

BULLETIN

OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

VOLUME I

MAY 1983

NO. 3

TENNECO HELPS UNDERWRITE THE BULLETIN

Beginning with this issue the Tenneco Corporation's generous gift of \$5,000 is helping to underwrite the publication of the *BULLETIN*. This gift will defray roughly 40 percent of the *BULLETIN*'S expenses during the next 12 months. In appreciation of Tenneco's generosity the following resolution was offered at the Annual Business meeting in Pittsburgh.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS a newsletter of the Society for American Archaeology fulfills a vital need in the archaeological community, and

WHEREAS in 1982 the Tenneco Corporation made a generously supportive donation of \$5,000 to support such a newsletter, and

WHEREAS the enthusiastic response to the first issue of the *BULLETIN* of the Society for American Archaeology has demonstrated the viability of such a publication for fulfilling the functions of a newsletter;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the \$5,000 donation from the Tenneco Corporation be released from escrow and transferred to the SAA's budget line item 221, to be utilized for the *BULLETIN* of the Society for American Archaeology, and that a letter informing Tenneco

of this action and expressing the gratitude of the officers and membership at large of the Society be transmitted to Tenneco by the President of the Society.

Passed unanimously at the 48th Annual Business Meeting, April 29, 1983, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.***

ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

Dr. Leslie Wildesen, Secretary of the SAA, announced that Don Fowler was elected to the post of President-elect, Pasty Jo Watson is the Editor-elect. Ruthann Knudson and Sylvia Gaines were elected to the two at-large Executive Committee positions. The Executive Committee appointed Vincas Steponiatis to fill the remainder of Watson's term as an at-large member.

The members returned 1,755 of 4,646 ballots for a near 38 percent return rate, which is quite high for a scholarly society such as the SAA. The high return rate reflects the interest and concern of the membership, and the underlying strength of our organization.***

A CAPITAL PERSPECTIVE

Leslie E. Wildesen

Your intrepid editor has asked me to try to communicate some of what I have learned since November as the first archaeologist to participate in the American Anthropological Association Congressional Fellowship program. The fellowship is an opportunity to work as a staffer on "The Hill", and thus to learn something of how the American political system creates and oversees public policy. I currently work for the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; Rep. John Seiberling (D-OH) chairs the subcommittee, and Rep. Mo Udall (D-AZ) chairs the full committee. No, I am not your lobbyist; Dr. Philip Speser, whose comments appear elsewhere in the *BULLETIN* is; comments and concerns for his attention should be directed to the Executive Committee.

What follows is an attempt to summarize the highlights of several "things I have learned": (1) about the Congress, (2) about the legislative process, and (3) about our profession. To those of you who have served in government agencies, much of what follows will not be new, but confirmatory. To the rest of you, it will seem a "new perspective," as unsettling in its way as the one debated in scholarly circles for the past 20 years. As that earlier shift altered the way we now look at our research data and methods,

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so the "new perspective" of the 80's must alter the way we view our profession, and its place in the world of public policy.

THE CONGRESS

First of all, there is no "Congress," just as there is no "university" or "agency" or "society," even though we use these words freely to denote a set of persons and their relationships in certain contexts. There are in fact Representatives and Senators, each with constituents, staff, and various interests, backgrounds, biases, and responsibilities. There also are rules and customs that bind these people into coalitions, and that form the basis for action (or inaction) on any given issue or problem. These people act on the basis of information and belief, as filtered through their training, the media, fact sheets provided by lobbyists, "town meetings" back home, and letters and other input from constituents, agencies, and staff or outside researchers. To pass a law, it is necessary to get one more vote on your side than your opponents do, in both houses, and convince the President to affix his signature to the result, or else muster even more votes for your side to override a Presidential veto. Once a law is enacted, the Congress is responsible for overseeing its administration and for appropriating funds for the agencies that administer it.

To enact the Moss-Bennett bill in 1974, for example, a person named Moss and a person named Bennett had to cooperate, have their staff members collect information and draft a bill and its supporting report that other members of the House and Senate could understand and agree with. Each of these men had to be convinced that there was a problem, and that new legislation was an answer; each needed to be able to convince enough folks to vote "aye" in subcommittee, full committee, and on the floor of both houses, and finally, to convince the President to sign the bill into law. In one sense, this process is not so different

from getting a new course approved, or developing an agency regulation: there are certain written procedures that must be followed, certain data that must be collected and digested, certain interpersonal roles and relationships that affect the outcome. If anything, it is more straightforward in Congress (or other legislative bodies), because both the written (procedural) rules and the unwritten (political) rules are explicit, and more or less known to all; in academic and agency settings it is often more difficult to learn or to play by the political rules, because those institutions constantly deny that such unwritten rules exist.

