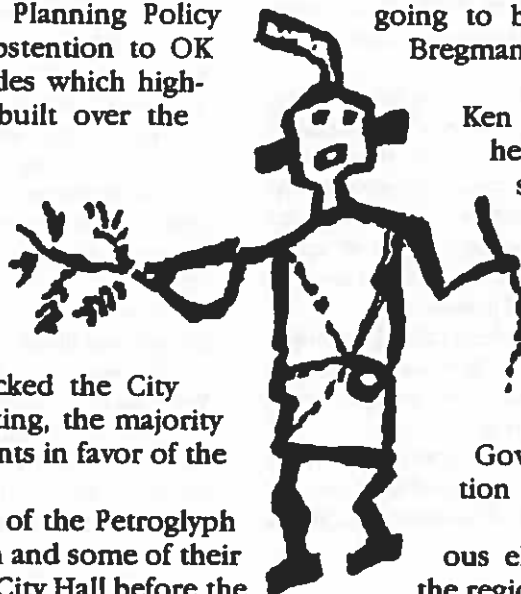
The Urban Transportation Planning Policy Board is the decision-making body of the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments, a planning organization that serves the metropolitan area.

The board is comprised of various elected and appointed officials in the region.

The long-range transportation plan must be updated every three years to keep federal highway dollars coming to the Albuquerque area.

The proposed extension would link Paseo with Unser on the far west side of the monument.

President Clinton signed an emergency spending bill in May that included an amendment removing a narrow 8.5-acre corridor from the monument and giving the city the authority to decide whether to build the road.



Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

Editorial: More People See Light at the End of Paseo

The Albuquerque Tribune Sep. 1, 1998

Opponents of the Paseo del Norte extension reached a milestone last week on the road to unsettling the project.

A committee made up not of public officials and power brokers but mostly of ordinary citizens recommended against punching the Paseo roadway through the Petroglyph National Monument. The unexpected vote was a sign that those questioning the project are more than just voices in the wilderness and that doubts about the idea are widespread.

The 12-6 vote was taken by the Public Involvement Committee, one of the panels reviewing a long-range, metro-area transportation plan for the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments. The vote may not have much practical effect.

Another MRGCOG board, the Transportation Coordinating Committee, later voted 2-1 in favor of the project. And MRGCOG's Urban Transportation Planning Policy Board, which meets on the matter September 10, has the ultimate say on whether to include the Paseo extension in the transportation plan. (That approval is needed if federal money is to be spent on the project; the city and state could go ahead without federal money.)

Still, the citizens on the Public Involvement Committee now join what we hope are growing numbers of people who see the Paseo extension as a symbol of the city's destructive addiction to sprawling growth. Those numbers include Mayor Jim Baca, the 1000 Friends of New Mexico "smart-growth" group, Friends of the Albuquerque Petroglyphs, pueblos, and others.

The purpose of the westward extension is to help relieve swelling traffic congestion from Rio Rancho and other booming communities on Albuquerque's far northwest side. But the extension will also open vast reaches of the mesa west of the volcanoes to typical, sprawling developments that already are planned. New roads will be built. New water and sewer lines will be spun over huge areas. New neighborhoods will sprout. And new horn-honking, air-polluting traffic jams will congeal as those new roads fill up -- defeating the extension's original purpose.

And at what cost? The roadway will cut across a national monument, assaulting the quiet, offending tribes that worship there and continuing Los Angeles-style growth patterns that planners know are costly, inefficient, destructive to inner cities and environmentally harmful.

There's a better way. People in the metro area who are promoting infill development, mass transit and growth management are working out the details. Their challenge is to nudge the city off the worn-out highway of sprawl before it's too late.

Paseo Extension May Not Make Transportation Plan

Citizens Board Says Road Only Benefits Developers

Michael Turnbull

The Albuquerque Journal Aug. 29, 1998

A citizens board and a committee of public officials are clashing over whether the controversial extension of Paseo del Norte through Petroglyph National Monument should be included in a long-range transportation plan.

If the road is not included in the plan, it wouldn't be eligible for federal money.

