

An SfAA Oral History Interview with Carole E. Hill

Developing Anthropology Through Departments, Associations, and Gender

By Susan Abbot Jamieson

Carole E. Hill and I met at her home in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 2014 to record her oral history for the SfAA project. The interviews were conducted over three days, resulting in three separate recordings, each focusing on different aspects of her life and her career. The first interview covers her family background, early experiences growing up in Alabama, her formal education, and begins her reminiscences about the development of academic anthropology in the South and gender dynamics in the discipline. The second interview explores her teaching and administrative career begun at West Georgia College and centered at Georgia State University (GSU) in Atlanta, from which she retired in 1999. It also explores her research contributions and resulting publications. She organized and led a major expansion of the GSU anthropology department during her tenure as department chair. Her research and publications have contributed to applied anthropology in general, and to medical anthropology and to studies of ethnic diversity in the Southern U.S. in particular. She also conducted research in Costa Rica and Egypt. The third interview is focused on her contributions to three of the discipline's professional societies: the Southern Anthropological Society (President, 1978-79), the Society for Applied Anthropology (President, 1991-93; Executive Board, 1981-84, 2001-03; President's Advisory Board, 1993-95), and the American Anthropological Association (broad involvement on committees reflecting her interest in undergraduate and graduate education, gender and women's studies, minorities and race in contemporary U.S.). The dominant themes running through Carole Hill's professional career have been the development of anthropology as an academic discipline in southern U.S. universities and the development of applied anthropology within the broader profession. On a personal note, I first met Carole more than forty years ago at UNC- Chapel Hill, when I had just completed my Ph.D. and she was a visiting professor teaching a summer session class. Acting as a facilitator for this old friend's oral history of her professional career was a pleasure.

Susan Abbott-Jamieson.

The transcript was edited for continuity by John van Willigen.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Today we're going to have a conversation about some of your activities in professional societies over your career. And I thought we would start and

talk a little bit about the Southern Anthropological Society. You were president from 1978 to 1979, and you also were involved in it, I think, probably almost since when it was begun. If you could talk a little about that.

HILL: My understanding in terms of the history of the Southern [Anthropological Society], [it] was planned out in 1966, I guess. I was not at that meeting. [It consisted of] professors from Chapel Hill and Florida and Georgia, and, Louisiana State University, and some other, smaller colleges. The first meeting of the Southern was in Gainesville, Georgia, in 1967. And that is the place where I gave my first paper [which was] on Levi-Strauss. (laughter) And it was well attended. I mean, the meeting was well attended. My colleagues [there] are fellow graduate students, actually, from Florida, Gwen Neville; Bill Partridge gave his first paper. [As did] Mike Angrosino from Chapel Hill. Several students from Chapel Hill gave their first papers there. And there was a friendship that developed between the graduate students who attended that meeting, and mostly between Georgia, Chapel Hill, and Florida. And those friendships are maintained to this day for the people who are still living. (laughs) Attending the Southern was something that we just naturally did every year. Jim Peacock [and] Charles Hudson were the professors that [were active, also] Sol Kimball. [A] professor from Georgia, Wilfred Bailey, was very active in it. So, it was a very active organization. And universities in the South, anthropology departments in the South were very supportive of the Southern Anthropological Society. And we would give papers every year and continue our friendships through decades, basically. New people came in, like you, later on. In the early '70s, I was active in the organization, I was secretary. When I became secretary, I realized that the Southern had not been incorporated. I found an attorney in Atlanta who incorporated it free of charge. So, we became incorporated going toward the mid-'70s, '73, '74. That would be in the records somewhere. It's actually difficult to remember those early times. (laughs)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Absolutely, yes.

HILL: And we set up the Mooney Award, mostly Charles Hudson that did that. [We] then set up with the University of Georgia Press to publish every year a proceeding of the key symposium.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Well, and we should say for the record, the Mooney Award was for the best book [published] that previous year.

HILL: There was a committee to choose the best one, with an emphasis, of course, on representing the South, some kind of work in the South. During this time, we felt that Southern cultural anthropology, was not necessarily appreciated throughout the country in the way that it was in other parts. And we came together to support one another in our endeavors. There was a lot of prejudice against even doing research in the South. I had two or three students who I helped, who were getting their PhD at other universities outside the South, and their professors did not want them to do research in the South. And they really wanted to. So, they continued to do that, and I was [an] adjunct on their committees to guide them through this research. And sometimes I gave them a, a teaching job--(laughs) -- if they were doing research near Atlanta. So, we all felt like part of something, where we were mutually respected one another and one another's work, it was a viable, ongoing, organization.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: You were president.

HILL: Right. One of the driving forces of when I was very much engaged in the '70s was to bring in smaller colleges, to have anthropology known in the smaller colleges in the South. So, we created a lecture series where one of us would go out and talk to smaller colleges and attempt to create relationships with these smaller colleges so they would introduce an anthropology course and, of course, for future hiring of anthropologists. This was an attempt to create growth in Southern anthropology. Miles Richardson was really a part of it. He played a major role in that. And, of course, young professors like me, and then my professors, too, who were young in the South --because social anthropology, cultural anthropology in the South was--, had only been there a decade or two. I mean in the '70s, and because the first PhD program, as we mentioned, was at Chapel Hill in '63, I believe, '62 to '63. So, in the '70s, when the Southern was very active, they were training students only for ten years in the South. I think that's one reason we wanted to expand anthropology out to smaller colleges and universities.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right.

