

Newsletter

Society for Applied Anthropology

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

By Linda Whiteford
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"It's flagship time!" That's what the e-mail says when it arrives from our *Newsletter* Editor, Michael Whiteford that reminds me of my opportunity to let you know what has been going on in the office of the SfAA President. Since the office is virtual, it is most appropriate that our communication is also. This has been a busy time, in part getting ready for our annual Fall Board Meeting usually held simultaneously with the meeting of the American Anthropological Association.



As you know by now, the AAA meeting has been moved to Atlanta and will be in December. However, our Fall Board Meeting will take place in November via the Internet rather than in person this year. That should make it shorter at least. Given that the SfAA Fall Board Meeting will not be a face-to-face meeting, much of the SfAA business will be moved to our Spring Board Meeting in Santa Fe in April. My special thanks go to our Executive Director, Tom May and to the Executive Committee, especially Susan Andreatta for the extra work they did to make our virtual Fall Board Meeting possible.

The Santa Fe meeting is going to be very exciting, stimulating and innovative! The new Santa Fe Day (Tuesday, April 5th, 2005) offers a tremendous variety of activities - tours, museums and art galleries that will be open to SfAA participants - and, in general, ways to see and

experience Santa Fe and its history, geography, culinary and visual delights.

Thanks to Erve Chambers and his Program Committee for opening new ways to enjoy the textures of Santa Fe! I look forward to hearing from you about the meeting and about the new idea of the "Santa Fe Day." SfAA is so fortunate to have professional societies that share co-sponsoring our annual meeting with us.

Over the years, we have developed an outstanding group of co-sponsors like the Society for medical Anthropology (SMA), the Council on Nursing and Anthropology (CONA), the Society for Public Health Education (SOPHE), Political Ecology (PESO), and other groups as well. This year the Society for Community Research and Action (SCRA) (with whom we have co-sponsored before) has extended their deadline until Nov. 29th for submission of abstracts for SfAA members who might want to participate in their June 9-12, 2005 meeting. Please take a look at the SfAA web site (under "News") for

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further information.

The Society for Applied Anthropology was designed to bring together social scientists from a variety of disciplines interested in “applying science to the study of human relations.” That diversity enriches us still today. What began in 1941 continues to reach out to other professional societies and researchers, practitioners, students and scholars.

Last summer I began what I referred to as the “Outreach Initiative” designed to develop strategies and procedures to involve others in allied social sciences in the Society. Don Stull (President-Elect of the Society), Erve Chambers (2005 Program Chair), Lenore Bohren, Jean Gilbert, and Barbara Rose Johnston accepted my request to spearhead that initiative. I hope this will become a standing committee of the Society as the Committee for Professional Outreach and I ask that if any of you have ideas you would like to share about how to encourage greater outreach that you contact me or any member of the committee.

As always, your ideas, energy and commitment are the strength of the Society.



LET'S MEET IN SANTA FE

By Erve Chambers [echambers@anth.umd.edu]
University of Maryland, 2005 Program Chair

Like everything else, success is relative, so when I tell you that I am confident we are going to have a successful meeting this coming April 5-10 in Santa Fe, New Mexico, I suppose I ought to clarify what I mean. The truth is that what I mean keeps changing as I move through this experience with the rest of the Program Committee and so many others, constantly asking myself things I never asked before because I have never had a job like this before.

- *What is a professional meeting and how does one balance its various objectives of Society for Applied Anthropology*

scholarship, collegiality, professionalism, spectacle, and party?

- *What different professions and publics are served by an “interdisciplinary” organization such as ours, and how might we extend our reach to even more interests and publics?*
- *What are our responsibilities to the communities in which we hold our meetings?*

In the early 1940s, the first meetings of the SfAA were held to bring together individuals from a variety of professions and disciplines who had a mutual interest in how the idea of culture might be applied to human problem solving. *Is that purpose still valid today? Does it even mean the same thing today?*

I suspect I will be closer to the answers to these questions when I am done with this work and they are no longer as relevant to me. In the meantime, a few observations about what we might look forward to this coming spring.

At this writing we have just passed the October 15 deadline for paper and session submissions. Here in College Park we have managed to process less than half of the submissions that have been received. It seems likely that we are going to have a large meeting. Of course, the number of sessions is not an indication of quality, but from what I have seen we will not be coming up short in that respect either. What is especially encouraging to me is the diversity of presentations that have been put forward. We have good, strong representation from our usual constituent interests in matters such as health, community and regional development, agriculture, environment, education, and other important topics.

We have also attracted a significant number of people who have not participated in our meetings before. These include public historians, oral historians, folklorists, museum professionals, and public archaeologists. The size of our meeting will not be the result of just adding more of the same things, but of doing everything we normally do and a lot more besides. The program theme of “Heritage, Environment, and Tourism” has helped recruit new people to our meetings. It is my hope that what we do in Santa Fe will be interesting enough to keep

them coming back (as members we might hope) year after year.

The meetings will also be diverse in terms of the way sessions are conducted. There will be plenty of formal paper sessions, but also a larger number and greater variety of “roundtable” discussion and participation panels. To compliment these sessions we are planning an interesting variety of workshops, film sessions, special interest meetings, tours, and receptions. Additional depth will be contributed to the program by our several co-sponsors, which include: the Council on Nursing and Anthropology, the Political Ecology Society, the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology, and the Society for Community Research and Action. As an added benefit, the Southwest Oral History Association will also be meeting with us. Their sessions and oral history workshops will be open to our participants, and our activities will be available to them.

In my last contribution to this newsletter I mentioned that we have added an extra day to the meetings. April 5,

the first day of the meetings, has been designated as Santa Fe/New Mexico Day. This day will include regular paper sessions as well as a number of special lectures and events devoted to the Santa Fe region and offering insight into local agricultural and environmental issues, ethnic relations, health initiatives, heritage development and preservation issues, Native American film, regional archaeology, and tourism.

The idea is to provide our members and other participants with an opportunity to learn more about the region they are visiting, and also to inform the local community of the ways in which our related disciplines have contributed to the knowledge and well-being of the Santa Fe region. It is my hope that we will have the resources to admit the general public free of charge to the activities of this special day. From the start of my commitment to these meetings, I have been determined that we should do everything we can to bring the community into our meetings and to take as much

of our meetings as possible out into the community.

We have a variety of tours planned and still being planned. One of the more unique tours that we hope to offer will be an opportunity to participate in an annual irrigation ditch cleaning with members of the nearby community of El Cerrito. The tour has been arranged for by SfAA member Orit Tamir and will be guided by the President of the El Cerrito ditch/acequia association. For more information on the history and importance of the region’s acequia associations you can check out José Rivera’s *Acequia Culture: Water, Land & Community in the Southwest*. Bring some old clothing along with you for this one.

We are planning a number of morning walking tours, designed to inform as well as invigorate. There will be a walk to the Cross of the Martyrs (led by SfAA member Shirley Fiske), a

visit to the Native American Arts and Crafts Market (led by local anthropologist Carlotta Boettcher), a tour of the fascinating architectural his-

tory of Santa Fe (led by a public historian), and several others.

