

# BULLETIN

## OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

VOLUME 4

JANUARY 1986

NO. 1

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLENARY SESSION

SAA ANNUAL MEETING, NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 24, 1986

As part of its continuing concern for professional responsibility in the conduct of research into the human past, the Society for American Archaeology will hold a Plenary Session on the Treatment of Human Skeletal Remains at its annual meeting in New Orleans. On Thursday evening, April 24th, invited speakers will present brief summaries of selected issues from several perspectives. The floor will then be opened for questions, discussion and debate. The goal will be to refine a series of principles for ethical and socially responsible actions in situations involving the excavation, analysis, curation and ultimate disposition of human remains by archaeologists. While in the United States the issues have been raised most frontally by advocates of American Indian rights, some of them inescapably arise whenever archaeologists encounter human remains, whatever the time, culture, or society of origin.

Because of the widespread relevance of the issues, and the urgency with which they are being pursued by interested groups, all members of the SAA are urged to give serious attention and thought to the list of issue questions that follow this announcement. The short bibliography of recommended readings will provide background on some of the issues; your experiences may well have given you significant exposure to them already.

Come to the Plenary Session prepared to discuss and define positions on whichever of the issues are closest to your concerns. If you do not plan to be in New Orleans, communicate your thoughts about the issues to an officer of the Society, or to a colleague who can present your ideas at the session. A mail ballot will be circulated after the meetings, for voting on resolutions. We must all participate in finding responsible solutions to these difficult problems if archaeological research is to attain its potential for informing everyone about the human past.

#### Sample Issues:

How may existing unmarked graves be protected from vandalism and casual destruction?

Under what circumstances, and by whom, might human burials justifiably be disturbed?

Who should be consulted about disturbed burials?  
(How might parties with special interests be identified, and whose interests are to be considered legitimate?)

Under what circumstances should reburial be mandatory?

Who should bear the responsibility and cost of mandated reburial?

Might reburial properly occur in mausoleums where ceremonies can take place and from whence skeletal materials might be temporarily removed for study?

How might standards be set and enforced for responsible curation of human remains?

Should extant collections ever be reburied?

Should human remains ever be publicly displayed?  
Privately owned? What might be reasonable circumstances, if any, for each?

How are the different attitudes and interests among the various ethnic groups comprising the population of the Americas to be accommodated in policies regarding treatment of human skeletal remains?

How are scientific values to be balanced against religious values?

Should current religious and political issues take precedence over likely future benefits of knowledge?

What are our responsibilities to the deceased, in terms of their potential contribution of knowledge to the living and to future generations, mode of reburial and choice of ceremonies when mandated, etc., as against the claims of the living?

What is the proper role of local communities, state governments, and the federal government in establishing policies, standards, guidelines, or legal requirements regarding the treatment of unmarked human burials?

How might funds be made available to facilitate study and analysis of human remains at the state of the art?

How might information derived from study of human remains best be disseminated to the public.

Who may legitimately control knowledge or access to knowledge, for what purposes and for what constituencies?

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLENARY SESSION  
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Recommended Readings (selected):

Buikstra, J. E., and C. C. Gordon

- 1981 The Study and Restudy of Human Skeletal Series: The Importance of Long-Term Curation. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences vol. 376:449-466.

Cheek, A. L., and B. C. Keel

- 1984 Value Conflicts in Osteo-Archaeology. In Ethics and Values in Archaeology, edited by E. Green, pp. 194-207. The Free Press, New York.

Cybulski, J. S., N. S. Ossenberg, and W. D. Wade

- 1979 Committee Report: Statement on the Excavation, Treatment, Analysis and Disposition of Human Skeletal Remains from Archaeological Sites in Canada. Canadian Review of Physical Anthropology 1:32-36.

Higgenbotham, D. C.

- 1983 Native Americans versus Archaeologists: The Legal Issues. American Indian Law Review 10:91-115.

Landsman, G.

- 1985 Ganienkah: Symbol and Politics in an Indian/White Conflict. American Anthropologist 87:826-839.

Meighan, D. W.