HILL: So, we were just interested in supporting each other and having fun, and sending students to the Southern to give papers. And the Southern became a place known for student papers. I believe we had a program to give prizes for student papers.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: I think we did, yes.

HILL: And so, as I trained my students, it was just a given that they would give a paper at the Southern Anthropological Society and the travel was not that great. It was a way to perpetuate anthropology and the training of students, [an] avenue for them to give papers and professionalize them.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes.

HILL: So, the Southern was very popular in the South and the major universities continued to participate in it, until sometime in the '80s. And maybe because we became a smaller society, the bigger universities started sending their students to national organizations. And the Southern began to decrease in membership, and decrease in enthusiasm for the organization. And part of that is due, in my opinion, to, the fact that Southern anthropology was being accepted on a national scale, and, and to be a Southerner, and to give papers at national meetings, people would listen to us unlike they would do in the '70s, anyway. So, a lot of anthropologists, because of the job market, who were trained at Chicago and Berkeley and the major places of training, got jobs in the South.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right. Right.

HILL: And when that happened, and then Emory came along with all professors being [from] outside the South, and, it considered itself an elitist program and they, of course, never sent their students to the Southern, although, a couple of professors did on and off, and still do on and off. I think.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: --and Duke, Duke also.

HILL: And Duke, right, exactly.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Like Emory.

HILL: Like Emory became what they considered an elite program. And then you had people at Chapel Hill, or Florida, become nationally known professors and so on. And so, their allegiance shifted from a regional organization to a national or international organization. [This] is what happened. And so, the Southern began to get smaller. And as I understand it now, it is basically, that participation in it--and it's still going on, and they're still doing some things, but it's the smaller universities that are running it, and the smaller colleges, like Georgia Southern are sending their

students there, and doing the same things we did. And it's still going on, and still performing that function. And as I look back, as I'm talking, I'm very glad we brought all those smaller universities into the Southern, because that perpetuated it to the present day.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: It had an important role to play at a particular time in the history of the development of anthropology in the South.

HILL: Extremely important for the development of anthropology in the South. And, you know, probably something needs to be written about that, because that is just an oral tradition actually.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yeah. So, part of it's now recorded. (laughter)

HILL: It's now recorded, yeah.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: We're now going to talk a bit about your role in the Society for Applied Anthropology. You held various offices. You were on the Executive Board two different times, one from 1980, one to '84, and then 2001 to 2003. You were President from 1991 to '93. And then you were on the President's Advisory Committee following that. You were quite active in it, over a period of time. And, maybe what we could concentrate on today would be the first strategic planning process that occurred during the time you were president of the Society, 1991 to '93.

HILL: OK.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: OK. Well, why don't we just focus on that? It was an interesting time.

HILL: Well, historically I will say that the first paper I gave at, at the Society for Applied Anthropology was when it met in Boston, Massachusetts, and I think that was 1972, maybe. [It] was the paper that I eventually published in *Human Organization* on the fieldwork experience that I'd had in Costa Rica. And I remember clearly; Lucy Cohen was chair of that session. And it was well attended, and people were quite interested and Lucy was quite interested in what I had to say. And we talked later, and I think we went to dinner, and we became friends then. It was the early '70s, and we're still friends today. Since that time, she has remained in my life. I had wondered when I visited her in Spain about three years ago how I had met Lucy. Now I remember. (laughs) It was giving the first paper at the Society for Applied.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: And we should--

HILL: The president before me, Tom Greaves, was very active in attempting to make the Society for Applied Anthropology more active in policy issues. It had not been active in policy issues. He and I worked very closely together. We spent a lot of time in Washington, DC.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Let's see --at this time was it still a constituent part of the American Anthropological Association?

HILL: Oh, no, it was separated. And Katy Moran was instrumental in having us meet with some representatives of Senators, and we actually met a couple of Senators in trying to have anthropology as a part of the development of policy, particularly within the areas of ethnicity, environmental issues, and the human rights related to indigenous peoples in other parts of the world whose lands were being taken away from them. Part of our group at that time was, [Darrell Posey] who developed property rights issues. He had done research in Brazil, and he has since died, actually, of brain cancer. And as I said, we worked, with Katy Moran and several other people around Washington, and a couple people in WAPA [Washington Association of Professional Anthropologists]. WAPA has been very active over the years. As an attempt, as I said, to get the Society to be more active in, in policy, in development of policy, and so Tom and I would meet in Washington, and Katy Moran lived in Washington at that time, and we would meet with them, some other people, and, and talk to Senators and try to develop strategies in order to activate the Society for Applied Anthropology. Now, there were elements in the Society that did not think that it should be active; the argument was basically that we would get in legal trouble. Every time board members would bring that up, there was a faction that said, "But we could get in legal trouble." And I think that tended to take the day in the executive committee because of the problems that the Society had had earlier, with the AAA --the nonprofit status issues and then almost going broke and so on. It was a protection of the Society. It, it was like going out on the limb too far that it may fall off again. And actually, well, our efforts during Tom Greaves' presidency did not happen. What we wanted to happen did not happen, basically. So, the transition, from Tom Greaves' presidency to mine was easy. We saw the world in the same way, and had worked together so well for so long. I believe he was secretary in the '70s when I was doing some work with the Society. Excuse me--the '80s. So, Tom and I had been friends for a while, and then I was elected president and became president in 1991.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: From 1991 to 1993, that was the time when the first strategic planning process took place. Anyway, I wondered if you could talk a bit about some of the things that happened during your time as president? You had been talking before about the previous president and the interest in trying to get the Society more involved in policy issues.