We are also working on tours to the School of American Research and to Santa Fe’s “Museum Hill,” which includes the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, the Museum of International Folk Art, and the Laboratory of Anthropology. We are making arrangements for longer bus tours to such places as Bandelier National Monument, Pecos National Historic Park, a nearby Indian pueblo, a farm/food tour, and a few other places of interest. As these tours take shape, they will be featured with sign up information on the SfAA webpage.

In addition to our usual topics, we are going to have an opportunity at these meetings to explore in depth each of the interrelated themes of the meetings. The concept of “heritage” will be presented, critiqued, and made operational in discussions of a fascinating variety of community and participatory projects. There are a number of excellent sessions de-

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voted to environmental and related resource management issues. And we can anticipate what promises to be the most comprehensive view of modern tourism to have ever been presented at our meetings or, I suspect, at any other “anthropology” meetings. Our location in Santa Fe is an excellent place to plan such a venue—exhibiting in so many ways the good, the bad, and the inescapable consequences of modern heritage construction and tourism development.

Take my word for it. We can look forward to a successful meeting in Santa Fe. I have tried to indicate some of the things that I think will contribute to that success. But most of all I think the April 2005 meetings will be successful because they are going to be a bit different from what we have become accustomed to. We are trying some new things. We are welcoming some new people. We are encouraging participants to take on tough and controversial topics in innovative ways. To the extent that we are able, we will open ourselves to the community in which we are meeting. I think it is worth keeping in mind that each of these differences also entails an element of risk. I am sure there will be complaints, disappointments, and missteps along the way. But what else should we expect? And what more can we hope for than that we enter into these meetings with impossibly high expectations, intellectual rigor, enthusiasm, and lots of good will?

If you were planning on missing this one, perhaps you should reconsider. If you have not yet made your hotel reservations, I suggest you do so soon. For information: <www.sfaa.net>.

TAXING ANTHROPOLOGY

By Merrill Singer [Anthro8566@aol.com]
Hispanic Health Council

Relax, I am not calling for a head tax on anthropologists! Rather, I want to draw attention to the importance of the state’s power to tax its citizenry as an element in the array of social forces that physician-anthropologist Paul Farmer in several of his



books has labeled “structural violence.” Farmer and others use this term to refer to significantly punishing and coercive power entrenched within institutions of society or society at large. Specifically, he has in mind social relationships like racism, poverty, sexism, stigmatization, and related injustices and inequalities. Being subjected to such power, he poignantly argues—that is, being on the bottom of a hierarchical social structure—much like being subjected to actual physical violence, causes heightened levels of morbidity and mortality. Put simply: being the target of racism (or sexism, or homophobia, etc.) can make you sick.

The biological pathways that carry this impress of oppressive social relationship into the arena of health status are only now being clarified, but involve a range of factors including stress, the immune system, nutrition, bodily responses to early trauma and a range of other factors. Whatever the mechanisms by which structural inequality is translated into physical infirmity, the issue is of clear importance to the array of applied social and behavioral health fields, including medical anthropology, because social causation suggests a need for social intervention. So what does taxation have to do with health? (Were this April tax season, you would not need to ask the question.)

For starters, how is this for a sickening realization: the federal government now withholds more from your paycheck than it does from the profits of some of the largest corporations in the country. According to a new report from Citizens for Tax Justice and the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, giant corporations now pay a smaller portion of their profits in taxes than they have in decades, and many, in fact, get enormous tax rebates. In Connecticut, where I live, for example, the largest corporation is United Technologies Corporation (UTC) (the appropriately named Gold Building, their headquarters, is just down the street from the Hispanic Health Council where I work). Between 2001 and 2003, UTC earned \$5.2 billion. It was taxed during those years at a paltry rate of 1.1% (very likely that is a much lower dip into their pocket than Uncle Sam made into yours).

Why is this possible? Because the mega-corporations have been quite successful in lobbying to get various tax rebates—for things like accelerated depreciation of their assets, deduction of stock option expenses, and research credits—written into the federal tax codes. To make matters worse, a convenient set of privacy rules makes it hard to know just how much in tax breaks a company receives, although it is known that to demonstrate its commitment to unhealthy health policy Congress gave the tobacco industry \$9.8 billion in tax rebates in 2000-03. And to make matters “worse” (when things get really bad grammarian license seems justified) the U.S. is now facing a \$400 billion deficit.

After the election, when whoever is elected scrambles to put the Humpty Dumpty economy back together again (a reason even some Democrats hope Bush is re-elected, so that he and not they will be blamed) by slashing programs (because the money to pay for the costly War in Viet...I mean Iraq must come from somewhere), the gap between the oh so rich and the increasing oh so poor is likely to get even wider.

The report by the Citizen's for Tax Justice indicates that a review of 275 Fortune 500 companies for 2002-03 shows that they paid an average of 17.2% of their income in taxes on their U.S.-based operations. Part of the reason that is significant is because it is less than half of their official tax rate of 35% (tax breaks eliminated the remainder of their tax bill). The other reason this is significant is that it represents a declining rate of taxation for large corporations; thus in 2001 they paid at a rate of just under 22 percent. Were these bright and shining corporations taxed at the proper rate, in 2002/03, they collectively would have paid an additional \$175 billion (which would make almost half of the national deficit disappear).

The official rationale for tax breaks, of course, is that companies will reinvest these extra dollars that they do not have to pay in taxes by expanding production, and that this, in turn, will create jobs. Money dropped at the top of the social hierarchy, the theory goes, trickles down and freshens the world of all those below. Did the 275 Fortune 500 companies who were the benefactors of the tax

breaks pushed for by President Bush take that money and build plants and factories that employ new workers? Despite having billions in extra cash, according to the Citizen's for Tax Justice report, the companies in question cut their expenses on plants and productive equipment by one sixth during 2002-2004.

And now back to our regularly scheduled program: applied anthropology. The point of this whole discussion of tax breaks for big corporations (which, granted, is not the usual fare in this rag) is that it reveals one of the “hard-to-see-from-the-ground ways that structural violence operates. Ultimately, structural violence is about unequal social relationships, relationships in this case between social classes at opposite ends of the economic pyramid. On the uneven playing field known as the United States, corporations have been able to effectively shift the tax burden off of themselves and on to the sagging backs of the individual tax payers.

Wealthier individuals, in turn, have used their wealth to do the same, with the weight of taxation shifting downward onto the middle and working classes. As this weight is felt in the nerve center of the middle class home (the wallet), a demand for cuts in safety net services rings out (because, in the cultural logic of American society, the poor, the blind, the widowed, and even the children somehow should be made responsible to pay for themselves). Further, because of past discrimination those at the bottom are disproportionately people of color, budget cutting fever usually carries with it an underlying shroud of racism (hence the image of the pregnant young, black, welfare mother that fueled the effort to eliminate welfare payments to unwed mothers). Herein taxation is exposed as structural violence.