- 1984 Archaeology: Science or Sacrilege? In Ethics and Values in Archaeology, edited by E. Green, pp. 208-223. The Free Press, New York.

Rosen, L.

- 1980 The Excavation of American Indian Burial Sites: A Problem in Law and Professional Responsibility. American Anthropologist 82:5-27.

Sprague, R.

- 1974 American Indians and American Archaeology. American Antiquity 39:1-2.

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PLACEMENT SERVICE TO FUNCTION AT ANNUAL MEETING

SAA invites applicants and employers to use the Placement Service; it will operate at the Annual Meeting in New Orleans, April 23-27. The Placement Service brings together at the Annual Meeting those seeking positions and those with positions open.

Position Open listings are posted on bulletin boards in the Placement Center where they may be viewed by applicants. If an applicant is interested in pursuing one of the open positions, the applicant requests an interview by filing a message to the prospective employer at the Placement Center's Message Desk.

Likewise, a directory of registered applicants is made available to employers. If an employer finds an applicant who interests him or her, the employer can leave a message for the applicant at the Placement Center's Message Desk. The employer may then also reserve a time for interviews in the room set aside for this purpose at the Placement Center.

This match-making service is made available by SAA to its members at no charge.

Forms and information for preregistering with the SAA Placement Service are available from SAA's Executive Offices at 1511 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. Applicants and employers are urged to preregister before the preregistration deadline of April 1, 1986.

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MEETING EXTENDED TO SUNDAY

Robert Neuman, Annual Meeting Program Chairman, reported to the Executive Committee at its December meeting that 993 abstracts had been submitted: 52 research papers, 251 contributed papers and 690 symposia abstracts. There was, he said, no way in which all these submissions could be accommodated.

To make room for as many as possible, the Executive Committee, upon his recommendation, extended the meeting through noon on Sunday and scheduled papers throughout the day without any luncheon break. Even with the addition of these extra hours, however, he said he would be able to schedule only about two-thirds of the papers submitted for consideration.

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CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

If you would like to receive free meeting registration and a free SAA membership for one year, volunteer to work twenty hours during the meeting in half-day shifts. Volunteers are needed for the following on-site meeting services: message center, membership desk, advance registration, placement service and session monitoring.

To volunteer you should write to J.A. Miller, SAA, 1511 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

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SPECIAL DISCOUNTED AIRFARES TO NEW ORLEANS

Delta Airlines is offering a 35 percent discount off Delta's round-trip coach fares for attendees traveling on Delta to SAA's annual meeting in New Orleans.

To take advantage of this discount, follow these simple steps:

1. Call Delta's toll free number: 1-800-241-6760 for reservations between 8:30 AM and 8:00 PM Eastern Time -- daily.
2. Refer to file number P 0304. This special discount is available only through this number.
3. Purchase tickets 7 days prior to departure.
4. Stay no longer than 15 days.

If you normally use the services of a travel agent, have the agent place your reservations through SAA's toll free number to obtain the same advantages for you. Delta also has a variety of other promotional fares, some of which may represent an even greater savings. Check with Delta for the best discount applicable to your itinerary.

If you use this special number to purchase your tickets on Delta, you will not only get the special discounted fare, you will also help reduce some of SAA's Annual Meeting costs. Delta will provide one complimentary round trip coach ticket for every 40

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## SPECIAL DISCOUNTED AIRFARES TO NEW ORLEANS

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Delta bookings received. These tickets can be used only for staff members or other SAA support personnel. In addition, Delta will allow the Society a 40 percent air cargo discount on printed material shipped to the annual meeting.

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### NEW ORLEANS LANDMARK SITE OF 1986 MEETING

A Historic Landmark will be the headquarters hotel for the Society's 1986 Annual Meeting in New Orleans, April 23-27.

First built in 1925, and now in the National Register of Historic Places, the Clarion Hotel is a New Orleans landmark. Members who attended the 1977 meeting in New Orleans may recognize it from the exterior as the old Braniff Hotel but internally it has been completely renovated and modernized. Located in the heart of downtown's central business district on Canal Street, it is a short walk from the city's major tourist attraction, the famous French Quarter.

The special room rates are \$49.00, single or double. A special triple rate of \$40 per day is available to students who identify themselves when making reservations.