HILL: Well, yes, and, and within the Board there was some conflicts around what the Society should be doing. What the purpose of the Society is, and should it be just a professional organization, which some wanted, that just had meetings and put out publications, or should it be more active in issues of the times.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right.

HILL: So, I decided that it would be really helpful to have a strategic planning session with the Board.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: OK.

HILL: And I had been involved in strategic planning at Georgia State, and, the strategic planning session at AAA. But in Georgia, I became friends with a guy who worked for the governor, and his expertise was he put on strategic planning sessions for organizations. And so, I hired him, he came to two meetings for the Society for Applied Anthropology. And the Board agreed to that, to come earlier for strategic planning, because we wanted to solve some of the issues that had been either undercover or blatant, in terms of creating some of the conflicts around the Board members. So, we called them retreats for the executive committee, and we hired this facilitator who led us to establish a new mission statement. We worked on a new mission statement, and that's the first step that he had any organization do. He had done his research on our society, and, he had the mission statement, and he put it up in front of everybody, and he had a lot of paper, and, we and got everybody's ideas. He was a very, very likable guy. And, by the time we finished the mission statement, which took quite a while--and, actually, some of them were very surprised that was our mission statement. (laughter)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: I see, OK.

HILL: Whatever it was. And we created another one that included more a vision for the future, and after we agreed upon a new mission statement, he had us talk about long-term goals and short-term goals. And we wrote those, and everybody gave

their ideas. Everybody participated. And even the ones who did not want to participate at first became participants, and it actually became a fun activity. And so, we agreed the way he processed strategic planning was that we didn't go to the next step until we agreed on what we were working on. So, we all agreed on long and short-term goals. And then the third part of strategic planning is developing policies and action plans. And so, we did that, as well. And, for example, one of the goals was to broaden membership base, and within that goal, we particularly said we wanted--needed more, minorities, more practitioners, more internationals, and more students. We all agreed upon that. And that actually was within the larger context of anthropology, and the society in which we live, -- the incorporation of minorities into educational programs. Another goal that we all agreed upon was to foster proactive orientation toward an involvement in political and societal issues by members.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: I see, OK.

HILL: All right. And another goal was to increase linkages and dialogues between IPOs- and the Society for Applied. A fourth goal was to increase interdisciplinary outreach. Fifth goal was to increase information flow among Society for Applied membership. There was a lot of talk about we did not communicate enough with the membership. And the sixth goal was to clarify the role of the business office because there had been a lot of conflict for several years about the role the business office played in the policymaking and decisions of the executive committee. That was a hot topic. So, we worked on those, and worked on action plans for those. And as I alluded to earlier, again, the proactive orientation, although the people on the EC agreed with that, that never came about as a goal basically. Only within the programs that were set up with the environmental agency, through Miki [Muriel] Crespi.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Oh, that would've been the National Park Service.

HILL: It was not Environmental; it was National Park Service. She got money for several years for internships for anthropology students.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes, she was very active doing that.

HILL: And that could've been seen as, you know, sending an anthropologist into federal agencies, and being active there in [an] attempt to increase jobs for anthropologists in federal agencies. And a couple other things while I was president [were] happening, as well. The human rights groups became rather strong in AAA, and, they were one of the leaders for that. . . Barbara Rose Johnston was working with

human rights issues, as she is today. And while I was president, I got the executive committee to publish her first book on human rights. That was an interesting Board meeting as well. And she came in and decided to do it, and it became one of the best sellers we had.... And sold out. And she's since done, done it several more times.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Can you recall some of the discussion in the executive, board when you were proposing to publish [Johnston's] original, initial work in human rights? You said that became an interesting discussion? What, what were the positions people were taking?

HILL: There was a basic, conservative group that did not want to go into anything controversial. And, then there were some who felt as though we needed to branch out and become more involved in issues, if we didn't get involved in the actually policymaking except through placing anthropologists in jobs to [get] involved, maybe, in terms of publications or recognition, or to use media more to show that anthropology, anthropologists were involved in these issues. And not, you know, just the conservative view of anthropology but more of an active view of anthropology in contemporary issues. And I know that anthropologists have been involved in contemporary issues as long as anthropology's been around. There has been applied anthropology from the beginning, almost. In fact, it was applied anthropologists that started anthropology in a way, through British anthropology. Going back to what the British did in Africa two centuries ago.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Then Boas.

HILL: And then, of course, Boas, you know. And then Sol Tax, and so on. But these were issues of the '80s that how involved should we get. What should we publish? And, and the person who was leading this was a very controversial figure. When she talked, she created conflict, almost.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: I see. So, she was kind of, of confrontational with people?

HILL: Yes, she was. And she came from one perspective, and had trouble looking at any others.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right.

HILL: She and I talked about it, 'because she talked --I'd known her as a grad student, so... And she was gonna come into the Board and tell 'em what they should do. And I sort of gave her a lesson in diplomacy. (laughs)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes.