It a surprising move Thursday, the Public Involvement Committee of the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments voted 12-6 to delete the extension from a plan that guides which transportation projects get built over the next 20 years.

But the council's Transportation Coordinating Committee on Friday voted almost unanimously in favor of keeping it in the plan.

Some of the citizen committee members said the extension would benefit a small number of developers and hurt the city's efforts to repair and maintain existing roads.

But the committee of officials said the extension should be kept in the plan because it is a critical link in the West Side's road network.

"Making such a decision to remove it would have a fairly significant impact to the grid network and on the operation of the entire system," said Steve Harris, district engineer with the state Highway and Transportation Department.

"If the extension is removed from the plan, we'll have to replace it with something else," he said.

The Public Involvement Committee includes representatives from the city, Bernalillo County, surrounding communities and organizations such as the League of Women Voters, the Sierra Club and the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.

The Transportation Coordinating Committee is made up of various city, county, and village officials.

The recommendations of both committees will be considered by the Urban Transportation Planning Policy Board, a group of local government representatives from the region who will meet Sept. 10 to make a decision on the plan.

The long-range transportation plan must be updated every three years to keep federal highway dollars flowing to the Albuquerque area.

Projects not included in the plan won't be eligible for federal money. That means the city of Albuquerque would have to come up with the money for construction of the Paseo extension if it is excluded. Some estimates put the cost for the extension alone at \$13.5 million. The costs are higher when the Unser extension through the monument is included.

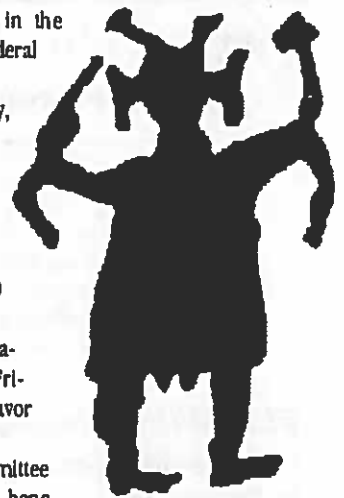
The proposed extension would link Paseo with Unser on the far west side of the monument.

City Council President Alan Armijo, who represents the West Side, said city officials have never said they planned to seek federal money for the project. "But I think that's an option we'd all like to keep open," he said.

Armijo said city officials are trying to figure out how to pay for the project. He said some money for the extension could come from local general-obligation bonds, which are paid off with property taxes.

Bond packages are put on the ballot every two years. In 1997, Albuquerque voters approved \$500,000 for design of the extension as part of a much larger street bond package.

The city's long-range plan calls for another \$6 million in bond money for the project through 2005, assuming voters approve future bond packages.



Petroglyphs at the Crossroads

Members of the Petroglyph Monument Protection Coalition, who have opposed the extension, applauded the citizens committee for deleting the extension.

"The Public Involvement Committee recognized the need to respect cultural and religious sites, and voted accordingly," said Pam Malone, a coalition organizer.

"The PIC has their finger on the pulse of how the majority of citizens feel, and now we hope that the UTPPB will also stand up for what is right and delete the Paseo extension," Malone said.

The City Council overwhelmingly supports the extension. Eight councilors have said the road should be built. Only Councilor Vince Griego has said he opposes the project.

Mayor Jim Baca has also said that the extension doesn't make sense.

But it's the council that will decide if money for Paseo is included in the bond package put before Albuquerque voters in 1999.

Council support for the road is so strong that it is likely that a mayoral veto would be overridden.

Armiijo said the project likely would be funded and built in phases over a period of years.

Paseo del Norte Update

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l] Sep. 8, 1998

Last night, the Public Involvement Committee of the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments voted to approve the A.D. 2020 long range transportation plan for central NM, without the Paseo del Norte extension through Petroglyph National Monument.

The Committee is advisory only, so this vote will not prevent Paseo from being included in the plan (which is necessary for federal funding). To my knowledge, however, this is the first time that any public board has gone on record in opposition to the Paseo extension. The vote on the critical amendment was 11-7.