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### WASHINGTON REPORT

#### CULTURAL PROPERTY REPOSE ACT HEARINGS HELD

Audrey Porsche

On January 9th the Senate Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks held hearings on the Cultural Property Repose Act (S. 1523). The impetus for the legislation is allegedly the efforts of the Rumanian Government to recover an El Greco painting from the Kimball Museum in Texas. The legislation, however, is broadly drafted and would cover all archaeological and ethnological materials.

On behalf of the Society, Executive Committee Member Mark Leone, and Washington Representative Phil Speser testified against this legislation. As it stands, the bill creates a statute of limitations against foreign governments requesting the repatriation of various works of art, artifacts, and other cultural property. The statute of limitations ranges from two to ten years depending on who possesses the object and what they do with it. Requirements that possession of the object be made public through exhibitions, publications, or consultations with scholars and other experts, would qualify the holder for protection from repatriation requests, under the statute. Perhaps most disturbing is an "ignorance is bliss" clause in the bill which states that after ten years the owner of stolen property is protected from repatriation, regardless of whether his possession was made public, and as long as the piece was acquired in good faith. The end result is that it would become easier to hold and traffic in looted antiquities. By weakening U.S. laws enabling foreign countries to recover looted antiquities, S. 1523 is likely to stimulate illegal antiquities markets and looting throughout the world.

Leone's testimony argued against the bill on two major points. First, by weakening existing cultural property laws, this bill will encourage the looting

of archaeological sites, thereby ruining the contextual information critical to the discipline. Secondly, future collaborative efforts with our foreign colleagues would suffer through this legislation since the bill would instill a lack of trust on the part of foreign governments. Afraid that their cultural patrimony may leave their country, never to return, foreign governments may restrict projects undertaken by U.S. Archaeologists. In a New York Times article published the day of the hearings, Leone noted that "Things are stolen because there's a market, and this law would broaden the market for archeological material in the United States. Laws that narrow the market for artistic treasures that don't belong to us are appropriate."

When questioned by Chairman Mathias on alternatives to the bill, Speser noted that the key problem is not repose but looting. No witnesses at the hearing could point to any cases of repatriation of artifacts that was damaging to the museum or collector. What is needed instead are stronger anti-looting and anti-trafficking in stolen antiquities laws. Speser suggested that collectors be required to demonstrate through a paper trail, that the object was not stolen. In addition, he suggested that both dealers and importers of art should carry malpractice insurance.

Other testimonies were heard from federal agencies including the Justice Department, the State Department, and the U.S. Information Agency. All of them oppose the bill, citing a lack of need for such legislation and its likely adverse impact on U.S. foreign relations. The St. Louis Art Museum and the Houston Museum of Fine Arts testified for the bill on the ground that the smaller museum needs special protection against repatriation requests since catastrophic court cost would prohibit them from fighting for their legitimate claims.

While most of the testimonies heard were opposed to the legislation, its defeat is not ensured at this point. Mathias seems inclined to rework the bill rather than abandon it. For this reason it is critical that letters opposing this legislation be written to the subcommittee members listed below. If your state is not represented on the committee, letters should be written to Senators Mathias and Metzenbaum.

Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks

Chairman: Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R MD)

Key Staff Aide: Sharon Donovan

Ranking Minority: Patrick J. Leahy (D VT)

Key Staff Aide: John D. Podesty

Republican Members: Paul Laxalt (NV)

Orrin Hatch (UT)

Alan K. Simpson (WY)

Democratic Members: Howard M. Metzenbaum (OH)  
Dennis DeConcini (AZ)

The address for all U.S. Senators is:

U.S. Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

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### PITHOUSES AND TOWNHOUSES

Tom Kolaz

The Institute for American Research in Tuscon, Arizona, recently worked with Fairfield Communities, Inc., a national developer, on an unusual contract archaeological project. Fairfield undertook far more than the legally required minimum through their

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Guided tours allowed Institute archaeologists to reach over 4000 students and interested visitors at the Tanque Verde Wash Site.