It is fair to say that the state is a weather-vane of class conflict. During periods when policies are being enacted that improve the conditions of the poor and working classes, the winds of social unrest and challenge of the status quo are likely to be strong; when, by contrast, policies (however disguised with misconstrued titles like “No Child Left Behind”) favor the social and economic position of the wealthy and super wealthy, it is can be expected that subordinated classes are cowed

and the rich are ascendant. Taxation, in this sense, is a social marker of relations in the always present but rarely overt class struggle. For this reason, taxation and what it tells us about society in the present moment should be of keen interest to applied anthropologists.

AAA/SFAA PROPOSE TO STRENGTHEN PRACTICING ANTHROPOLOGY

By Noel Chrisman [noelj@u.washington.edu]
Chair AAA/SfAA Commission on Applied and Practicing Anthropology

The AAA and the Society for Applied Anthropology took a major step toward collaboration and toward a discipline-wide emphasis on applied and practicing anthropology in 2001 with the inception of the AAA/SfAA Commission on Applied and Practicing Anthropology. There has been a great deal of growth in the practice and application-oriented sector of anthropology in the last two decades, prompting the AAA to include this emphasis in its operating plan.



The commission's term will end at conclusion of the SfAA meeting in Santa Fe this coming April. With this in view, it has proposed to the AAA and the SfAA that a permanent cross cutting organization be created to sustain the momentum generated over the past three years.

The text of a proposal to create the "AAA/SfAA Coalition of Applied and Practicing Anthropologists" can be found at: www.fiu.edu/~wiedmand/appliedanthronet/capaproposal.htm. The commission is currently composed of presidents and former presidents of many applied and practicing anthropology organizations such as the National Association of Practicing Anthropologists (NAPA), the Society for Medical Anthropology (SMA), the Council on Anthropology and Education (CAE), the Washington Association of Professional Anthropologists (WAPA), as well as the AAA and SfAA. The Consortium of Practicing and Applied Anthropology Programs (COPAA) has also played a key role in the Commission.

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The mission and goals of the new coalition are outlined in the proposal. Central to the proposal is the argument that it can serve as a mechanism to mobilize resources to advance anthropology practice, to support ongoing training in applied anthropology, to aid departments of anthropology to educate applied anthropologists, and to strengthen ties between the AAA and SfAA. Our strategy for strengthening ties has been to work together on common projects outlined below.

The biggest gap in services for applied and practicing anthropologists is preparation. Although there are a growing number of departments that specialize in, or at least support applied anthropology, academic training can be sparse. A particular deficit is instruction in methods. Commission members have met with department heads for information exchange and we expect that NAPA and the Consortium of Practicing and Applied Anthropology Programs will have their mechanisms in place to offer guidance to departments that plan to include applied and practicing training.

Currently practicing anthropologists also need training for skill enhancement and acquisition. The best existing pathways to those ends are workshops at the annual meetings of anthropology organizations. NAPA and WAPA are the most experienced at mobilizing workshops that include evaluation, business practices, marketing and the like. The coalition's role will be twofold. One is to work with the AAA and SfAA to ensure that workshops are invited and advertised. The second is to create a template of suggestions about training topics and the contents of novice and expert skill sets. Once complete, this typology of knowledge and skills will also benefit departments and employers.

To sustain and promote relationships among applied and practicing anthropologists, the commission has carried out a number of initiatives. We have offered sessions, panels, and roundtables at the AAA and SfAA meetings so people with common interests have a forum for discussion and identity. We also maintain a booth at both annual meetings where members of applied organizations are present to talk about our field and provide literature. Finally, we will soon launch a Practicing and Applied

Anthropology Portal. This is a simple two-page website offering links to existing information relevant to applied and practicing anthropologists. The new coalition will continue these efforts.

We hope that a new and permanent group that provides organizational coherence for applied and practicing anthropology will provide a more prominent place for the action oriented aspects of anthropology that stimulate the balance between action and research found in other disciplines.

MINDING YOUR BUSINESS

By Jude Thomas May [tom@sfaa.net]
Executive Director

The Society enrolls new members each year. Prior to this year, the largest number of new members (586) joined during 1997. The average new member enrollment is approximately 350-375. These new members find out about SFAA from a variety of sources - individuals who stumble on our web page, people who encounter our journals, and folks who connect with us through one of our activities.



We enroll the largest number of new members each year in connection with the registration for the annual meeting. We have enrolled 587 new members in 2004 which represents a new record. The greatest percent joined the Society in conjunction with pre-registration for the forthcoming annual meeting in Santa Fe.

Ten years ago, we initiated a discounted registration fee for non-members who elected to join the SFAA with their meeting registration. For example, a non-member can register and obtain a one-year membership for \$130 (the fee for students is \$70). This represents a savings of approximately \$45. We estimate that over 400 new members in 2004 have joined through this discounted registration route.

The theme and location of the annual meeting, therefore, has a significant impact on the number of new members that we recruit. To date, we have pre-registered over 1,200 individuals for the 2005 meeting. This pre-registration figure is higher than at any time in our history. To a considerable degree, this is due to the attractiveness of the meeting venue (Santa Fe) as well as the energy and resourcefulness of the Program Chair (Erve Chambers).

The selection of the site for future annual meetings, therefore, influences not only the participation in the meeting. It also influences the numbers of new members that we recruit.

It will be important in the future to understand more precisely how long new members remain active in SFAA (and conversely, why some do not renew their membership). We hope to work with the Board in the near future to devise a research protocol that might explain these and related questions. We welcome any suggestions that you might have in this regard.

NAPA HIGHLIGHTS

Ed Liebow [LiebowE@battelle.org]
NAPA President

During the past two weeks, the NAPA Governing Board and committee chairs have held several phone conferences and exchanged a fair bit of correspondence concerning contingency plans based on the labor dispute involving hotel workers and hotel owners in San Francisco. As you know, the AAA Executive Board has decided to move the Annual Meeting to the Atlanta Hilton, December 15-19.



We are extremely grateful to the AAA staff, the all-volunteer AAA Executive Board, Section Assembly, and NAPA leadership network, and for the energy, time, and thoughtful consideration they have given to an enormously complicated situation, where each of the choices is bound to displease a substantial number of us.

We have received a number of e-mails from NAPA members, and we have been in touch with the heads of the other AAA sections. After careful consideration, the NAPA leadership network *OPPOSED* the following proposition:

If the UNITE/HERE Local 2 and San Francisco hotel owners fail to reach a cooling off agreement, and the AAA Executive Board elects to proceed with the annual meeting at the Atlanta Hilton, NAPA encourages its members to attend the meetings, and will work to organize exchanges that will advance our professions understanding of and meaningful involvement in resolving the fundamental issues that have led to this labor dispute. If a quorum cannot be achieved in person or by phone, the Annual NAPA Board and Business Meetings will be rescheduled for Santa Fe, NM in April. Professional development and skill-building workshops in the preliminary program will take place if a sufficient number of subscriptions are received. NAPA will make information regarding alternative housing available to its members.

At the same time that the NAPA Board opposed the Atlanta proposition, we voted overwhelmingly in favor of leaving the AAA 2004 Conference at the SF Hilton if a 90-day cooling off period had gone into effect. Since the hotel multi-employers group rejected the cooling off period that position became moot.