HILL: And she came in, and so some people who I didn't think would support it, supported it. And then, you know, four, five years later everybody was happy we did it. So those two issues--the human rights, and then what Miki did--and Miki was on the Board then. Miki was a friend of mine. And so, she was very active in getting the program. And, you know, there could've been two or three of the programs like that that weren't as large in attempting to, to place anthropologists in positions in federal or state government. We felt that that would help applied anthropology programs provide internships for their students, but also provide jobs for their students around the country. And Miki's program was very successful in doing that.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: I think the National Park Service is one of the largest, if not the largest, one of the largest employers of anthropologists, archaeologists and social, cultural anthropologists in the federal government.

Hill: And we knew it at the time. That's why we wanted to expand in that direction to increase these jobs. So, we agreed upon all these goals, this new mission statement, and the new goals, and action plans we worked on those. And we met, the first time, I think, was at the Chicago meeting. But then I took this to the membership. At the membership meeting, and everybody... I mean, of course, there was discussion. There's always discussion. But mostly people agreed, and so this became kind of a new way of --it was the first strategic planning, a new mission statement and some new goals, or expanding some of the old goals. I set up committees for the action plan, committees that the action plans deemed necessary to implement the goals. And, so we continued with that. I set up a committee for the action plan on the goal of clarifying [what]the role of the business office was --every three years there would be a review of the business office. I mean, where they spent money, to how they participated in meetings, etc., etc. And, I set up the first committee to do that ...[it] was Art Gallaher. [He] was head of it.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: [He was a] full-time administrator at the University of Kentucky-

HILL: --and he knew how to go about it in an objective way. And I think he stayed chair of that committee a couple times. And, but I put some of the --as past presidents are known in the Society for Applied, "old geezers" on that. And one of the things that, I set up during [my] presidency, too, --I believe we may have worked on that during the previous administration, was the past presidents group.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: That's what's called the president's advisory committee?

HILL: Yes. And the past president would always be head of that committee, and one of the things that we discussed was, the goals of that committee or that council, actually, was to work on marketing and strategy for the Society. And we called it the marketing strategy for the Society, in order to increase membership and to help bring in the people, that I had previously mentioned, internationals and minorities and so on. And the Past Presidents Advisory Council was also to work on legislative strategy. And that was being talked about in the American Anthropological Association and the Biological Association [Biological Anthropology Section of the American Anthropological Association]. of how to become more involved in policy again. The past presidents, we thought, would be an ideal group to do that, to work on more legislation and where anthropologists could have an input in legislation. I think also, you know, the EC and the general feeling was that past presidents weren't going to screw anything up--(laughs)--necessarily and create conflict, let's say.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right.

HILL: Once you'd been president, you understood the whole, the context of the Society for Applied. And another goal of the Past Presidents Council was to develop suggestions for expanding meeting format and foster[ing] more interactive communication. And, actually, I think some of that happened. The work on marketing strategy and the work on legislative strategy did not happen, because, Tony Paredes, who was president after me, continued with this, but then the next president dropped the Past President [Council]. And what happened to this day, it's becoming less and less, [that is] to get[ting] the past presidents together. The business office does that and has a lunch for the past presidents. And sometimes they'll put a meeting for the past presidents, and sometimes they won't.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: OK.

HILL: The past presidents basically are not a major [factor]. Indirectly, with the informal networks the ones that have the in with the business office. But the ones,

who didn't don't, really participate in much in terms of past presidents anymore. One of the things that, I worked on, in the '80s, and, Tom worked on, and it proceeded for three years, [were] sessions where we would invite past presidents to discuss issues and change in structure of the Society during their presidency.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Now, that was before you became president?

HILL: We worked on that; I think we worked on that in the late '80s. But I know that while I was president and just after we had those, and, the interesting thing about those sessions was that the issues that, that they talked about in--even in the '40s. We could go back to the '40s with one or two people, and then the '50s --were some of the same issues we're dealing with--(laughs)--at the present time. And they all brought that out in their talks. I, uh, recorded those. I recorded two of 'em where we had some very distinguished past presidents. And they seem to have gotten lost.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes.

HILL: I think that, the presidents after Tony [Paredes] decided, or somebody did, that the past presidents were more trouble than they were worth. (laughter)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: I see, OK.

HILL: And sometimes they were. I have to say that sometimes they were. And dealing with some of. . . You had to be diplomatic sometimes. But, overall there's a, collective memory. If the Society's interested, the collective memory on what happened in the past and our views of what happened in the past are important. So, the Past Presidents Advisory Council was something that was created that didn't pan out. (laughs)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: OK.

HILL: After we had the strategic planning and went to setting up committees, -- actually, it's very, --it's instructive on the committees, that the parts of the action plans during my presidency that were sort of created, the important issues of the time in terms of what we wanted to do and our new policies [are reflected in the committees]. One was, to globalize [and internationalize] the organization more. So, I set up the IUAES committee--

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: What do the initials stand for?

HILL: That is the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, and it's an international organization that still meets. And the AAA had set one up and I set one up for the Society for Applied and had the people work together on that.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: And was this during your presidency that you did this?

HILL: This was during the presidency, yes. And I was on that committee, and Meta [Marietta] Baba. And the reason was because Meta and I had developed a new section in IUAES on applied anthropology. . . She was at that time at Michigan State. Excuse me. She's now at Michigan State. She was at that time at Wayne State. So, we established the IUA within the IAUES, a commission on policy and practice. And we, worked with both the AAA and the Society for Applied in establishing that in 1993 in Mexico City.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes.