*Photograph by Alan Dorow*

support of a full-scale excavation of the Tanque Verde Wash site (AZ BB:13:68 [ASM]) that was accompanied by a variety of public interpretation activities.

The Tanque Verde Wash site was a Hohokam Indian village located along Tanque Verde Wash northeast of Tucson. It was occupied during the Middle Roncon subphase, A.D. 1000-1075. Twelve archaeologists from the Institute for American Research worked from November 1984 through February 1985, uncovering the village containing 19 pithouses, three trash mounds, roasting pits and several cremations.

The excavation of the Tanque Verde Wash site is an example of full cooperation between archaeologist and developer. Fairfield Communities, Inc., contracted with the Institute for American Research to provide archaeological investigations on private property before beginning construction of townhouses. Fairfield was complying with the National Historic Preservation Act so that potential buyers would qualify for Federal Housing Authority loan guarantees.

Archaeologists and land developers do not always have the same goals. Many developers view archaeology only as unforeseen costs and time delays, and archaeologists often view developers only as threats to the dwindling inventory of cultural resources. But from the start of the project, Fairfield was enthusiastic about the archaeological work. For example, when the site was vandalized during the first week and a pottery jar was stolen, Fairfield immediately installed a fence around the site and hired a guard to stay there nights and weekends.

Archaeologists at the Institute for American Research realized that the excavation, because of its close proximity to a large metropolitan area, provided a unique opportunity for public education about archaeology. With Fairfield's encouragement,

Tucson school districts were contacted and tours were scheduled for teachers to bring groups of elementary through high school students to the site. Over 2300 students participated in the guided tours over an eight week period.

Fairfield had their advertising agency contact the local media with information about the work the Institute was doing. Within 24 hours the Institute was contacted by television, newspaper and radio personnel to arrange interviews at the site and in the studios.

The publicity brought numerous inquiries from the public who wanted to see and learn more about the site. Fairfield gave permission, and guided tours for the public were offered. Over 2000 people from 35 states and 2 foreign countries visited the site. Fairfield funded preparation of an interpretive brochure that was distributed to all visitors.

In addition, when the excavation was completed, Fairfield turned over the entire first floor of a townhouse so the Institute could display the important information and artifacts recovered from the site. The resulting "mini-museum" opened in August 1985, consisting of a full-scale reconstruction of a Hohokam pithouse, five interpretive panels, an artifact case, and an artist's rendering of the Tanque Verde Wash Site. The exhibit, which will be up for 2-3 years, is open to the public and Fairfield is making arrangements to have the school groups who visited the excavation come back and visit the exhibit.

Bruce Babbit, the governor of Arizona, was made aware of the commitment Fairfield was making to archaeology in the state and sent them a letter of commendation. In addition, the Arizona Archaeological Council awarded Fairfield their annual Outstanding Achievement Award.

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Elizabeth Myler



Site visitors enjoyed seeing and touching artifacts that were recovered from the excavation.

*Photograph by Alan Dorow*

The cooperation, encouragement, and support from Fairfield allowed archaeologists from the Institute for American Research to share their knowledge about Tucson's prehistoric past with thousands of people in a very direct and interesting way. Positive publicity for the developer and for archaeology, enthusiastic public response and a broad educational impact are significant benefits to be gained through such cooperation between developer and archaeologist. Fairfield demonstrated that the land developer does not have to be the archaeologist's adversary, but can be a worthy ally.

Not all projects have the potential for such a wide range of public-oriented activities, but it is important that such opportunities not be missed when they do exist. To aid others who are interested in developing public involvement programs, the Institute is preparing an article based on our experiences on this project. Anyone interested in a draft of our article can contact Tom Kolaz, Institute for American Research, 245 South Plumer, Suite 14, Tucson, AZ 85719.

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Inquisitive minds both young and old recently had their first opportunity to learn about archeology at the 1985 National Boy Scout Jamboree held July 22-31 at Fort A.P. Hill, Fredericksburg, Virginia. The Soil Conservation Service (SCS), the National Park Service (NPS), and the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) collaborated in presenting an archeology exhibit under the Indian Lore Merit Badge on the Merit Badge Midway. Seven hundred and sixty scouts worked on their merit badge at this display and at least 5,000 others stopped to view the exhibit, watch the demonstrations, and ask questions about archeology.