No position was taken on boycotting the meetings. We will not dictate to people whether to hold NAPA-sponsored panels or present their papers in Atlanta. All panel organizers should make this decision in consultation with their panel members. If you were slated to present, please contact your panel organizer to make further plans. The AAA meeting organizers will soon provide further details regarding confirmations and withdrawals. We will work with the Program Committee to make sure that paper presenters who find themselves without fellow panel members and wish to make a presentation in Atlanta can still do so.

The NAPA leadership network *APPROVED* the proposition that the NAPA board will actively seek to work with the Section Assembly

and the AAA Executive Board to articulate a comprehensive policy statement concerning the criteria to be applied in selecting future AAA Annual Meeting venues.

Therefore, NAPA President Ed Liebow and President-Elect Micki Iris plan to attend the meetings in order to meet with AAA leadership and ensure that NAPA has a voice in the discussions that will surely take place. We believe that NAPA, as an organization, has much to contribute to a resolution of the short- and long-term problems and conflicts that are likely to ensue as a result of this controversy. We also believe that NAPA members, with their breadth and depth of experience in real-world settings, can make substantial contributions to the ways in which AAA moves forward from this point. This is a critical time in the life of AAA and we welcome feedback from NAPA members, particularly suggestions and constructive proposals as to how AAA can "re-invent" itself.

The NAPA board and business meetings will not take place in Atlanta because a substantial number of members cannot be present. We will discuss our urgent business via phone conference and electronic correspondence and hold our next Board meeting in Santa Fe in April.

In the absence of a full business meeting in Atlanta, we will hold an informational session with NAPA members in Atlanta. We will not host our annual networking event, since it seems prudent to save on the catering and room rental costs.

We will NOT hold the Local Practitioners' Forum that had been scheduled in the preliminary program because a substantial number of the people we expected to attend cannot be present. We will work with the SfAA LPO Liaison to see if we can schedule a more extensive forum in Santa Fe.

We will let the market decide about workshops in Atlanta. If there are not sufficient pre-registrations, the workshops will not be staged, and pre-registrants will have their subscription fee refunded.

You will be interested to know that in September, prior to this Annual Meeting relocation decision, the NAPA Board approved a budget

measure whereby, starting with the 2005 Annual Meeting, all NAPA members will be eligible for a 50% discount on the price of one Annual Meeting workshop as a benefit of NAPA membership.

The Board will be considering ways in which we can create a resource pool to help individual members in need of financial assistance because of cancellation or change fees associated with the change in meeting dates and venues.

Please watch for a NAPA member web survey announcement soon. The NAPA Board will be seeking feedback from you on how events of recent weeks have affected member plans, finances, Atlanta meeting attendance, and other relevant matters. We also want your input on how to work with the Section Assembly and the AAA Executive Board to articulate a comprehensive policy statement concerning the criteria to be applied in selecting future AAA Annual Meeting venues, and what position NAPA should take on such matters.

REPORT FROM *PA* EDITORS

By Jeanne Simonelli [simonejm@wfu.edu]
Wake Forest University

and Bill Roberts [wroberts@smcm.edu]
St. Mary's College of Maryland

We'll try to be nice about this. It is extremely unfortunate that neither of us will attend the AAA meetings this year. The AAA meeting has always been an occasion for us to meet new people who we encourage to write for *Practicing Anthropology*. The snafu in San Francisco brings into bold relief significant differences in value-oriented practice, attitudes and status that divide American anthropologists today.

Many of us are either unable or unwilling to attend the rescheduled meeting in Atlanta. Looking at the events surrounding the San Francisco meeting as evidence of a disconnect between the AAA and many of its members makes us appreciate the efforts of the SfAA leadership and business office with all the work

they put into organizing our annual meetings. Although we are disappointed with the cancellation of the AAA meeting this fall, we look forward to our annual rite of intensification in beautiful Santa Fe next April.

On a more positive note, we are pleased to report that we have implemented several of the ideas we had in mind when we took over as co-editors of *PA* two years ago. We encouraged you to write to us, and you have responded with articles that illustrate the dynamic, innovative and collaborative dimensions of applied and practitioner anthropology. One of our goals has been to publish appropriate submissions as quickly as possible, in a format that is useful for professionals in the field as well as teachers and students in the classroom. Another goal is to continue publishing issues with a thematic orientation, but to include one or two articles on topics other than the main theme. At least once a year we hope to publish an international issue that features non-US American anthropologists or professionals, e.g., future issues with a focus on Argentina, Haiti, Israel and Palestine.

When we began our work as co-editors Bill went to The Gambia for seven months courtesy of a Fulbright research grant. Jeanne is now preparing to leave in February for five months to teach applied anthropology at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel. While in Israel she will begin investigations on a topic she has explored in Chiapas and Northern Ireland: how people think about and manage to carry on "normal" daily life in highly conflicted environments. In addition, she hopes to work with applied practitioners in Israel and Palestine to produce an issue of *PA* focusing on their work in difficult times. In fact, it is an exciting time for applied anthropology in Israel, as they plan their first meetings. During Jeanne's absence, the Practicing Anthropology team at Wake Forest University and St. Mary's College will continue to receive, respond and publish your submissions in a timely manner.

We hope you are enjoying the Editor's choice volume of *PA* you received in October. We appreciate hearing your reactions to the articles we publish, as well as receiving your suggestions and submissions for future issues. Our next issue will focus on the theme of uses

of traditional knowledge in fisheries management. Edited by Jennifer Sepaz, look for interesting articles from practitioners on the west coast.

We began this contribution noting our disappointment with the divisive rescheduling of the AAA meetings. We only hope that the national elections, which are just around the corner, go more smoothly this year than last time and that the electorate and not the courts decide whom our next president will be. May we continue to live in interesting times.

REPORT FROM THE *HO* EDITOR

By Donald D. Stull [stull@ku.edu]
University of Kansas

Goodbye, Old Paint, I'm a-leavin' Cheyenne
Traditional

Since this report marks my "famous last Swords" as *Human Organization's* editor in the SfAA Newsletter, I thought a tally of the last six years might be in order. From January 1, 1999, through October 20, 2004, the *HO* editorial office received 647 manuscripts for review, which were authored by a total of 995 persons. Those manuscripts were reviewed by 1,564 of our colleagues, to whom we are deeply grateful for providing this important service to our profession (an average of 32 persons reviewed more than one manuscript each year). The six volumes and 24 issues published during my term (Vols. 58-63) contained a total of 2,706 pages made up of 248 articles and commentaries, penned by 430 authors. No wonder we've spent so little time in the pool hall of late.

It has been an honor and a joy to serve as editor-in-chief of *Human Organization*, to work with so many fine authors and dedicated reviewers, and to oversee the exceptional efforts of a superb editorial and production staff. Shawn Maloney, Jim Dick, and I will continue to

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receive, process, and evaluate new manuscripts until the end of the year. So if you have something you think might be suitable for *HO*, send it our way. We are working closely with David Griffith and Jeff Johnson, the new editors, to see that the transition is as smooth and seamless as such things can be. In fact, they are already editing their first issue, Vol. 64, No. 1, which will be out in March 2005.