HILL: And several anthropologists came. We had room full, the first time, we had papers --we had papers from different countries, Russia, I want to say Ghana. I believe it may have been Ghana, Mexico, Spain, England. And we put that in our first, edited volume, as an attempt to expand the international cooperation and [encourage] looking at applied anthropology internationally. That's what the papers were on: what is going on in your country in applied anthropology?

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: And that first volume was that *The Global Practice of Anthropology*?

HILL: So that laid the foundation for this attempt [of] looking at applied anthropology internationally, bringing in people who were doing applied anthropology in different countries. And our goal was to continue doing this until we had a really good feel all over the world of what applied anthropologists were doing. We subsequently published another book, in 2000, *The Globalization of Anthropology*. [The] American Anthropological Association published it...

HILL: So, we worked on that from 1991 or '92. We worked on that a decade. Well, a decade and a half. Fifteen years! My goodness. (laughs) And during my presidency I involved the Society in this work that the IUAES was doing in creating this new commission. Another thing that we did during my presidency was create a China initiative. We had a couple of people doing research with the Chinese Institute of Nationality studies and the Chinese Academy of Science, and it was supported by

Wenner-Gren. John Young and Tom Greaves were a part of that initiative. This was more of an acknowledgement support. I don't think we gave them any money. We may have, but not--if we did, it wasn't much, 'because they had grants. They had a grant from the Wenner-Gren. But they had an opening within the Society for Applied to talk about what they were doing, and to acknowledge [it]. And this was part of trying to internationalize applied anthropology, again, in a somewhat of an organized fashion. And then the Human Rights and the Environment Commission. I have already talked to you about that. Barbara Johnston was on that, and she got the Society to endorse a report, to the UN Commission on Human Rights about some issues of human rights, and that the society supported her on that, and then she subsequently published. We subsequently supported the publication of her book, her first book. She's since become very well known in that area.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes.

HILL: We also established international property rights. I talked about that earlier between the Society for Applied Anthropology and the AAA. Tom Greaves, Katy Moran, and Darrell Posey. Darrell Posey was the anthropologist who did work among the, Kayapo Indians and was particularly interested in helping them keep their lands from the development by the World Bank of a hydroelectric plant. And so, Tom Greaves, Katy Moran, Darrell Posey, myself, --we became involved with a couple of senators that were interested in stopping this hydroelectric plant. Now, turns out that Darrell, in bringing the Kayapo Indians up here--according to the Brazilian government, illegally--did stop that. The [US] Congress did stop that plant from being built among the Kayapo, for a while, anyway. So that was something that we were doing actively. We were not--it was not endorsed. I mean, what he did was certainly not endorsed for the Society of Applied. He had done that before all this was happening. But what he was doing is --when he was banned from Brazil, he was bringing these issues to the AAA and to the Society for Applied. And, so there were papers given, and discussions and workshops on intellectual property rights as well. So those were the issues that were more active, and trying to make it more internationalized and more active in terms of policy making. We worked very hard on those. And, again, when Tony [Paredes] became president, he continued to do that. And then it was sort of ignored by subsequent presidents. And these issues went away. And I will tell you another reason why --besides the fact that they were not really on the agendas of subsequent presidents, but why they became less interested. They were the interest of the time while I was president. I'll continue talking about while I was president and what happened. What we decided to do, and this was talked about actually in the strategic planning sessions, was we had to

develop an electronic network within the Society. That is related to the goal of more communication. Jim Dow and Bob Trotter became the persons in the Society who began the process of transferring publications to electronic media. And this was in the early '90s, so we were right there on the cusp of the need for that, and we saw the need to get to the membership and get information on membership including the publications in electronic ways, not just paper. And that was going to save money. And I know later on Mike Angrosino, when he was editor of *Human Organization*, he did a lot of work toward making it a complete electronic network in terms of work organization. The bringing minorities into anthropology was a major program within the AAA during this time.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes.

HILL: And so, since I was on the committee in the AAA for recruitment of minorities, headed by Johnnetta Cole, we decided, as a board that we could support the AAA in doing that, and minority issues and anthropology became a[n] issue. I set up a committee within, the Society for Applied, to work on issues of recruiting minorities. The committee within the Society for Applied was Carlos Velez-Ibanez, Tony Whitehead, and Bea Medicine.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Oh yes, of course.

HILL: And we met with them, and met in terms of ways to increase minorities. They had some very good ideas, actually. What we found in that committee, and the committee that the AAA had --and we had some very intense meetings-- when they met, I had members from our organization representing the Society for Applied. And we really came down to developing PhD programs in minority schools. That was one of the things that we thought would help minorities in other universities., They were being supported by then, I mean, and trying to get more teachers, more professors, and trying to get more students that were minorities, but to really solidify that issue would be to have a minority school with a program.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: And so, by minority schools, in this context, we mean primarily, the 1890 schools that were established universities for African Americans to attend?

HILL: Correct. That's what we were thinking of. And, and we were thinking of Howard University.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Of Howard, OK.

HILL: And it was situated in Washington, D.C., a very active place for applied anthropologists. And Howard and we talked with the anthropologist there who was a biological anthropologist, pretty well known. And he, he was on the AAA committee. And, we went so far as to have him talk to his administration about what would it take to develop a PhD program. See, Howard has a master's, but what it would take to develop a PhD program? We thought we needed a PhD program in a minority school. That's our thinking at the time.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right.