Roads versus petroglyphs

Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l] Jul. 24, 1998

If you would like to have your voice heard about the proposal to build Paseo del Norte through the petroglyph district on Albuquerque's west side (using a recently created corridor through Petroglyph National Monument), you have a chance to do so through a planning process that is currently underway.

The Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments is preparing the "Draft 2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan," which will help guide road development in central New Mexico through A.D. 2020. If a major road is not in this plan it cannot receive federal transportation funds, so this document has consequences. At the moment the plan includes a proposal to build Paseo through the petroglyph district.

The public comment period for the draft plan has been extended through August 21, 1998. You can send your comments to:

Mr. Michael Copeland
Director of Transportation
Middle Rio Grande Council of Govts
317 Commercial, N.E., Suite 300

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

You can also send in comments by e-mail to Loretta Tolleson of the Council:

< ltolleson@mrgcog.org >.

If anyone would like more information about the 2020 transportation plan and its relationship to the Paseo/Petroglyph issue, please contact me at: < dphillips@swca.com >.

Proposed Road Endangers Petroglyphs, Environmentalists Say

Associated Press Jul. 1, 1998

[Via SASIG]

The Petroglyph National Monument has been listed as one of the nation's most endangered wild lands because of a six-lane major thoroughfare proposed to run through one edge of the park.

"A highway through the petroglyphs would change that unique area forever," said Pamela Price Eaton, Four Corners States regional director of The Wilderness Society. "Next thing you know, someone will want to add a shopping mall and a theme park. Some places need to be left as they are, and this is one of them."

The environmental group today released its list of 15 most endangered wild lands in 10 states. The group said the list highlights areas where Mother Nature is still in charge, but is being jeopardized.

The 7,200-acre monument was established in 1990 to protect more than 15,000 ancient rock etchings, largely done by Indians in volcanic rocks. Some were made by ancestors of today's Pueblo Indians and date from A.D. 1300 to 1600. Others were carved by hunter-gatherer people who left little other evidence of their lives 5,000 years ago.

Congress earlier this year approved a measure allowing the city of Albuquerque to extend Paseo del Norte one-quarter mile across a corner of the monument.

Proponents say the road is essential to ease congestion on the fast-growing west side of the city; opponents say it would harm land held sacred by Indians and others.

Among the opponents is Mayor Jim Baca, former director of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. He contends allowing the road would jeopardize every national park and monument in the country by opening the door to development.





Y2K Spells Disaster for Some GPS Systems

[With the following message, Dave Phillips kicked off the following discussion strings concerning Y2K bugs in GPS systems on the acra-l and nmac-l Internet newsgroups. The strings are presented below somewhat out of order and with some editing. Ed.]

Dave Phillips

[via acra-l] Sep. 11, 1998

The following pair of messages are from arch-comp-l. My thanks to Anthony Martinez for bringing them to my attention. The first message was posted by David Carson, <dcarlson@tamu.edu>:

A couple of years ago I purchased a Magellan Trailblazer GPS for survey work. Today I received the following letter from Forestry Suppliers (who sold it to me):

"Magellan Systems has advised us that the Magellan Trailblazer GPS and the Magellan Trailblazer XL GPS will fail in the year 2000. The failure will be indicated by the completed [sic] system shutdown of the Trailblazer GPS series receiver. Magellan has regretfully informed us that there is no solution to the problem."

Granted it was an inexpensive system and I appreciate Forestry Suppliers letting me know in advance, but I certainly didn't expect that Magellan Systems would be shipping equipment with a built-in 4 year life span.

Does anyone on the list have any information about this? Magellan Systems web page doesn't have any information.

Response by Irwin Scollar, <a1001@rs1.rrz.uni-koeln.de>:

Actually it's going to happen toward the end of 1999. The problem lies in the programming of the GPS system itself, which was programmed by people who didn't worry about the millennium. The internal clocks turn over through zero after several decades because they don't have enough bits. Maybe someone will think of a kludge to fix things, but there is going to be an awful mess, and I rather doubt it. There have been reports on this in many

of the professional programming journals. No one has offered a solution for it yet. It has nothing to do with the price paid for the system.