I saved my "thank yous" for the last pages of my last issue of *HO*, and I won't repeat them here. Let me just say that I will miss editing *Human Organization* tremendously, and I wouldn't trade my time as its editor for anything. I do, however, look forward to having more time to practice my rope tricks.

Photographs submitted by Donald Stull. Laura Kriegstom, HO design editor, showing why HO is an exemplar of good graphic design and careful copy editing.

LPO NEWS

By Carla Littlefield [lneilcarla@cs.com]
Denver, Colorado

The "Southern California Applied Anthropology Network" (SCAAN) kicked off its 2004-2005 season on Thursday, October 21, when Amy Catlin brought the members up to date on her work with the Sidi community in Gujarat, India. Her presentation was titled, "Applied Ethnomusicology: The Sidi Malunga Project--Rejuvenating the African Musical Bow in India," and included a screening of the 42-minute video she and Nazir Jairazbhoy (UCLA) completed in September 2004. To learn more, check out their web site at <<http://apasaramedia.com>>.

SCAAN has two more events planned for the Fall. On Wednesday, November 10, international health consultant, Giselle Maynard-Tucker, will discuss her recent work on HIV

prevention in Nigeria. The title of her presentation is "Peer Education in the Workplace: Findings from an HIV Prevention Program in Lagos, Nigeria." SCAAN members and guests will meet at Julie Heifetz' home in Belair. On Sunday, December 5, Jean Gilbert will host the Second Annual Holiday Gathering for Practitioners and Students. Because of the resounding success of last year's Gathering, SCAAN is moving to make it an annual event. This is a great chance to learn about the work of some of Southern California's most experienced applied anthropologists and to share a festive afternoon with SCAAN members, students, and friends.

On September 18, SCAAN member Renee Legioire presented a workshop in Evaluation for Non-profits. Eight participants learned a number of concepts in the morning and had fun practicing them in the afternoon. Renee has generously offered to do another workshop, geared toward focus groups, possibly in late January. Contact Gillian Grebler at [gggrebler@verizon.net] for information about SCAAN and its exciting programs.

Congratulations to the "Bay Area Association of Practicing Anthropologists" (BAAPA), a new LPO which is now officially up and running. A small group held their first meeting on October 13 in downtown San Francisco. Kim Koester says, "Although our goals and identity as a group are in the embryonic stage, we have high hopes to foster a community of practicing anthropologists working and residing in the Bay Area. Originally we planned to publicize BAAPA and recruit new members at the AAA meeting scheduled to meet in San Francisco in November. Now we will concentrate our efforts on planning for local meetings and look towards generating memberships during the SfAA Annual Meeting in Santa Fe." BAAPA's website is <www.csufresno.edu/Anthropology/calpos/home.htm>. It is currently under construction but it will include details on upcoming meetings. In the meantime, BAAPA welcomes your ideas. Contact Kim Koester [kkoester@psg.ucsf.edu] if you are interested in finding out more about BAAPA or joining the listserv.

To submit LPO news for the SfAA Newsletter, please contact Carla Littlefield at the e-mail address above. The SfAA-LPO Liaison, Leni

Bohren [bohren@CAHS.colostate.edu], also would like to hear from you.

INTERNATIONAL CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR ANTHROPOLOGY STUDENTS

By Carla Guerrón-Montero [cguerron@regis.edu]
Regis University

The International Committee sponsored a roundtable that focused on international career opportunities for students of anthropology. Two academic professionals and two international consultants, all with applied experience in the international arena, talked with ten students of anthropology at various stages in their academic programs. The professionals provided valuable suggestions that opened new career perspectives for students enrolled in applied anthropology. This article summarizes the conversations we had on Wednesday, March 31st in Dallas, TX.

Pamela Puntenney, director of her own consulting firm, Environmental & Human Systems Management, initiated the roundtable by placing international career opportunities into the current global context. Pamela stated that organizations such as the United Nations and large NGOs are shifting their paradigm of operation from a top-down approach to one based on respect for each country's right to develop in their own terms, in addition to a perspective that is moving away from the concept of "expert" to one that acknowledges that those most knowledgeable about a problem are the people at the community level who deal with that problem on a daily basis. For instance, OXFAM is currently sponsoring projects that address rights-based development and respect for the rights of nations to participate in this development. In this new context, youth in particular are included in the equation. This is related to the fact that in the year 2010, over half the population of the world will be under 24. The United Nations and other international organizations are inviting youth to serve on their boards and be part of the public policy decision-making process. There are a number of initiatives at the global level, in which youth are serving on boards and forums, and have

become a line item in the budgets of large organizations. In sum, youth is “taking it global.”

Within this context, Pamela suggested a number of skills that students in general, and students of anthropology in particular, need to focus on in order to join these important initiatives. Students need to remember that anthropological skills stress a holistic perspective of the world, and this perspective provides anthropologists with a better understanding of local situations.



The skills suggested by Pamela included finding opportunities to travel within one’s own country and abroad, learning new languages (particularly the six official languages of the United Nations), designing internships in organizations that appeal to the students for future work (as Pamela noted, it is not uncommon for volunteer internship opportunities to become paid jobs), learning to prepare short policy briefings by practicing one’s writing skills (college newspaper articles, summaries, etc), and learning additional professional skills, such as conflict management techniques. She also reminded students that local groups have connections with larger organizations, and thus it is important to stay connected at the local level. Finally, she informed students that learning the discourse of an organization is an essential step to become a part of it.

Gisele Maynard-Tucker, international consultant affiliated with the UCLA Center for the Study of Women, also shared her experiences in the global arena. She is an independent consultant on issues of reproductive health, maternal and child mortality, and HIV/AIDS prevention. She is called by organizations such as the USAID, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the European Union, and the Asian Foundation to conduct research and to evaluate health programs throughout the world. Gisele recommended to students that they develop a specialty and make sure they clearly identify it in order to sell it to different organizations and agencies. Gisele notes that

her training did not prepare her for development studies; however, she knew very clearly that she wanted to apply her anthropological knowledge after graduation. Therefore, she built up—in the making—the skills that she found were necessary to conduct the work of a consultant: how to conduct research about very specific topics in very different settings.

Echoing Pamela, Gisele also stressed the importance of learning languages (she speaks four languages). She went on to note that international experience is not necessarily an essential condition for a student to become an international consultant, although it is a very valuable skill. Gisele noted that as long as the student learns to “sell” himself or herself as an expert on a given topic, and as long as the student has conducted research on that subject (whether locally or internationally), it is possible to develop a career as an international consultant.

Pamela emphasized that an international consultant faces cultural problems on a daily basis, and “one’s cultural anthropology background is precious, you need to use it.” Mediation skills were highlighted as essential, as was the need to prepare a resume that will be appealing to the appropriate agencies. Resumes go to bureaucrats with limited knowledge of our expertise as anthropologists, and thus we need to be very clear. Gisele also pointed out that international agencies need to be reminded constantly about the anthropologists’ work, and thus it is advisable to resend one’s resume every six months.