As with any other aspect of our society, you can't tell the players without a scorecard; luckily, the government itself and several private publishers produce useful directories, which at least include the names, titles, and addresses of Representatives, Senators, and their staff members. The three most comprehensive are: *Congressional Directory*, published by the Government Printing Office; *Politics in America* (which includes photographs of the principal players), published by Congressional Quarterly Press; and *Congressional Staff Directory*, published by Congressional Staff Directory, Ltd.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Laws begin as a germ of an idea in the mind of a legislator, a staff member, a constituent, or a "special interest group." The germ is given life, and text, by a staff member, translated into legalese by a Legislative Counsel, floated around the relevant communities, member offices, subcommittee staff, media contacts, and other places until it comes to light all typed up and ready to go on a Representative's or Senator's desk. At the point where the "member" introduces the "bill" is where most texts on the legislative process begin; that is the point where the *formal* process begins, and the *public* process begins, the point at which the written rules come into play with the unwritten rules.

The formal, public, procedural part of legislating

includes formal hearings by appropriate subcommittee (assuming that the subcommittee chairman is willing or can be convinced to hold hearings); if the bill gets favorable reviews at the subcommittee level, it goes to the full committee, which may also hold hearings; if it gets through the full committee, it may or may not be acted on by the whole body (House or Senate), which may vote it up or down with or without amendments. The same process then takes place in the other body (Senate or House); any differences in the language are resolved at a conference committee, after which each house votes on the final language. If the bill passes both houses, it goes to the President for signature--which it may or may not receive. Parliamentary procedure, precedents, biases, partisan personalities, timing, and other factors all are crucial to this part of the legislative process. All parts of the public process are open to the public; witnesses are invited to testify at hearings and interested citizens can watch the proceedings, many of which are televised. Hearing reports, committee reports, floor speeches, etc., are published, and available either for free or by subscription; all are available at certain libraries designated Federal Depositories (of which many larger university libraries are examples), or otherwise accessible by the general public.

The part of the process between the "germ" and the "draft" is the crucial part, though, especially if the issue, or the problem to be solved, is not right at the tip of everyone's tongue. Let me assure you that archaeology is not at the tip of everyone's tongue. The key to the informal, un-public part of the process is *staff*, both a member's personal staff and subcommittee chairman's subcommittee staff. These are the people who call the brainstorming meetings, draft the legislative language, collect the facts, develop the witness lists, write the reports, explain things to the member, make the quorum calls, set up the news conferences, hand out the press kit, draft speeches, and all the other tasks in support of a Representative or Senator who might introduce a bill. At (continued on page 3)

the same time, the member is the boss, and without his or her support, the staff cannot make things happen. It is the member who holds hearings, sponsors a bill, votes for it, and takes public stands on the issues. It is the member who gets elected or re-elected on the basis of these stands, and who ultimately decides whether an issue is worth taking action on, at any specific time.

The public part of the process is very adequately described in a brief book called *Congressional Procedures and the Policy Process*, by Walter Oleszek (Congressional Quarterly Press, 1978). The non-public part of the process, although it is easy to describe in general terms, is difficult to learn from the outside; no simple published guides exist to help the neophyte. As archaeologists, though, with either specific training in or interest in human ways of life, it should come as no surprise that networks, social relations, status, role, and other factors are important aspects of the legislative process. Until an archaeologist gets elected to Congress, understanding the informal process, and the role of particular staff members, will be the basis of any Congressional action on behalf of archaeology.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROFESSION

Now for the bad news: almost none of us--including me--knows really how to use the democratic political process to develop public policies that are helpful to us as a profession, or helpful to our research or management goals for archaeological sites. The key to using the process is participation: continuous, personal, informed, and reliable participation, by more than a handful of people. Many of you have been part of the SAA COPA network, and know how effective a timely response to a legislative initiative can be in a crisis. But writing one letter to your Representative is like attending the welcoming reception for your new dean: it is nice, and a necessary

first step. If you want his or her support and understanding of your program, your funding needs, your request for new equipment, or your feelings about proposed rule changes, it is not enough. Just as you cannot--should not--rely on your linguist colleagues to make your case to the dean for a new archaeology lab, neither can you rely on the media, or other non-archaeologists to make your case to your Representative. *Archaeologists cannot complain they are misunderstood if the only people talking about archaeology on the Hill are representatives of coal companies, treasure divers, or art dealers.*