Linda Scott Cummings

[via nmac-l] Sep. 11, 1998

To get around this bug do you have an older computer that you can dedicate to using this program and change the date to 1990 and thus get an extended life span? When I upgrade my computer I kept the old one to accommodate a problem program and not risk hard disk crashes and loss of data on the new one.

[Linda's inquiry seems to have gone unanswered. Ed.]

Nick Ryan

[forwarded by Dave Phillips from archcomp-l]

[Via acra-l] Sep. 11, 1998

Unusually for him, Irwin is a bit out on this one, but he's not alone. Yes, the GPS system clock uses a 10-bit counter for its week number (GPS time is expressed as week and second of week), and this means that it does indeed roll over at 1024 weeks. If I remember correctly, the first rollover will happen just before midnight on 1999-08-21 (actually at 23:59:47 - the slight offset from UTC is because GPS time does not count the leap seconds of UTC*).

The important point to note here is that we are talking about an internally consistent clock, not a calendar. This is nothing to do with, and bears no similarity to, the so-called Y2K problem. To claim that this will cause the system to break is like saying that your digital wristwatch will fail when the minutes counter rolls over every hour, or the hour counter rolls over every day! Remember that Y2K is not a problem because the century rolls over, but because many systems lack a century counter.

When solving its position, a GPS receiver uses the broadcast ephemeris (orbital parameters) of each satellite, and a new set of ephemerides is broadcast every few hours. The ephemeris contains the week number and time in seconds for which it is applicable, and a code that distinguishes it from all other ephemerides broadcast in the previous few days. A receiver will typically expect to use a new ephemeris at the start of each week, and will check that the various sets of parameters it is using are all applicable to the current time frame. This checking is an essential part of

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the position solution and a receiver could potentially fail every couple of hours if this were not done.

It is conceivable that some very badly written receiver code (i.e., that expects incrementing week counters) might get confused for a short while immediately after the rollover, and it is likely that many older devices may not translate the date correctly to the 'human readable' UTC form (reverting to 1980-01-06, the start of the first week zero), but there is no excuse for it not to continue to produce correct position solutions. Position solutions depend only on the internal consistency of the system.

Having said that, I am aware of reports, such as that mentioned by David Carlson, that certain receivers will indeed fail at week 1024 or Y2K. By all accounts, it is a minority. I've written code to handle raw GPS data, and I have to say that I would be very suspicious of the quality of programming in a system that actually crashed at the GPS week rollover, but would not be at all surprised to see an incorrect date reported. Because the date is merely displayed for the user's convenience and is derived from the GPS clock, but not used in position calculations, it should not cause a serious problem.

Whether GPS receivers fail at the Y2K boundary is a separate issue. It is possible that if they are storing the current date using two digit years then they make take longer than usual to get a first fix when turned on, simply because they do not know which satellites should be visible. On the other hand, if they store a 4 digit year (or just use GPS time internally), then they should not suffer this problem.

Dr. Nick Ryan, Lecturer in Computer Science
University of Kent at Canterbury
< N.S.Ryan@ukc.ac.uk >
< <http://www.cs.ukc.ac.uk/people/staff/nsr/> >

Nick Ryan
[forwarded by Dave Phillips from archcomp-l]
[Via nmac-l] Sep. 14, 1998

Irwin Scollar wrote:

> Thanks to Nick Ryan for his very complete
> and detailed correction of my note ...

I forgot to include pointers to the official line on GPS week rollover and Y2K [at the U.S. Coast

Guard Navigation Center - NAVCEN]:

< <http://www.navcen.uscg.mil/gps/geninfo/y2k/> >
< <http://www.laafb.af.mil/SMC/CZ/homepage/y2000/index.html> >.

> A mess it still is for those like David who have
> purchased receivers whose firmware may cause
> problems with the 10 bit rollover.

Agreed, but my understanding of David's message was not that the Magellan unit has a GPS week rollover problem, but it suffers from a common or garden Y2K failure. Perhaps when the year becomes (19)00 it is clever enough to realize that no GPS satellites will be launched for more than another 80 years and so shuts down to wait for them. So, don't throw it away, it may start working again in the mid 2080s!