Because there is no archeology merit badge and no possibility of establishing one in the near future, the archeology exhibit was presented under the Indian Lore Merit Badge. The exhibit emphasized prehistoric technology and was primarily prepared and operated by ASV volunteers. It included a display of artifacts and lithic materials for scouts to identify and discuss; several demonstrations by area archeologists on flintknapping, using stone tools, preparing animal hides, curating artifacts, and making coil pottery; a poster series on the history of archeology in NPS; and a message on the importance of protecting archeological sites. Out of the 68 merit badge booths, the Indian Lore booth had the 10th highest number of scouts working on merit badge requirements.

Archeology was also incorporated into the SCS Conservation Exhibit of the jamboree. By simulating an archeological site representing the remains of an Algonquian Indian village, SCS illustrated how one can learn from the past.

People were asked to reconstruct the history of the site and discuss what they could learn from it. Having this site at the Environment and Conservation Area was one means of emphasizing that preserving cultural resources is an important consideration when conserving natural resources.

The National Jamboree, held every four years, attracts an average of 30,000 boy scouts and 120,000 visitors. It provides an excellent opportunity to educate a diverse public over a one week period.



Chuck Anderson, ASV, discussing prehistoric technology with scouts and scout leaders.

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Michael Taylor of Jamestown Festival Park discusses bow-making with scouts.

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# COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON FEDERAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION CASE LAW RELEASED BY ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Federal Historic Preservation Case Law, just released by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, is a thorough and easy-to-use reference tool for attorneys, government officials, preservationists, students, and other persons interested in preservation law. Written in terms that are easy for the layperson to understand, the report reviews Federal historic preservation case law from 1966, when the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was enacted. An introductory essay, which presents the current status of Federal preservation law and discusses procedural questions in litigating preservation cases, is followed by chronologically arranged digests of preservation cases decided in Federal courts since 1966, tables, and a complete index to the digests.

Part One of this report gives an extensive overview of historic preservation law under Federal statutes. This section discusses the development and interpretation of the law, describes the provisions of major preservation authorities, and defines terms and issues involved in the court cases that follow.

Key issues discussed in Part One include the history of Federal preservation law; the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and how, when, and to whom they apply; the procedures established by the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; attorneys' fees and costs; procedural issues in preservation cases; and remedies. This information provides excellent background and context for the case digests that follow in Part Two, and extensive footnotes in this section enhance its usefulness for persons researching preservation case law.

Part Two contains digests of eighty-nine Federal court opinions involving NHPA, the Advisory Council's regulations, and related preservation provisions. Each digest in this section describes the facts and issues of the case, summarizes the arguments of the parties, and synthesizes the court's opinion.

Part Three contains a comprehensive index to the digests, a table of authorities cited in the digests, and both chronological and alphabetical tables of preservation law cases.

Copies of Federal Historic Preservation Case Law are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by specifying stock number 052-003-01000-3; the price per copy is \$3.25.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is an independent agency of the Federal Government originally established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. It serves as the primary policy advisor to the President and Congress in matters of historic preservation and guides other Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not needlessly harm the Nation's historic properties.

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## SAA IMPLEMENTS INSURANCE PROGRAM

Great news for SAA members! Society for American Archaeology has recently implemented a new Life Insurance Plan. This Life Plan, underwritten by Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, offers eligible members coverage up to \$156,000 at low cost. Spouse and child coverage is also available. Smith-Sternau Organization, Inc., Washington, D.C., will administer the new program. It has over 35 years experience serving professional societies and their membership. SAA and Smith-Sternau have worked together to secure this Life Insurance Plan through the Engineering and Scientific Organizations Life Insurance Trust (ESOLI). Through ESOLI, SAA joins together with similar organizations in a large insurance trust to make life insurance protection available to members and their families at economical group rates.

Members are invited to contact Smith-Sternau for information about enrollment at 1255 23rd Street, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20037. The toll free telephone number is 800/424-9883. Washington metropolitan area residents may call 202/296-8030.