Learning about how to participate, and when, and in what forum, is no more difficult than learning how to identify pottery temper, or post molds, or faunal specimens. As with research data, it is the little things that count: don't ask to testify on a bill that was passed two weeks ago; don't address your Representative as "Senator"; don't call a "rule" a "law", and so forth. Do make contact with your local Representative; do provide clear, factual information about your profession, your needs, your findings; do keep up with the status of a bill that interests you; and do take the time to become knowledgeable about the process.

If this all sounds like an exhortation, it is meant to. Decisions are made in legislatures, including Congress, and in agencies, that will affect our research data base and our livelihoods. It behooves us to participate in those decisions, and to educate the decision makers to the best of our ability. We simply cannot let others speak for our resource; we must do it ourselves.***

Dr. Leslie E. Wildesen, Secretary of the SAA, has been serving for the past year as a member of a Congressional Committee staff under the aegis of the AAA Congressional fellowship program. This fall Dr. Wildesen will be returning to her Portland, Oregon consulting firm. ad.

WASHINGTON REPORT

Philip Speser
Washington Representative

The SAA is currently seeking two additional appropriations for archaeology in the FY 1984 Department of Interior budget. \$300,000 is being sought for the development, establishment, and operation of a computerized inventory of all Federally-funded work in the Office of the Departmental Consulting Archaeologist. This data base would contain information on who has studied what, where, when, if anything of major significance was found, and a contact for obtaining fuller information on the project. An additional appropriation of \$1.75 million of Moss-Bennett funds also is being sought. In this appropriation request, emphasis has been placed upon the importance of publication and analysis of data recovered during Federal archaeological projects. These funds would be in addition to funds already budgeted for archaeological work.

As we indicated in our last WASHINGTON REPORT, we are emphasizing the importance of these measures for increasing the cost-efficiency of Federally-funded archaeology. In *Are Agencies Doing Enough Or Too Much For Archeological Preservation? Guidance Needed*, the General Accounting Office highlighted the unnecessary costs associated with duplication of survey work by the Federal agencies. In *The Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections* the Department of Interior noted the problems associated with the handling of previously recovered archaeological materials.

Such problems are not merely budgetary concerns. They affect the ability of researchers to pursue their work and the ability of lay people to enjoy the fruits of archaeological work. Not surprisingly, cultural resource management issues have attracted significant attention within the profession (Cf. the SAA's Basic Principles of Archaeological Resource Management and the report on an *ad hoc* meeting of archaeologists held under the auspices of the Commission on Behavioral and Social Science and Education of the National Research Council/National Academy of Science.)
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Our job is to present these appropriations requests in such a manner that Members of Congress and their staffs can appreciate their importance for both the advancement of archaeology and the Federal government. That job can be divided into four tasks:

1) the Members and staffs with jurisdiction over the Department of Interior appropriations must be made aware of the existence of problems in Cultural Resource Management in such a manner as to facilitate their acceptance of the SAA's desired solution to the problems;

2) these Members and staff must be shown that accepting the SAA's recommendations not only makes good Cultural Resources Management policy, it also is politically beneficial for them;

3) a Subcommittee recommendation adopting the SAA's suggestions must be included in the marked-up version of the FY 1984 Department of Interior Appropriation; and

4) the appropriation containing the SAA suggestions must be supported until enacted by the Congress.

We have made good progress on accomplishing the first task. Testimony on behalf of the Society was submitted to the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees. In the Senate, that testimony was delivered by Dr. James B. Griffin. In the House, this office submitted the testimony. In addition, the following language was included in the Report of the Budget Committee by the House authorizing committee for Interior--the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

The Secretary of Interior's report to the President for 1982, "A Year of Progress: Preparing for the 21st Century", high-

lights efforts to articulate and implement a national policy for archaeological and other historic properties, yet no specific funds are requested in fiscal year 1984 to implement the Secretary's continuing responsibilities to coordinate the governmentwide archaeological program, including salvage of threatened sites. The Committee strongly recommends, therefore, that funds be earmarked from the National Park Service Preservation and Recreation function to accomplish the computer assisted storage of governmentwide data on survey, protection, salvage, and other archaeological activities, and to implement the Secretary's responsibilities under section 7 of Public Law 93-291. Recommended for these functions are: no less than \$300,000 for implementing computer-assisted data storage and retrieval, and no less than \$1.75 million for implementing section 7 of Public Law 93-219.