Alain Anciaux, Professor of Social Development at the Free University of Brussels (Belgium), provided a perspective from academia where he has worked during his career as an anthropologist. Alain mentioned that very few agencies specifically request an anthropologist, but they often mention the need for a “social worker,” a “manager,” or an “assessor” and it is important to remember this when applying for international jobs. He also noted that within academia it is possible to find research opportunities paid by the government, and the importance of being able to attract money through the University as a subcontractor, working for the University and an NGO or other international organization. Therefore, one

needs to learn to develop a strategy that will please both sides. Alain also suggested that academics can find time to do their own research within the time and subject frame requested by the NGO. As an example, he mentioned that his own current research is on the effects of karaoke on health and social relations. This project is tied to a larger study on health and social relations funded by a Belgian NGO. Because of its attraction for marketing purposes, this is the first time that the media in his country has been interested in learning about his research.

Nancie Gonzalez, Professor Emerita of Anthropology at the University of Maryland, commented that the speculation about anthropology's success in stimulating real development is enormous, and that we—as anthropologists—do not know how to deal with that problem very well yet. She noted that applied anthropology was not an important focus at the major universities when she was a graduate student in the 1950s. Yet, when she first worked as an applied anthropologist in Guatemala, her employers had high hopes for anthropology's ability to solve major problems, even though we often had little power to do so.

Some early applied anthropologists were content to advise band-aids, rather than real ways to address problems, in part because they had too little training in how to do otherwise. She has lectured about applied anthropology in the Netherlands, East Germany, Australia, and Guatemala. She found that applied anthropology is not highly respected even among anthropologists in any of these countries. Not only is it still considered less prestigious, but also there seems to be the assumption that it is primarily aimed at the problems of indigenous peoples. As applied anthropologists, we need to learn to present applied anthropology in a more positive and complex light.

Nancie also teaches her students about conflict management and about how situations of economic inequality may create or exacerbate ethnic conflict. Anthropology can be useful to address and understand the roots, origins, and development of conflict. The question, "Why do people not agree with each other?" can be answered very well by anthropologists because of our particular skills, which allow us to see

more than one side of any problem or situation. In addition, Nancie recommended that students learn about the organizations they want to work with, their ideas and long-range goals. Currently, there are some private companies and corporations that, after sometimes disastrous outcomes and misunderstandings in their operations, have decided to hire anthropologists.

Nancie believes that in the future there will be a larger number of these organizations, and that a student interested in working in the non-academic world should learn how to manage oneself in the corporate world. Traditional anthropology continues to be important as a basis even for the applied anthropologist but it is also essential to pay attention to major urgent topics arising from urban sprawl and renewal, immigration and emigration, transnationalism, industry, education, prisons, refugee populations, and human rights, among others. Nancie argued that anthropologists need to educate the world about the many ways in which we can contribute to sociocultural and political problem solving. Unfortunately, she noted, our field is still largely looked upon by the public as dealing with potsherds, bones, baboons, and primitive peoples.

The roundtable ended on a very lively and engaging discussion on the future of applied anthropology in the international arena. The International Committee will organize a follow-up roundtable at the SfAA meetings in Santa Fe, New Mexico, focusing on the specific skills needed to work internationally. Through this and other events and activities, the International Committee hopes to continue bringing awareness about global issues to SfAA and to the discipline of applied anthropology.

To register for the IC roundtable/workshop in Santa Fe, or for any questions or concerns please contact Gisele Maynard-Tucker [gmaytuck@aol.com] or me.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TIG EVENTS AT SANTE FE

By Garry Stephenson
[garry.stephenson@oregonstate.edu]
Oregon State University

This year's SfAA conference will be taking an important step toward supporting local farmers. Based on recommendations from the Food and Agriculture TIG formulated during the 2003 meetings in Portland, SfAA has included sourcing food from local farmers for conference activities in its contract. The SfAA office enthusiastically embraced the recommendation. This year's conference hotel, La Fonda, has a history working with local small farms. This step could create a ripple of awareness for other conference hotels that conference attendees are committed to supporting family farms and other under utilized sectors of local economies.

With the theme "Sustaining Agriculture at 7,000 Feet," the TIG is sponsoring an agriculture tour of the Santa Fe vicinity. The region is located at a high elevation even by western U.S. standards, but farmers have successfully exploited specific ecological and cropping niches for hundreds of years. The tour will include historic and contemporary approaches to the farming systems practiced in the region. The number of tour participants will be limited to allow easier access to farms and a better experience for participants. At press time, a cost and itinerary were not finalized. Registration will be handled through the SfAA office as per other conference tours.

The Food and Agriculture TIG will be meeting during the conference at a time to be announced. These meetings are always informal. Discussions focus on potential conference sessions, developing a conference tour, and other issues intended to advance the TIG.

GLOBAL TOMATOES

By Paul Durrenberger [edp2@psu.edu]
Pennsylvania State University

In July and early August, Suzan, her eleven-year-old daughter, Ayshe, and I traveled

through Turkey to visit Suzan's relatives. Istanbul to Cappadocia to Ankara and then along the Mediterranean coast to the trading crossroads of Izmir to the end of the Silk road from China in Bursa and back to Istanbul. I wasn't on an archaeological or historical mission, but in Istanbul it was hard to miss the crusader castles and Ottoman fortifications. We watched the continuous stream of tankers and container ships going through the Bosphorus, transporting the oil and goods so necessary to sustain the current world system.



We rode buses through golden fields of wheat, most of it cut and gathered in small stacks to dry in the sun, some grain threshed in small piles in fields, some grain piled high in front of elevators, and some already stored in sacks. As the constant stream of ruins suggests, people have been using this area for ten thousand years, ever since they discovered agriculture.

In Ankara, Suzan's cousins gave me a "village tomato." That started me thinking about how to describe the taste of sunshine and rain, of moonbeams and starlight. How can words convey the textural, olfactory, and taste sensations of a ripe tomato? The problem remains unsolved. I won't even go into the watermelons, figs, apricots, peaches, grapes, or plums.

Lest you think me a hopeless Turkophile, I will admit that when I was practicing asking for red wine with a Turk who lives in State College, he tried to teach me something like, "Forget about the wine, bring me a beer," because "Turks don't drink wine." When I was in Turkey, I found out why.

I got other tomatoes in the pensions we stayed in along the Mediterranean coast-- part of the usual breakfast. The first one I bit into, I dissected to find out the difference between it and the ones in Ankara. These things had skins of leather, thick pulp from the center to the skin, little juice, and no flavor. As poor a simulation of a tomato as California peaches are of real ones. I guessed they came from the vast expanses of greenhouses we saw nearby pro-

ducing vegetables for the EU. Like California peaches, you could throw them all the way to the EU and when they landed with a thud, they'd still be as good as when they were picked.

Suzan was dreading the ride along the twisty mountainous road down the peninsula to Datcha. To her relief, the road had been much leveled, widened, and barriers added on the hairpin curves. Even with gas selling for between four and six dollars a gallon, the road system was everywhere expanding and improving.