I have heard several other horror stories about early Magellan units but cannot confirm any of them, as I've always been too wary to risk purchasing one. Hopefully, their more recent kit is more reliable as I believe they now own (or are owned by) Ashtec who have a reasonable reputation in the higher precision GPS markets.

> ...I suspect that the firmware is soldered into
> place in most receivers, but if it's socketed,
> perhaps the manufacturer can supply an
> updated PROM or can do the change at the factory.

Yes, many cannot have their firmware updated. Others, including most Garmin hand-held units do have flash or other re-programmable firmware, and my experience is that they are quite good at providing upgrades when problems are found. In most cases it is necessary to return the unit to Garmin, but they seem to have a quick turn around. For other manufacturers, their are contact details on the US coast guard web site mentioned earlier.

> As a further thought on such matters, date rollovers
> are not as uncommon as one might imagine. I think
> I read someplace that most Unix (Unices plural?)
> systems roll over sometime in the fourth decade
> of the next century.

Yes, sometime in January 2038; I forget the exact date and time! It's the result of using a 32-bit signed integer to count seconds from 1970-01-01T00:00:00. If they'd thought to use an unsigned int, the clock would last a further 68 years before the inevitable rollover. After all, the clock was never intended to use negative seconds counts.

Even 136 years is a little on the short side for anything of real archaeological use (said he, remembering which list this was!). In my own work

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on temporal database systems that can handle both exact and uncertain dates, I've used a pair of 32 bit signed ints as a day+second basis for counting time. This has allowed me to represent dates over +/-5.8e6 years, more than enough for most purposes. If anyone is still using my software when that rolls over, they deserve everything they get ;-) Of course, for those who need to go back to the "big bang", a 64-bit int as a seconds counter is more than adequate!

- > If one has a very old BIOS or OS in one's PC,
- > then there may be a problem after the millennium
- > change for programs which rely on the system
- > date for anything. One easy way to check is simply
- > to set the machine date to 31 December 1999, set the
- > time to 23:59:50, then wait ten seconds and see what
- > happens after entering 'date' at the command line.
- > On my oldest machine, a Hewlett-Packard with a 1989
- > Phoenix BIOS running under DOS 6.20, performing
- > this test shows Friday, 31st of December 1999, and
- > after the roll over, the date correctly shows as Saturday,
- > the 1st of January, 2000. But perhaps I'm lucky.

It is worth checking what happens after the machine is switched off, then on again after this test. Also, check what happens if the machine is off at the rollover time and is switched on later. In many cases it is possible to avoid any problems that arise by resetting the date after the rollover. The real problems, though, come from other software and other people's software.

- > I was not so lucky with a renewed credit card with a
- > 01/2000 expiration date which was refused by the
- > card reader of an airline ...

I enjoyed the credit card story, Irwin, but then I looked at my cards. Both my credit card and bank-card have 00 expiry dates! So far, I've had no trouble with them, but...

For those entertained by strange stories of dates and computers, the following is cut directly from the header of a message received earlier this year (From entry deleted to protect the sender!):

- > Subject: Beacon Hill and Ladle Hill
- > Date: Mon, 10 Sep 1998 22:18:53 -0400
- > From:
- > To: Britarch <britarch@mailbase.ac.uk>

This isn't the only weird example I've received recently; there was one dated 2003, presumably sent by someone who did their Y2K testing early, but forgot to reset the clock ;-)

Garth Portillo

[Via acra-l] Sep. 14, 1998

One of our agency GPS specialists confirms that many hand held units will bite the dust, due to limitations in the "counters" which calculate the date and time. However, we are told that many Trimble products will be ok - there will be manufacturer support in making the transition. Here is a web page for Trimble owners that SHOULD (if I have the URL correct) allow online contact to determine if, and how, your unit(s) will be affected and what to do:

< <http://www.trimble.com/y2kwnro/index.htm> >.