We followed up on the testimony and report language by visiting the staff of each member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior and the House Appropriations Subcommittees on the Interior. We are pleased to report that we did not find any opposition to the SAA request during our visits. To ensure that staff and Members had a reminder of our visit, we distributed a fact sheet during the meetings.

The second task can only be accomplished by the members of the Society. The accompanying list contains the names, addresses, and key staff contact for each member of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees. It is vital that SAA members write to these Members if our efforts are to succeed. If you live in the district or state of one of the Members, write them directly. If you do not, write to Congressman Yates, Chairman of the House Subcommittee and to Senator McClure, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee. These members, by their positions, are compelled to consider

the national political consequences of subcommittee actions. Your letter should be brief and to the point. Identify yourself as a member of the Society for American Archaeology and state that you are writing to urge them to support the SAA's request for an additional appropriation of \$300,000 for a computer inventory of Federally funded archaeological work and \$1 million of Moss-Bennett funds. It would aid our efforts here if you could send us a copy of your letter.

Assuming we all work together, we anticipate that the next report will bring you up to date on our activities with respect to the remaining tasks.

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR

Senator McClure
Frank Cushing
Senate Dirksen 114
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Stevens
Lisa Rubinstein
147 Russell Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Laxalt
Kelton Abbott
323A Russell Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Garn
Robert Weidner
Senate Dirksen 507
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Weicker
Phil Palmer
303 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Cochran
Bonny Harkness
326 Russell Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Andrews
Shirley Gunderson
724 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Rudman
Tom Sadler
702 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Byrd
Charlie Estes
Senate Dirksen 114
Washington, D. C. 20510

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WASHINGTON REPORT
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Senator Johnston
Sandra Vujnovich
136 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Huddleston
Caroline Fuller
Senate Dirksen 155
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Leahy
Jim Cubie
Senate Dirksen 114
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator DeConcini
Bobby Mills
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Burdick
Sara Garland
511 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Senator Bumpers
Susan Rieff
Senate Dirksen 327
Washington, D. C. 20510

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE INTERIOR

Representative Sidney Yates -
Chicago and Evanston
Mike Dorf
2234 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Representative William
Ratchford - Waterberry
Kevin Lynch
432 Cannon Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Representative John Murtha -
Johnston and Greenburg
Carmen Scialabba
2423 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Representative Norman Dicks -
Tacoma
Maria Pappadakes
2429 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Representative Les AuCoin -
Portland
Steve Evered
2159 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Representative Edward Boland -
Springfield
Mike Sheeahy
2426 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Representative Joseph McDade -
Scranton
Debbie Weatherly
2370 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Representative Ralph Regula -
Canton, Massillon, and
Alliance
Barbara Wainman
2370 Rayburn Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Representative Thomas Loeffler -
San Antonio
Nancy Dorn
1212 Longworth Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515 ***

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
REORGANIZED--AGAIN!!

The Washington Office of the National Park Service has been reorganized again. Compared to the reorganization of summer 1982, which affected mainly the cultural programs, this realignment is more extensive and impacts many more offices.

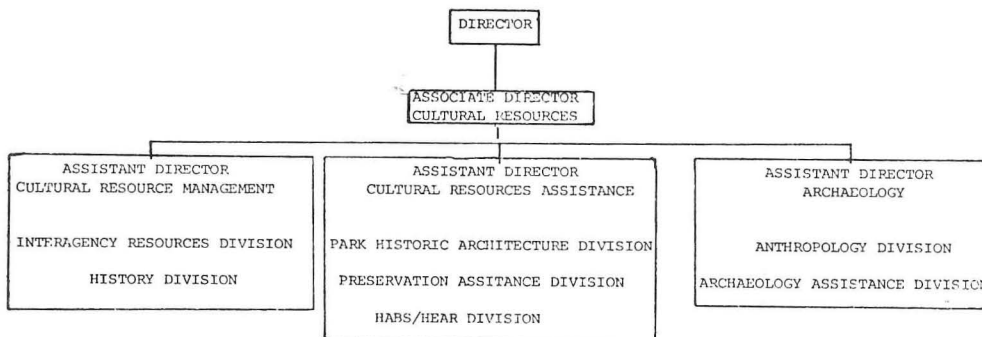
There is now one deputy director, rather than the two created by the last reorganization. The deputy director, Mary Lou Grier, exercises direct line authority over several administrative offices, such as the Office of Public Affairs and the Office of Information Management. General administrative functions are handled by two assistant directors, one for personnel and administrative services and one for financial and data systems. There are now four associate directors: Cultural Resources, Natural Resources, Park Operations, and Planning and Development. The cultural programs are located under the Associate Director for Cultural Resources.