In Izmir I had tea with a guy who called Portugal on a cell phone to try to line up a gazillion electronic parts for a Turkish TV manufacturer. "We produce 15% of the world's televisions," he explained. Before we had a second glass of tea, he called the factory to tell them they were out of luck. "Their bad timing of production is no emergency for me," he explained. "I think they ordered the component from China, and only asked me when the Chinese didn't deliver on time." There ensued a long discussion of electronic components and the global system, how Ottoman trade had worked in Izmir and how the same families are still powerful eighty years after the founding of the Republic.

On the way to Bursa, I saw tractors plowing and pulling wagons full of people and produce. There were fields planted more densely than in Iowa with corn and unlike Iowa, interspersed with fields of string beans, and sunflowers, olive trees, peaches and apples. Lone men walked the rows with back-pack sprayers. Groups of people were doing handwork in the fields.

All around us in the landscape, as prevalent as the goats, we saw ancient ruins--evidence of previous world systems from the Hittites to the Hellenes, from the Romans and Byzantines to the Ottomans. And still rural people produce agricultural products to send to distant cities, to fuel the world systems.

A ten thousand year record should be sufficient to suggest that the rural Turkish people have something sustainable going on even if the world systems don't. What does it mean?



I don't know the details of the systems I was seeing, but in sustainable systems, people who make decisions bear the costs of the bad ones and reap the benefits of good ones. The livelihood you destroy—or save—is your own. People who make decisions know the details of the work and are close to it. There's some relationship between energy, waste, and decisions. People do things slowly and deliberately. When they find something that works, they stick with it. It means counting all the costs, not transferring them to someone else by some supernatural hocus pocus like money or economics. It means being sure the real benefits outweigh the real costs. It means knowing what a cost is and what a benefit is. All of that is pretty much the opposite of any industrial system.

It probably also means knowing that a peach or a tomato that travels well doesn't taste good.

The records of these landscapes also tell us that no matter what their denizens thought, the cities and civilizations they remind us of were not sustainable and suggest that if *they* weren't, maybe none are. Maybe civilizations and cities are only good for making impressive ruins and providing work for archaeologists.

In Izmir we saw a neo-ruin in the great columns and structures of an unfinished highway interchange soaring into a park because the people had refused to give up their water frontage to the freeway.

One by one the systems that upheld the cities collapsed. And now there's another one based on highways, oil and globalization. Tractors and chemicals. Money, economics, accounting, and the distancing of decisions from consequences.

This got me curious enough to look up some stats when I got home. Here's some of what I found at <www.phrasebase.com/countries/> (figures for Scandinavia are from www.worldworx.tv/regional%2Dinformation):

	%GDP from:			% Labor force in:		
	AG	IND	SERV	fishing &AG	IND	SERV
Turkey	14.5	28.4	57.1	39.7	22.4	37.9
US	2	18	80	2.4	24.1	73.6
Iceland	15	21	64	17.7	12.9	59.5
Scandinavia	3	26	71	4	17	79

Here's some more interesting stuff:

	Consumption of		Gini	GDP/capita
	lowest 10%	highest 10%		
Turkey	2.3%	32.2%	41.5	06.7K
US	1.8%	30.5%	40.8	36.3K
Iceland	NA	NA	NA	24.8K
Scandinavia	2.0%	24.0%	25.0	29.0K

The Gini coefficient is a measure of income maldistribution. Zero is complete equality; 100 is complete inequality. I threw in Iceland because it provides an example of a pretty reasonable country for comparison. The stats aren't exactly comparable—I put percentages of the workforce in fishing and AG together for Iceland as that's the statistic reported for the U.S.; I'm not sure whether GDP from Iceland went with Industry or Ag, and since Iceland depends heavily on fishing, I put in all of Scandinavia for balance.

In Turkey, a lot of people do agricultural work and produce a small part of the GDP, so in terms of money-magic, agriculture is less productive than industry or services. In the US the sectors are about equally productive and a few people work in agriculture to produce a small part of the GDP. It looks like industry is most productive in Iceland too.

Thirteen percent of people in the U.S. live in poverty. Turkey doesn't define an official poverty rate, but some sources estimate it to be about 14% and 2.4 times higher in rural than urban areas, but with so many people involved in agriculture, the rates may not be very comparable. Especially, with less industrialized, less "productive" practices in monetary terms, sometimes rural people can get by with less money than urban folks because they rely less

on the magic of money and more on the realities of food production. I couldn't locate poverty statistics for Scandinavia or Iceland or a Gini for Iceland.

So the bottom line looks like Turkey is growing closer to the U.S. in it's maldistribution of income—but maybe the U.S. is trying to catch up with Turkey's Gini coefficient and level of poverty. It depends on how you look it, I guess. So, it's back to Turkey.

In Bursa we got a bus to Yalova to catch a ferry to Istanbul. Outside Bursa, first Ottoman capital, end of the silk road, was a sign that said "Cargill."

For sustainability, I thought, the technology transfer is going the wrong direction. We got on the ferry just as it was leaving and burned oil on the way to Istanbul as I anticipated the taste of the tomatoes that I knew were ripening in central Pennsylvania on the Brubaker farm that provides food to the CSA I belong to in the ancient pattern of rural folks producing food for city people.

The cities and world systems never endure but the people do. I suppose there's some comfort in that thought. And a good tomato goes a long way toward soothing the feeling that this'll all just be a pile of ruins some day.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Call For Nominations - 2005 Margaret Mead Award. Margaret Mead, for years among the best-known women in the world, was also the best-known anthropologist, with a particular talent for bringing anthropology fully into the light of public attention. The Margaret Mead Award, initiated by the Society for Applied Anthropology in 1979, and awarded jointly with the American Anthropological Association since 1983, continues to celebrate the tradition of bringing anthropology to bear on wider social and cultural issues.

The Margaret Mead Award is presented to a younger scholar for a particular accomplishment such as a book, film, monograph, or service, which interprets anthropological data and principles in ways that make them meaningful

and accessible to a broadly concerned public. The award is designed to recognize a person clearly associated with research and/or practice in anthropology. The awardee's activity will exemplify skills in broadening the impact of anthropology - skills for which Margaret Mead was admired widely.

Nominees for the 2005 award must have received the Ph.D. degree after January 1, 1995 (ten or less years). Each application must include the nominee's curriculum vitae, two letters of recommendation describing the accomplishment and documenting its impact on relevant publics beyond the discipline, along with other supporting materials, e.g., a book or film.

Nominees' contributions will be judged using the following criteria: (1) intellectual quality (2) clarity and understandability (3) the extent or depth of impact and (4) breadth of impact. The selection committee consists of two persons appointed by the Society for Applied Anthropology and two persons appointed by the American Anthropological Association.

Please send nominations and four copies of supporting materials to the Margaret Mead Selection Committee at the following address: Society for Applied Anthropology, P.O. Box 2436, Oklahoma City, OK 73101-2436. Phone (405) 843-5113; FAX (405) 843-8553; E-mail [info@sfaa.net].

Deadline for receipt of materials is June 1, 2005. Supporting materials will not be returned unless specifically requested.

The 2005 Award winner will be announced during the 2005 Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. The SfAA and AAA will make a presentation of the Award plaque and stipend jointly during the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology in Spring 2006.

For a list of previous winners of Award see <www.sfaa.net/mead/meadrecipients.html>.