Mark Anderson

[source unidentified]

Dear David [Carson],

I have been pilot testing GPS for the Highway Archaeology Program here in Iowa using rather more expensive Trimble equipment and the same shut down is due for that gear too. The problem is with the GPS technology itself and not with the system you bought although I will agree that it is not very impressive on the part of Magellan to sell planned obsolescent gear (although that was the hallmark of the American auto industry for much of the 1970s).

Below I have included a clip from the Los Angeles Times, which briefly talks about GPS in an article about the Y2K bug. It is a little sketchy, way too "rosy," & doesn't even begin to address the embedded chip issue, but at least it made the front page of a major daily:

1/1/00: Not Our Only Date With Destiny
Glitches caused by older technology already are popping up. The ailments, which affect everything from satellite systems to credit, won't go away after New Year's Day 2000.

Ashley Dunn

The Los Angeles Times Aug. 17, 1998

The Millennium Bug - the unpredictable collision of high technology and human shortsightedness--has been largely perceived as a single event that will occur Jan. 1, 2000. On that day, countless computers and electronic devices are expected to suffer a mental meltdown because of an obscure programming blunder in which two digits instead of four were used to repre-

sent years.

But as programmers and engineers have begun to delve deeper into the problems of their creations, it has become clear that the bug is not a single event but rather part of a series of crashes that will strike for months before, and perhaps years after, that fateful date.

Like the minor temblors that precede a great earthquake, the rumblings of the Millennium Bug have already begun to shake the landscape, from the refusal of some machines to accept credit cards with an expiration date of "00" to the small group of lawsuits that has been filed against such software heavyweights as Intuit and Symantec concerning programs that won't work after Year 2000.

In the next few months, a variety of other errors will begin to surface, gradually enlarging the scope of the Millennium Bug from the basic "00" problem to a class of errors that spring from a common well of technological sins: shortsightedness, excessive frugality and ignorance.

On Aug. 22, 1999, numerous electronic positioning devices will be affected by a date change that occurs every 20 years in the Global Positioning System satellite network. On Sept. 9, 1999, the old-style use of strings of 9s as special program markers will rear its head, causing software to lock into electronic dementia over whether the number is a date or a marker.

Just two months after the turn of the millennium, programs will begin to choke once again, this time over whether or not 2000 is a leap year. It is, but for reasons so obscure that it could qualify as a question in "Final Jeopardy."

I am fairly certain that there are a few web pages out there, which will give more details. I understand that the U.S. Navy has a posting on its web page regarding the shut down. I guess that the original system was only programmed with something like 1,024 weeks so this end was not an accident or a surprise. If I find other reference sources I will pass them along. Good Luck.

Mark L. Anderson
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Dave Phillips

[Via nmac-l] Sep. 11, 1998

I found the following in the FAQs [frequently asked questions] section of Garmin's Web page:

< www.garmin.com >

Q. Will my GARMIN unit have a "year 2000" or "Y2K" problem? Will my GARMIN unit have a problem with the "GPS week 1024 roll-over" or "EOW" event which will occur August 21-22, 1999?

A. As we approach the end of the millennium, many customers have concerns regarding the year 2000, otherwise known as Y2K, and its affect on GPS products.

GARMIN took Y2K considerations into account from the beginning of its product development. GARMIN products should continue to operate after the year 2000. Products that display two digits in a year field will display 00 for the year 2000, 01 for the year 2001, and so on. If you are interfacing a GARMIN product to an NMEA device such as a plotter or moving map, you should check with the respective manufacturer to be certain that these products can properly receive the two-digit date in the NMEA data.

Another important event for GPS receivers will occur on August 22, 1999. This event, known as GPS week number rollover, is when the week number transmitted in the satellite navigation message will change from 1023 to 0. The GPS week number rollover will not cause navigation errors for GARMIN products if operated during the rollover event.

Some older GARMIN products will need to perform an "auto locate" or "search the sky" operation in order to acquire satellites and perform navigation functions after the GPS week number rollover occurs. In order, to assist our customers, GARMIN will issue instructions for each product a few weeks prior to the GPS week number rollover event. All products currently manufactured by GARMIN are Y2K compatible and do not require any user intervention in order to operate after

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the GPS rollover event takes place.