HILL: And Howard was not interested, and we couldn't think of another school that had a solid MA program. And, I think the AAA was willing, at that time, to give some financial support to that and some other support. And professors around the country could support that, as well. But that issue, as we went into the '90s, was no longer, actively engaged in terms of trying to get minorities in anthropology.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes.

HILL: And several of these are issues of the times. They're not issues of today. They were issues of the times. And, you know, and some of 'em have taken care of themselves, and some of them haven't. I have talked quite a bit about the coordination with the AAA and not all board members like that as much as others, because the AAA, you know, has always been seen in the Society for Applied as the devil or they don't quite trust 'em, and I don't know if they still do that or not, but they did while I was president. There were always a few people who didn't trust the AAA. But what happened in the AAA when Jane Buikstra was president was she set up a council of association presidents. Now, this had not been done [before], and Jim Peacock followed her model --I think he was president after her-- and he did the same thing. And after I was president, I sort of kept going to that with Tony [Paredes]. I think Tony and I went once. But it was called the Council of Presidents. It began in, Jane Buikstra's presidency, continued through that of Annette Weiner. We met twice a year and we would meet at different organizations. We met one time -- we met with the archaeologists. And one time we met with the biological anthropology meeting, and one time we met with the AAA, and one time we met with the Society for Applied, I think. It was to discuss issues of mutual concern and issues that we could coordinate policy among the major anthropological organizations. It was believed by many at the time that we needed to go toward integration to save anthropology--(laughs)--and to bring all the different quote, "subareas" of

anthropology closer in coordinating. Jane set up some workshops, and most [were] trying to teach us how the archaeologists got in federal law, like NEPA, and how they lobbied to put their name in federal law where you have to hire an archaeologist under certain circumstances.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right.

HILL: Well, just think how many jobs that are created.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Oh, yes. Very tremendous. It's a huge employment opportunity for archaeologists.

HILL: So, we in applied, and in the AAA, and the biological anthropologists, also said, "We need to do that!" And so, the main avenue of doing that was lobbying. So, the AAA decided that they would, the president had decided that she would, and the members said, "Yes, we will take us [it] back." So, we all were going to take us us[it] back to see if we [AAA & SfAA] would support lobbyists to actually get in some legislation to further the employment of applied anthropologists, which was our goal. So, Jane took it back to the AAA, and they turned it down, and I took it to the Society for Applied, and they turned it down. (laughs) The archaeologists thought we were the stupidest people on Earth. (laughs) Because that's how they were. And we even had the lobbying agency that, that worked for the archaeologists come in and give us the workshop and how they do it for the archaeologists so archaeology can continue to have this employment among applied archaeologists, basically. And that's how archaeologists, you know, can create their own businesses and go out and do well.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right.

HILL: You know, there are some anthropologists that do that, but not a lot.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: No, they usually have to come under the affected human environment of NEPA [National Environmental Policy Act] is the way they get in.

HILL: That's right. And that's the only way they can get in.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: And so, what were the arguments in the committee, the negative arguments?

HILL: The negative arguments in the Society for Applied were still the same argument that I told you before, is that it's too dangerous. That we may be sued. I mean, that was always brought up. So that was the argument brought up--and the presidents, we kind of joked about that, because that was brought up by certain people always, and that would get 'em every time. They would win every time, if they convinced a majority of the Board that we could be sued or taken over or. It was that paranoia [that] something outside would come in and mess up the Society for Applied Anthropology. That's the general model that was used and I don't know if it's still used or not.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: And was it [to] lose nonprofit status?

HILL: Yes, actually, that was brought up in a couple discussions. And how money would have to be put toward legal stuff, and how we didn't need that, and...

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: That's interesting.

HILL: And, see we just had that with the AAA. [refers to the separation from the AAA]

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes, there had been that.

HILL: I mean, a decade before.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: That's why the Society became independent was because [of] the tax problems.

HILL: And so, we had just become independent, you know, and the Society for Applied wanted to remain the confederates. (laughter)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: OK. That's, that's a nice way to characterize it. (laughter) OK.

HILL: So, this went on for five years. Well, Jim Peacock did it, so it went on for six years, I guess, had the meetings. And, ironically, the organization that got more involved in some of these issues was the AAA. Not the Society for Applied, to the chagrin of some members of the Society for Applied, because they--we are, after all, the applied aspect. (laughs)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes.