The Associate Director for Cultural Resources, Jerry Rogers, supervises three assistant directors: Cultural Resource Management (vacant), Cultural Resource Assistance (vacant), and Archeology (Bennie Keel, acting). Cultural Resource Management includes two divisions: 1) Interagency Resources Division, comprising the National Register, State Plans, and other planning functions, and 2) the History Division. Cultural Resources Assistance includes three divisions: 1) Preservation Assistance (formerly Technical Preservation Services), which includes tax act certification and state grant functions, 2) Park Historic Architecture Division, and 3) HABS/HAER Division. Archeology includes two divisions: 1) Anthropology Division (Doug Scovill, chief), and 2) a new division, called the Archeological Assistance Division (no staff assigned as yet), which will fulfill some of the functions formerly carried out by the old Interagency Archeological Services. This new Division will have a staff of five to eight archeologists, two clerical, and a permits clerk to handle the antiquities permit function.

As part of the reorganization, the Office of the Departmental Consulting Archeologist was abolished. The position of DCA remains, however, and along with the responsibilities specific to that position is assigned to the Assistant Director, Archeology. Dr. Keel continues to have this title and associated responsibilities.

Several reasons underlie this recent reorganization. It is part of a larger effort to redistribute resources in such a way that more staff
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NEW NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ORGANIZATION



expertise will be available to the parks. It is an attempt to have the organization of the Washington Office reflect the primary functional divisions of the Service. Finally, it is an attempt to improve the in-park programs by directing some of the personnel and expertise traditionally devoted to "external programs," that is the programs involving technical assistance to Federal agencies, States, and the public, to the needs of the parks. This will result, necessarily, in a decrease in the assistance that the Service can offer to other Federal agencies. The Service believes that the most responsible way to provide guidance to other agencies is to improve its own program and to provide instruction by example.***

INFORMATION PACKAGE ON
CREATIONISM AVAILABLE

Ann M. Early

The modern form of creationism presents a 'revisionist' interpretation of not only human evolution but also world prehistory. It seeks to discredit both of these disciplines and, consequently, poses a direct challenge to our profession. Attempts to mandate creationism through legislation have been set back by court decisions in Arkansas and Louisiana, which threw out those states' creationism laws. However, we must expect new creationism activity in many states with the legislative sessions beginning in January, 1983, and we will also see attempts at the local level throughout the country as well.

To assist archaeologists in dealing with this issue, the Society for American Archaeology's Committee on Creationism has put together an information sheet and bibliography available to SAA members. In order to obtain a copy, please send a stamped business length envelope to:

Ann M. Early
Arkansas Archeological
Survey
Henderson State University
Box H-2661
Arkadelphia, AR 71923

The committee also seeks suggestions from the membership for other services useful to the profession concerning this issue, suggestions should be forwarded to Early at the address listed above.

NEW EFFORTS TO PRESERVE
HISTORIC SHIPWRECKS

Fred Wendorf

Several recent opinions by federal courts have held that historic shipwrecks within the boundaries of the United States fall under admiralty law. This has jeopardized the enforcement of all state and federal antiquities laws concerning historic shipwrecks, and has exposed these historic resources to looting under the guise of "salvage." New federal legislation is required to safeguard historic shipwrecks and protect them from the abuses currently permitted by law.

Proposed legislation to correct this situation has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Jim Wright (D Texas) and in the Senate by Senators Bentsen (D Texas) and Tower (R Texas). Briefly, the major provisions of this proposed legislation are as follows: a) it declares those shipwrecks which are eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places are historic resources no longer subject to the provisions of maritime law; instead, b) within the United States, those historic shipwrecks on navigable streams or within three miles of the coast are protected by state antiquities laws, where such exist; c) those historic shipwrecks on any other lands of the United States (at present, those between 3 and 12 miles off the coast, plus those within the territories and possessions) are supervised by the Department of the Interior.