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## COMMENT

### HOLLYWOOD AND ARCHAEOLOGY: AN AGE OLD SCRIPT

James N. Spain

It seems once again archaeology as a discipline has been humiliated by a Hollywood-generated stereotype that refuses to die. A recent episode (December 29, 1985) of "Murder She Wrote," a CBS television production, presented a who-dun-it plot centering on an archaeological "dig" at a New Mexico "Anasazi" site. The murder victim, in this case, was the veracity of the story. Authenticism has never been a strong suit of weekly television shows and "Murder She Wrote" is certainly no exception. From the opening scenes, substituting a southern California shooting location for New Mexico, and a "dig" site flanked by expensive, refrigerated motor homes and infested with "iguanas," no knowledgeable person

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could possibly buy into this piece of story-telling.

If this were not enough, the viewer was bombarded for the remainder of the episode with painfully erroneous stereotypes of the professional archaeologist clad in freshly pressed, designer khakis. The object of their search being, in this case, the buried treasure--i.e., gold relics--of the fabled "Gran Quivira." Now archaeologists, myself included, are not above a little fun at our own expense; for example, the frivolous portrayal of Indiana Jones in "Raiders of the Lost Ark," or even the archaeologist driven to murder, as a result of professional blackmail, in the highly entertaining Tony Hillerman mystery novel, "Dance Hall of the Dead." The problem with this particular CBS production, however, is its sleazy portrayal of archaeologists in situations involving professional ethics. At one point when someone inquires if anything of importance has been discovered, the reply is "No, only some pieces of pottery and arrowheads." At another point the expedition sponsor, a non-archaeologist who, by the way, gives field directives to the professional staff, offers everybody a "piece of the action" to keep digging after a murder has taken place at the dig site. The excavators respond gleefully to this offer by digging like gophers.

The Hollywood television and movie industry may respond by asking what's the harm with taking some factual liberties for the sake of a dramatic production? In this case perhaps they should ask the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for New Mexico who oversees archaeological and cultural resources in the state trying to insure their continued protection and wise use. Or ask the Archaeology Conservancy which has been actively pursuing protective acquisition of archaeological sites on private lands in New Mexico and elsewhere attempting to stem the plundering of these irreplaceable resources which, for over a half century, are disappearing at an all too rapid rate. Much of this national outrage of trafficking in ancient Indian artifacts results directly from the attitude portrayed in "Murder She Wrote," which characterizes artifacts as buried "treasure" to be hunted like Easter eggs or mined like coal. Or perhaps they should ask the investigators of the real Gran Quivira site which may, along with other sites, be subject to increased threats of vandalism resulting from the unfortunate type of publicity generated by this broadcast. Or ask the hundreds of other professional archaeologists who carefully design and implement scientific investigations of archaeological resources--not treasure hunts--throughout New Mexico and the rest of the country.

The list of protective federal and state legislation passed over the past 15 years to insure preservation of our nation's cultural heritage is impressive. But even these efforts are deemed woefully inadequate when coupled with an uninformed, and often misinformed, public. Much of the blame for the current state of public ignorance regarding archaeology must rest with the feeble public relations effort put forth by the archaeological profession as a whole. In order to bear the fruits of enhanced cultural resource preservation efforts, the general public must understand what it is that archaeologists do, and why. It is the responsibility of both archaeologists and the media to present an accurate image of this scientific endeavor. The entertainment industry would do well to consult technical specialists when developing scripts that involve archaeological plots or settings to guarantee

accuracy of detail and appropriateness of content. A heightened sense of realism can only work to strengthen a story worth telling.

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## PLACEMENT CENTER

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY at Trinity University invites applications for a tenure-track assistant professor in anthropology with a specialization in New World archaeology. The appointment begins in August 1986. Applicants' interests should include broad issues such as the formation of stratified and state level societies. The Department is interested in a New World anthropologist with field interests in Mesoamerica, the American Southwest, or Andean South America. We seek an anthropologist who can engage our undergraduates in field archaeology.

Applicants should submit a letter of application, current vita, and the names and addresses of at least three referees to Dr. Richard Machalek, Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas 78284. Applications should be postmarked no later than February 10, 1986. Trinity University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer and actively seeks applications from minority candidates and women.