HILL: And yet we won't touch applied issues in the society [in] which we live. So basically--I don't know what the Society's doing now, but basically, it has remained a professional or more of a professional than an applied [society]--more of a professional than an active [society]. And those were the issues of the time, and some of us were trying to change it to be both. Not to--not to be one or the other, but to be more active in some of these issues for the future of anthropologists, and the future of applied anthropology. And, the presidents of all the organizations were convinced that this was the way we need[ed] to go but our boards would not support us on it for the most part. You know, of course, archaeologists have been doing it for a decade or so. And they had no qualms about having lobbyists. And they still to this day, as far as I know, have a lobbyist. They pay a lobbyist. (laughs) So, that was one way of doing it, and we were going to use them as a model, and, and that didn't work. It did not work. So, some of these goals and policies, continued, and some of 'em didn't. Given, as I said before, the time in which we're living in, and the issues of our time. I have a feeling that some of these issues were [of] forty years ago, and are probably still some of the issues today. I have been retired fifteen years, and so I have not kept up with what anthropology --the minorities in anthropology, and whether that's still an issue. I don't know. And the active nature of anthropologists in issues of the day, how I never see 'em on the news and media. I never see anthropologists talking about anything. I don't know where that stands. One discussion [that] was actually kind of funny in this meeting of presidents, we discussed how we need to get our name more in the media. [And] -actually have anthropologists [as] these talking heads on TV. But to present a very professional way of, an anthropological way of, framing the issues of whatever was being discussed. And, and we had among us, you know, contacts in some media that we could get anthropologists on media if we wanted to. Johnnetta Cole, she was part of that group at the time. Jane Buikstra, Annette Weiner. Jim Peacock. These are the people that we were working with. And, then we thought, "Well, we're going to have to control who gets on TV, though. (laughter) We certainly don't want a postmodernist to be asked. So that control issue sort of did us in, in the end because somebody said, "Oh, well, blank, blank," and they said, "Oh, no." And so, we couldn't even agree on who could be the spokesperson for us in the media because anthropologists are so fractured theoretically, as well as politically. And so, at the end, probably when we're having dinner, that night or something, we talked about --that's kind of a sad thing, that we have nobody that we could think of. And I'm sure there are some anthropologists that would do great. It's just that we didn't know of them. And even on the local level and the national level, or even the international level, to be a spokesperson for the discipline.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right.

HILL: And if you and I sat here and tried to figure out somebody now--although you've been out of anthropology a long time. I cannot speak for now. I can only speak for then. And there was such a conflict theoretically. That's when postmodernism was taking over departments in the late '80s and '90s. And so, you were either postmodernist or you were Marxist, you know, political economy person, as I remember the theoretical terminology of the time. And, materialist, if you want to say that. And we anthropologists, did not, would not talk without that theoretical bias basically. So that was a very exciting time, though, I have to say. And, the board members, for the most part, I remember them, and, and they all worked with me on these issues and thought they were important. I was not a fanatic about any of these issues and did not bring them in any way into the Society for Applied where it would challenge any of the long-term principals of the Society. And, I mean, the continuation of the Society and the credibility of the Society was, of course, the number one issue that I had. But attempting to expand some of what it could do. I was successful in some areas and, and not in others. And Tony [Paredes] going with some of it. And then Jane [Buikstra] and then Annette Weiner became president of the AAA for two years, and she kept going with some of that, too. She was sort of talked out of it by her postmodern friends. And, she was talking too much applied, in the applied sense of the way we see it to some of the New York people, I guess. And she kind of withdrew her last year of presidency, and went and she set up a meeting, a workshop or something on the different subareas of anthropology and she asked none of us to participate in the Applied. She asked people who we would consider really traditional anthropologists, not applied anthropologists to represent applied anthropology which was a real message to us. Jim Peacock was president after that, I believe, and Jim tried to start some of this up again. And he succeeded to some extent. He came to the first meeting in Mexico City that Linda [?] and I had with the IUAES and he became involved in it. He went to all our meetings and he was a part of trying to internationalize applied anthropology. And he was a part of that in the AAA. And I believe that the AAA still may, before I retired, or as I retired, they still had something, some committee like that. I mean, but [there] were a lot of people doing all this. This wasn't just me. I sort of just coordinated that.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: So, several times you've mentioned, actually, coordination with the AAA, or, or contact with the AAA--

HILL: --right--

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: --and so--and that, that at one point, because you were also on this committee on institutions and minorities that AAA had set up. You had at other times had committee memberships. You were assigned to other committees in the AAA.

HILL: Yes. (laughs)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: You were very active over the years in lots of ways, and I had a list --you know, and Association for Feminist Anthropology, which you were a cofounder of --and subsequently were a president of, and on the executive board, and that Standing Committee on Undergraduate and Graduate Education for the AAA --

HILL: --yes, yes, yes, yes--

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: --and Committee on Institutions--well, that was part of the minorities, institutions and predominantly minority institutions, and then also you were on the executive board of the general section of the AAA, and the ethics committee. So, you had a lot of activities. But of all these, it would be interesting to hear you say a few things about the development of the Association for Feminist Anthropology, and what some of the issues were at that time, that people were concerned about, certainly women were concerned about who were members of the AAA that led to the establishment [of the association].

HILL: That's a long story, too.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: You were very active in the Association for Feminist Anthropology, which you were a cofounder of in 1987 and after, that you were the first president, I guess, 1988 to '89. It was founded in '87. So, if not the first, you must've been the second.

HILL: Was it that long ago? (laughs)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: It was that long ago.

HILL: Jeez!

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Anyway, could you talk a little about what some of the issues were at the time that led to a group of women wanting to establish an association that would represent our interests as women in the profession, and other interests, as

well. What was going on that led to this movement to create a new association within the Society?

HILL: Yes. In the '80s, I was appointed to the Committee on the Status of Women in Anthropology. And I really--I don't know if I had known that committee existed in the AAA at the time, but the chair of it was Ernestine Friedl.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right and she was at Duke at the time.

HILL: And I had known her earlier through some people I knew in New York. So, I went to the first meeting at the AAA, and the other person I remember on the committee was Sylvia Forman. And I believe she was at UMass. And there was a man on the committee, but he didn't come to that meeting that I remember. So, the three of us had a meeting, and we discussed women's issues in anthropology, and how we should deal with these women's issues. We came up with some ideas, which Ernie took, I guess, to the Board, and I think [Edward] Lehman was still head. And as it turns out, he was not quite supportive of this committee, and so nothing ever got done. Very little got done in the committee. However, one of the things that we did was to develop a [plan] to study each department and [what] they had been doing. Sylvia and this guy had, before I came on the committee, collected data from all the departments that were members of the AAA, and the number of faculty, and how many women they had.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Wow.