This legislation will enable the states to provide

protection to historic properties on state lands, it creates no new federal bureaucracy, and there should not be any increase in federal expenditures in its implementation. Furthermore, it avoids the potential conflict over sovereignty raised by previous efforts to protect historic shipwrecks on the Outer Continental Shelf.

The Society for American Archaeology has endorsed the goals of this proposed legislation. Anyone interested in historic preservation is urged to contact their Representatives and urge their support for this effort.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, historic shipwrecks are an important part of our national heritage, and are irreplaceable sources of archaeological information, the

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY endorses the speedy enactment of legislation by the Congress of the United States, which would remove historical shipwrecks from the provisions of admiralty law, and would make them subject to relevant state and federal antiquities laws.

Passed unanimously at the 4 Annual Business Meeting, April 29, 1983, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.***

PLACEMENT CENTER

As a service to the membership the *BULLETIN* will begin publishing job listings in the next issue. The *BULLETIN* will accept placement advertisements that conform to the following standards. All notices must

1. received by the closing date for copy for the issue (page 8, column 3),
2. typed, double spaced one side only of non-erasable bond,

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3. accompanied by payment of \$25 for a 75 word notice,
4. accompanied by the name, address, and phone number of the contact person for each position listed. (This may or may not be the contact person in the notice and will not be published except upon request.),
5. include the closing date for consideration of applicants.***

FEDERAL COAL PROGRAMMATIC
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
UPDATE

The federal coal management Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) has been signed by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. It awaits only the signature of the Secretary of the Interior before it takes effect.

The controversy surrounding the PMOA has abated somewhat as a result of a meeting between senior staff members of the Advisory Council and representatives of the SAA held in Pittsburgh in April. As a result of that meeting all parties agreed to work together to resolve remaining points of contention. The following resolution expressing the SAA's position was passed unanimously at the Annual Business meeting.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) in the Department of Interior, in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (Conference), has proposed a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) to govern the iden-

tification and treatment of archaeological sites affected by surface coal mining on federal lands, and

WHEREAS representatives of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) have reviewed this document in detail and determined that certain comments are in order,

NOW THEREFORE, the President of the SAA is directed to transmit the following comments to the OSM, ACHP, and Conference, and to such others as he sees fit:

1. The SAA strongly supports the concept of regional archaeological planning embodied in the PMOA;

2. The SAA strongly supports the PMOA's use of research designs to define differential values for archaeological sites and to determine modes of treatment;

3. Recognizing the fact that generating and testing predictions is inherent in scientific research, and that predictions of site distribution are useful in planning, the SAA does not in principle oppose the use of predictive models per se, provided such models are based on and supported by an adequate data base, including archaeological, historical, ethnographic, and environmental data, produced by persons meeting high professional standards with specific training in statistical applications, and are effectively tested in the field. In the absence of adequate data, the models should be supplemented by sufficient in-field survey;

4. The SAA is particularly concerned about the possibility that predictive models will be misused to "clear" areas for surface mining without adequate study, on the basis of insufficient data, and/or faulty analysis;

5. Accordingly, the SAA urges the OSM, ACHP, and Conference to adopt guidelines for predictive model

development and use, that stress the application of sound scientific and statistical methods and techniques, and of adequate survey activities;

6. Further, the SAA urges all agencies that will implement the PMOA to provide explicit training to their employees, permittees, and contractors in the application of such guidelines; and

7. The SAA will work directly with the Advisory Council and other relevant federal agencies to determine guidelines for designating appropriate and adequate levels of survey and mitigation activities.***

CORRESPONDENCE

The following letter expresses an opinion held by a number of SAA members on the reorganization of our society. It raises important points that should be considered. The decision of the membership at the annual business meeting to pursue the hiring of a firm to manage our business affairs does not moot Precourt's points.

Dear Editor:

As a member of both SAA and AAA and a Ph.D. candidate I am disturbed by the various discussions in the March, 1983, SAA *BULLETIN* regarding the reorganization of AAA and the best course for SAA. I get the distinct impression from the *BULLETIN* and informal discussions that explorations of options including severing business relations with the AAA rather than merging under the reorganization plan also implies an estrangement of archeology from anthropology as a discipline, this distresses me.