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THE CENTER FOR AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY, Kampsville Archeological Center, announces openings in three professional staff positions. The Center has immediate need for an ASSISTANT TECHNICAL EDITOR in our ongoing publications program. Applicants should have extensive experience with microcomputer word-processing systems. Salary range is \$14,000-\$16,500, commensurate with experience, and the position is for a minimum of 9-12 months.

The Center is also seeking a SITE EXCAVATION DIRECTOR and a GEOMORPHOLOGY LABORATORY ASSISTANT to participate in a major mitigation project sponsored by the Illinois Department of Transportation in west-central Illinois. Salary is competitive and commensurate with experience. Positions are for a minimum of nine months beginning in May 1986.

Applicants for these three positions should send vitae, names of professional anthropologists familiar with their work, and examples of reports written or edited to: Kenneth B. Farnworth, Director, Contract Archeology Program, Center for American Archeology, Kampsville Archeological Center, Kampsville, Illinois 62053.

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## BULLETIN BOARD

### NINTH ANNUAL ETHNOBIOLOGY CONFERENCE

The 9th Annual Ethnobiology Conference will be held March 20-23, 1986, at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. (Registration Thursday afternoon, Paper Sessions Friday and Saturday, Workshops and Field Trips Sunday.) For further information contact: Castetter Laboratory for Ethnobotanical Studies, Department of Biology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131; 505/277-3348.

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## BULLETIN BOARD

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### MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The Annual meeting will be held on April 4-6, 1986, at the Henlopen Hotel, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. The Arrangements Chairman: Kurt W. Carr, Bureau for Historic Preservation, Pennsylvania State Museum, Box 1026, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026. The Program Chairman: Daniel R. Griffith, Bureau of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Old State House, Dover, Delaware 19901.

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### TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN NUTRITION

#### THE SOCIAL ECOLOGY OF DIETARY CHANGE: A SEMINAR IN ANTHROPOLOGY

The Seminar to be held April 7-8, 1986, in Los Alamos, New Mexico, will provide an interdisciplinary and subfield exchange of the latest information, research needs, and priorities in the study of human diet. The Seminar will be held immediately preceding the annual meetings of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists and the Human Biology Council in Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 9-12, 1986.

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### MICRONESIAN ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE ON GUAM

In conjunction with the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association (IPPA) Congress to be held consecutively in Japan and Guam in early Fall 1987, the Micronesian Area Research Center at the University of Guam is sponsoring a series of symposia on Micronesian archaeology. Tentative dates for the meetings on Guam are September 9-12. The organizers, Dr. Rosalind Hunter-Anderson and Dr. Michael Graves, welcome potential participants to contact them at the University of Guam, Micronesian Area Research Center, Mangilao, Guam 96923; 671/734-4473.

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### CHANGE IN NSF ANTHROPOLOGY PROPOSAL SUBMISSION DATES

For the last several years, the target dates for the submission of senior research proposals in archaeology, social/cultural and physical anthropology have been January 1 and August 1 of each year. Beginning on July 1, 1986, these dates will be changed to July 1 and December 1 respectively. Proposals received by July 1 may receive support as early as January 1, while December 1 submissions may receive funding as early as June 1. The target dates for Archaeometry (October 31) and Systematic Anthropological Collections proposals (January 1) will remain unchanged. Proposals for Doctoral Dissertation support may still be submitted at any time during the year. If you have any questions about this new schedule, please contact the Anthropology Program (202/357-7804).

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### BRITANNICA OFFERED

Would you like to give your family, or yourself, a very special present? The Society has a brand new 32-volume, Heirloom Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica which it will ship UPS prepaid to the person who offers the highest contribution to the Society. The retail price of this valuable reference source is \$1,499. Offers should begin at \$500, must be received in the SAA office no later than noon on March 16th and must be accompanied by check, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders. Tie bids will be broken by lot.

The Society will accept the offered contribution in three equal installments, provided the first installment accompanies the bid and the last one is received by September 1, 1986.

This handsome gift will be shipped in the original unopened cartons to the successful person on the closing date of March 16.

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