The GPS system is operated by the Government of the United States of America which is solely responsible for its accuracy and maintenance including any GPS control segment and space segment issues associated with Y2K and GPS week number rollover. The GPS system is subject to changes, which can affect the accuracy and performance of all GPS receivers.

[A list of GPS manufacturers and contact information, can be found on the Web at:

< <http://www.navcen.uscg.mil/gps/geninfo/y2k/gpsmanufacturers/manufacturers.html> >.]

PC Clocks and Y2K Compliance

The Two PC Clocks

Every PC contains two clocks – a built-in hardware clock and a virtual clock.

The *hardware*, or *real-time* clock runs whether the system is on or off.

The *virtual*, or *system* (BIOS-driven) clock is set to the real-time clock when the computer is turned on and exists only while the computer is operating.

While the computer is up and running, the two clocks run independent of each other.

Application software and operating systems retrieve the date from the computer. If the computer does not support the 21st century, neither will its software.

Problems in Testing Y2K Compliance

Since the two clocks run independently, the real-time clock can be set to any nonsensical value while the system is running and the operating system will not notice. Such will occur on January 1, 2000 if your BIOS does not support the year 2000 and it is left on. As long as the system is running, the operating system will correctly support the occurrence of the year 2000.

However, when the system is rebooted or powered off then on. Setting the date and time just prior to the year 2000 and just letting the new year occur is not a valid test. The real-time clock may be invalid, but the date according to the operating system will be correct. The system must be powered off then on to complete this type of test but

there is still a catch.

A second problem may occur when the operating system is used to set the date and time. The system clock will always be set by the operating system. However, not all operating systems will concurrently set the real-time clock along with the system clock. This may cause a system that correctly supports the year 2000 to fail if the operating system does not set the real-time clock as well.

Free Test Software

National Software Testing Laboratories, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, has made available a free program, YMark2000, that can definitively tell whether a personal computer system will handle the transition to the next century. The 35 K-byte file is available at NSTL's Web site:

< http://www.nstl.com/html/ymark_2000.html >

or from PCWorld magazine's site (among others):

< http://www.pcworld.com/software_lib/data/articles/system/4450.html >

YMark2000 performs three quick tests to make sure your computer's physical and virtual system clocks are designed to make the transition from 1999 to 2000. It must be run under DOS, Instructions are included.

Separate tests must be performed on operating system or application software. Microsoft users should check the Year 2000 Resource Center site:

< <http://www.microsoft.com/technet/topics/year2k/default.htm> >

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submit a summary report of the results of the excavation.

Permit applications that do not include written authorization for the excavation from the owner of the land are not considered complete and will not be processed further or considered by the Committee until the authorization is received. The written authorization must include the land owner's name, mailing address and telephone number. It is preferred, though not required, that the authorization be notarized or prepared on company letterhead and signed by an officer or principal of the company, if the land is not owned by and individual or individuals.

Satisfactory evidence of being qualified to

(Continued on page 33)

State CRM Update

perform the archaeological excavation is usually submitted in the form of the curriculum vitae of the principal investigator and any supervisory personnel that may be employed for the excavation. Applicants must meet the requirements of a "qualified institution" as stated in the Committee's regulation 4 NMAC 10.8, "Issuance of Permits to Conduct Archaeological Investigations."

Applicants must include an excavation plan or research design for the proposed investigation. The research design may be in the form of a testing plan if that is the purpose of the investigation. The Committee's "Guidelines for the Preparation of Research Designs for the Excavation of Sites on Lands Owned or Controlled by the State of New Mexico" set forth the minimum information the Committee expects to be included in a satisfactory excavation plan and the minimum methods and techniques the Committee expects to be employed during the excavation.