As a product of a graduate program that offers a general degree in anthropology, I early learned to appreciate the holistic nature of anthropology. To think of anthropology and archeology as separate entities is not only foreign to my way of thinking, but also silly. I sincerely believe that a solid grounding in anthropology as a whole makes for better archeology and that anthropology as a
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whole benefits from the contributions made by the archeological sector. Those who see themselves avocationally or professionally as exclusively archeologists should remember that it is the distinctive development of archeology in this country as part of anthropology that has made it the exciting field it is. We risk jeopardizing future intellectual growth by standing apart from the general anthropological community. Pious lip service to the idea of keeping in touch with anthropology and the AAA though not an integral part of the first or part of the action of the second strikes me as a tactical mistake for the archeological community.

I do not see in the proposed reorganization plan any threat to the autonomy now enjoyed by SAA. Indeed, it would encourage more direct representation of archeology in the organizational work of anthropology than is presently the case. As the largest affiliate of AAA, SAA would have a strong voice in the reorganized AAA. In purely financial terms, it seems to me that it would be very costly for SAA--a cost which would have to be passed on to the membership in increased dues--to try to pay for commercial business services, set up its own business office or create a "federation" or other structure of SAA and other strictly archeological societies to handle services now provided at-cost by AAA which would continue under the reorganization plan.

In short, a move to sever our ties with AAA seems to hold out a promise of both an increased financial burden for archeologists as well as increasing the symbolic distance of our field from the larger discipline.

Sincerely,

Prudence S. Precourt
University of Wisconsin-
Milwaukee

Editor's Note

Precourt's letter raises several important points that bear careful consideration, but it confuses the issue of where an archaeologist's scholarly affiliation should lie with the more prosaic issue of how the SAA attends to its business affairs.

The SAA is not and never has been a part of the AAA. We have enjoyed nearly 50 years of growth and development as anthropological archaeologists while maintaining our independence. This bit of history indicates that the SAA serves a real "market" by providing services to its membership.

The SAA currently contracts for business management services. It happens that the prime contractor is our sister society AAA. There is no question that the SAA has fared well by this arrangement and that we have reaped considerable benefits. We are not unhappy with the AAA provision of service. We are not seeking to fire our contractor or to dissolve organizational ties. The AAA has voted to terminate provision of services not later than June, 1984. The AAA has discussed the possibility of reorganizing itself so that affiliated societies (such as the SAA) could merge with it. The merger option does not presently exist because the AAA has yet to vote on the reorganization. Should the reorganization proposal fail to carry, then there would be no opportunity for the SAA to merge with the AAA. The AAA board is not optimistic about the chances of the reorganization proposal's passage.

Whether the reorganization passes or fails to pass the vote is still months away. Thus, the Executive Committee pursued the only responsible course of action open to it by examining options other than the merger.

They have concluded that the best available option is to contract with a firm for provision of management services. This is an altogether reasonable proposition

and has been supported by the of the membership at the Annual Business meeting.

On the other hand, Precourt to a rift in anthropology that reflected in the "estrangement" archaeology from anthropology. This estrangement is regrettable real. But it reflects underlying scholarly and disciplinary differences that will remain whoever the SAA's books. The closing rift is to be sought in a commitment to anthropology and anthropological archaeology as parts of a single holistic discipline. I commend our disciplines by merging with the AAA so that we can keep them as our business manager will not end the estrangement--but will put an end to the SAA.***

BULLETIN PUBLICATION SCHEDULE

The BULLETIN will continue publication during the next 12 months. We will print issues but are adjusting to bimonthly scheduling to reflect the scheduling of summer field seasons and academic calendars. The publication schedule will be as follows:

Vol, No.	Publication Date	Closing For C
Vol 1, No 4	Sep 1983	Sep
Vol 1, No 5	Nov 1983	Oct
Vol 2, No 1	Jan 1984	Dec
Vol 2, No 2	Feb 1984	Jan
Vol 2, No 3	Mar 1984	Feb
Vol 2, No 4	May 1984	Apr

All issues, except Vol No 2 (February '84), will be devoted to general news and information of interest to the membership. Articles, letters, etc. must be submitted by the closing date listed above. The February, 1984 issue will be devoted entirely to Annual Meeting and elections business. Unsolicited copy will be accepted for this issue only in unusual circumstances.***

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