Society for Applied Anthropology

The Society for Cross-Cultural Research (SCCR), Society for Anthropological Sciences (SASci), the Association for the Study of Play (TASP) and the Center for the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (SETI) will all be meeting together this year, February 23-27, 2005, at the Hilton Hotel in the heart of Santa Fe, New Mexico. A cordial invitation is extended to all SfAA members to attend. Proposals for papers and symposia are most welcome and are due by November 15, 2004. Further information about SCCR can be found at <<http://www.wcsu.edu/sccr/index.htm>>.

The Michigan Journal of Community Service Learning has just published a special issue (Volume 10, Number 3) on anthropology and service-learning guest co-edited by Arthur Keene (University of Massachusetts) and Sumi Colligan (Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts). This volume represents the only compendium of its kind. It consists of an *Introduction*, eight case studies, and an *Afterword*. All the pieces in the issue address what anthropological theories and methodologies have to offer the field of service-learning and what service-learning scholarship can contribute to anthropologists seeking to implement CSL pedagogy in their classrooms. The studies provide examples of CSL as applied to archaeology, biological and medical anthropology, and cultural anthropology. They take place in a variety of sites, including the Tijuana/ San Diego borderlands, inner-city Philadelphia, and Zapatista territory in Mexico. College, high school, and medical students conduct the projects. This issue is available for \$8. Order forms may be accessed at <www.umich.edu/~mjcsl>.

The American Indian Issues Subcommittee is developing a list of current issues that are impacting tribes and in which anthropology is (or should be) actively involved. The issues will form the basis of the Subcommittee's open session at the Santa Fe meeting in April. For more information, contact Darby Stapp at dstapp@charter.net.

The Praxis Award: Recognizing Excellence In Professional Anthropology. Since 1981, WAPA's biennial Praxis Award has recognized outstanding achievement in translating anthropological knowledge into action as reflected in a

single project. Anthropological knowledge is interpreted in its broadest meaning, encompassing theory, data, and methods. Nominations, therefore, need to demonstrate the effectiveness and relevance of anthropology to contemporary social problems.

WAPA encourages anyone holding an M.A. or PhD, within 15 years of receipt of highest degree in any subfield of anthropology, to apply for this prestigious award. The current award will be presented at a special reception during the AAA annual meeting in Washington, DC in November 2005.

Individuals, groups or organizations (wherein at least one anthropologist worked on the designated project) may apply themselves or nominate others. All applications will be judged by the same set of criteria. The anthropologist's contribution to the project's success should be clearly indicated. Recognition of this contribution by other major participants or contributors should be acknowledged in the nomination.

All nominations will be reviewed and judged by an independent panel of accomplished professional anthropologists. Nominations must demonstrate how anthropological knowledge has been translated into effective action. Nominations should specify the knowledge employed, methods and process of implementation, and the tangible results of the effort, including changes in policies, programs and people's lives.

Application deadline for the next award is JUNE 15, 2005. The winning applicant receives a cash award of \$500. Award recipients may also be asked to contribute a chapter to future editions of the volume, *Anthropological Praxis: Translating Knowledge into Action* (Shirley Fiske and Robert Wulff, eds.).

Applicants should print this page and the cover sheet, and review the application instructions thoroughly.

For further information you may contact the Praxis Award Chair Willis E. Sibley, 1190 Cedar Avenue, Shady Side, MD 20764-9513, Phone/Fax: (301) 261-9404, E-mail: <shady-side1190@comcast.net>.

Society for Applied Anthropology

FROM THE EDITOR

As a child, I used to enjoy the old, jerky, black and white Laurel and Hardy movies. In trying to make sense out of the unfortunate situation occasioned by the AAA's recent location change from San Francisco to Atlanta, back to San Francisco (if you weren't paying attention, you might have missed this), and then back to Atlanta, I am reminded of a scene that would appear at least once in every film. At some point, when things got messed up, Oliver Hardy would turn to his woe-be-gone sidekick, Stanley Laurel, and say in an exasperated fashion, "Well, now see what a mess you've gotten us into." While it's always convenient to assign blame when things don't go to one's way of thinking, the end result is that the change in venue is extremely unfortunate. Although the SfAA is no longer an affiliated society, it works closely with the AAA on a number of issues. Many of our members pay dues to the American Anthropological Association, too. The fall meetings are very important to us in countless ways. The rescheduling has caused a huge mess, but I'll not dwell on it (any longer). Shall we talk about the elections?

I have very little to say in my column this time except to let you know what we try to do with this Newsletter. As always, our goal is to provide our membership with three types of information. First, we want to make sure that you have materials that will keep you abreast of what is happening in the Society. In addition to the "President's Letter," on a regular basis you receive reports from the finance committee, something from our Executive Director, and other items of interest related to the workings of the Society. Second, we appreciate the contributions by members on an array of issues that should be timely and of concern for members. Third, we usually have a section for announcements of meetings, sometimes there are job openings, and often there are a number of other tidbits of group interest.

As always, I wish to invite you to send us material for future inclusion. The deadline for the next issue will be January 25, 2005. Thank you.

Mike Whiteford, Editor
[jefe@iastate.edu]



Heritage, Environment & Tourism

The Society for Applied Anthropology
65th Annual Meeting, April 5-10, 2005
La Fonda Hotel • Santa Fe, New Mexico



DO NOT USE THIS FORM IF YOU HAVE ALREADY SUBMITTED VIA THE WEB SITE.

Please provide a complete and accurate address. All meeting information will be posted to this address.

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Office Phone	Home Phone	E-Mail
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Affiliation

Registration Fees:

SfAA/PESO/CONAA/NAPA (Circle One – registration only, does not include membership renewal):	\$ 95 _____
Student Member (registration only, does not include membership renewal): (Proof of current student enrollment MUST accompany this form)	\$ 40 _____
Non-member:	\$125 _____
Student Non-member (Proof of current student enrollment MUST accompany this form):	\$ 50 _____

If you have NEVER been a member of SfAA, you have the option of registering for the meeting AND joining the Society at a discounted price. This option is available ONLY to persons who have NEVER been an SfAA member.

Registration and NEW Regular Membership (2005):	\$130 _____
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Please enclose check payable to SfAA and mail to P.O. Box 2436, Oklahoma City, OK 73101-2436. All payments via check must be made in US dollars drawn on US banks, properly encoded for the Federal Reserve System.

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All contributions reflect the views of the authors and not necessarily viewpoints adopted by the Society for Applied Anthropology, the institutions with which the authors are affiliated, or the organizations involved in the *Newsletter's* production.

Items to be included in the *Newsletter* should be sent to: Michael B. Whiteford, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences, 202 Catt Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-1301, E-mail: jefe@iastate.edu. Telephone: 515/294-43220; fax 515/294-1303. The contributor's telephone number and e-mail address should be included, and the professional affiliations of all persons mentioned in the copy should be given.

Changes of address and subscription requests should be directed to: SfAA Business Office, P.O. Box 2436, Oklahoma City, OK 73101-2436 (405/843-5113): E-mail <info@sfaa.net>. Visit our website at <<http://www.sfaa.net/>>.

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