The Committee recognizes that the information included in a testing plan may not be as complete as that included in a research design for the comprehensive excavation of an archaeological site. The Committee does, however, expect the applicant to provide in the testing plan a description of the site to be tested, including copies of the site form, a site plan, and a site location map. The site plan should show the proposed locations of the test excavations to be performed. The testing plan must also include a discussion of the methods and techniques to be employed to record and analyze artifactual materials recovered during testing. As stated in the above [referenced] "Guidelines," Everything recovered (i.e. removed) from the site(s) will be recorded. Minimally, a representative sample of all recovered materials will be analyzed.

The Committee is especially concerned that permittees make every effort to maximize the information obtained from archaeological sites on private land. Because such sites are not protected by federal or state laws, the information gained from even a very limited testing effort may be the only opportunity to obtain important archaeological data from the site. Special emphasis should be placed on dating the site through C-14, tree ring samples, or other appropriate analyses.

Finally, there is the report. The applicant assures the Committee that a summary report on the results of a permitted excavation will be submitted. The Committee fully expects a permittee to comply with this requirement by submitting a

report that, at a minimum, is prepared in accordance with the Committee's "Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Excavation Reports." As with excavation plans, the Committee does not expect reports on the results of testing efforts to be as comprehensive as those prepared for more extensive excavations. The Committee does expect reports on testing efforts to provide the information necessary to evaluate site significance, to accurately date the site, and to include information on the nature and depth of archaeological deposits through the presentation of narrative discussion, detailed site plans, stratigraphic profiles, the results of chronometric and artifact analyses and other appropriate discussion or illustration. A testing report should contain all the site information necessary for the preparation of a research design for a comprehensive data recovery or research project, should there be one.

For the reasons stated above, the Committee expects permittees to report fully on the results of any archaeological investigation on private land. The resulting report may be the only record of the subsurface nature of a site that it is ever possible to obtain. For this same reason, permittees are requested to encourage the land owner to dispose of recovered artifactual materials in a manner beneficial to the general public and the archaeological community. Subsection C. of this statute specifically states that all archaeological specimens collected or removed from the archaeological site shall be the property of the person on which the site is located although the burial statute at 11-6-11.2 specifically exempts human remains and associated grave goods.

Permittees may never state or imply that a land owner is required to cede ownership of recovered archaeological materials. A landowner may retain all or any portion of a collection of artifactual materials excavated from a privately owned site, provided the materials are not associated with a human burial claimed by any individual or group demonstrating a relationship to the burial. Such materials may be disposed of in accordance with a Committee-approved burial disposition plan or in accordance with the wishes of the claimant.

Please do not hesitate to contact the Historic Preservation Division with any questions you might have concerning permits for the use of mechanical earth moving equipment for the excavation of archaeological sites on private land in New Mexico.

Sincerely

Robert J. Torrez, Chairman

Cultural Properties Review Committee

New Mexico Archeological Council

NMAC is a nonprofit organization whose purpose is maintenance and promotion of the goals of professional archaeology in the State of New Mexico. NMAC's goals are to:

- Promote scholarly research regarding the cultural resources of New Mexico and encourage dissemination of resulting information by and among the anthropological community.
- Promote public and corporate awareness of New Mexico's prehistoric and historic heritage and the need to protect its cultural resources.
- Cooperate with local, state and federal government agencies and private organizations in attaining the foregoing goals.
- Encourage a professional standard of ethics that is appropriate for the management of cultural resources.
- Provide support for the legal protection of cultural resources.
- Promote the education of archaeologists in cultural resource management.

Please send membership form requests to NMAC at the address shown below.

News NMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023

Albuquerque, NM 87103

NewsMAC

NewsMAC is a quarterly newsletter concerned with cultural resource management and archaeological research in the Southwest. It is published for NMAC members - dues are \$20.00 per year for individuals; \$35.00 for sponsors; and \$35.00 for institutions.

NMAC encourages and gives priority to publishing member contributions to *NewsMAC*. They may be submitted in four ways (in descending order of preference):

- Contained within an e-mail message.
- As an unformatted text file attached to an e-mail cover message.
- As an unformatted text file contained in a PC-compatible floppy disk.
- Printed, via U.S. mail or via fax.

Articles or letters to the editor should be sent to

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