HILL: How many women students they had, and how effective they were in professionalizing women to go be anthropologists, to be a professional anthropologist.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right.

HILL: And they ran the numbers on this and what we were to do as a committee was to look at the numbers, and decide which departments, were obviously biased toward women. And there was a gender bias in the hiring practices, and in the practices, in their graduate program. So, we actually censured six departments, six or seven. But we, to this day, are the only professional organization that actually censured departments. And, of course, the censure didn't have many sanctions in it, or any sanctions, I guess, except to publicize the departments that were blatantly, practicing gender discrimination.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: I think it was put in as a little footnote whenever they would advertise for a position. Didn't [it] appear in the in the list of positions available in the AAA newsletter?

HILL: Right.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: There would always be this little, in italics down below whether or not they had been censured.

HILL: That's exactly right. It did have some impact. And I remember, you know, two or three of the departments. Georgia was one. There was a department or two in Texas. So, we never followed up on whether they changed practices. I know Georgia didn't for a long time, but that's because I was in Georgia, so I knew what they were doing. And how this got through Ed Lehman, I don't know, because this was a major thing for, uh... And they did it, when Ernie was to go off the board, to go off the committee chair. And, so she wanted me to be chair of the committee, and I happened to be chair of the committee when this happened, the Committee of Status of Women in Anthropology.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: OK.

HILL: I did a lot of reading, and in terms of the plight that female graduate students had, and studies that had been done. And one of the things I found particularly is that in many departments --and this was not just anthropology departments, but throughout university settings, that when women came into PhD programs, they quite often were given teaching assistantships and the men were given research assistantships. And the men wound up more or less with mentors through research and the women did not have mentors, especially if there were no women in a department. And, again, the studies showed that women somehow didn't get this discrepancy, or very often didn't get this discrepancy. So, when they went out to get a job... and they had no research on their vitas. They thought they were going to be teachers. And this research was probably done in the '70s, early '80s. And they hadn't had anybody to guide them through what it is to get tenure. So, we found in anthropology that a lot of women in departments were not getting tenure. And we surmised that this was one of the reasons... is because they had not been mentored. So, when I was chair that year or so, I traveled to several places, and I was supposed to go to each region, a university in each region, and talk about mentoring and talk about some of this research, and talk about the censure... When I was chair

and I was--had the postdoc in Berkeley, I had a meeting, the room was filled at San Francisco State University. And I have never been booed so much.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Oh, really?

HILL: And, I mean, I represented the establishment for sure, coming in and representing the AAA, and what I heard about this committee and what they thought this--even though we had done the censure, I had heard about this committee was, we were a part of the AAA and that we, would never get out and do anything for women... a from a feminist perspective.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Feminist perspective, OK.

HILL: So, I remember... We took a break, and I remember --and I thought about this, and I thought, "OK, how am I going to get these women to listen?" So, I went in after the break, and I said, "OK, you take these concerns to the AAA and you make a major fuss about them." I said, "Because what usually happens is that the people on the outside can often create more change than the people on the inside." And I said, "I do represent the inside." "And it is the symbol," although I don't think I used the word symbol of conservatism. "So, you--the more noise you make, the more freedom you give me and our--my committee to do things." And I went--and I also went to a little school in Vermont... And I went to a third school. I can't remember where it was. And I heard these concerns, because that's back when feminist was becoming very strong, and, they really didn't trust this committee. Now, I had been friends since 1971 or 2 with Naomi Quinn at Duke. And in the early '80s Johnnetta Cole took presidency of Spelman College. She moved to Atlanta. I actually had been to a party at her house in Amherst. We had become friends. And that was through Sylvia, because Sylvia Forman and I became friends working on this committee. Ironically, that first meeting I said, it must've been 1978, '79--she hated me. We didn't like each other at all. Oh, gee! We thought, how are we going to work on this committee together? Oh, she was working on the data analysis for the censure, I guess, and I happened to be visiting somebody in Berkeley, and we met for dinner to talk about the censure, and so on. And, uh, all of a sudden, we decided we did like each other. So, we became friends. And very close friends until she died. So, in the mid '80s, after I had experienced that, and Sylvia had experienced it, and the committee was not doing anything within the AAA. It was not very functional on bringing about change or doing the things that most women in anthropology thought it should be doing. So, the chair went to a couple other people who told me that, that they were blocked and so on. So, Sylvia at a AAA meeting somewhere, Sylvia and Johnnetta and Naomi and I

sat down, and, came up with the proposal to start the Association for Feminist Anthropology. And Jane Buikstra had just taken presidency of the AAA at that meeting. And so, we wrote the bylaws, and we wrote everything and put it in the meeting, her first meeting. I guess, on Sunday, and it was passed. So here we were. We had this--and so we said, "OK, who's going to be the first president?" I said, "Not me." Sylvia said, "Not me." Johnnetta says, "Not me." And, Naomi says, "Not me." So, we sat there and talked about it. Now, there was a reason that Johnnetta couldn't do it: she's president of a college and she was trying to build this college up. And so, they actually talked me into doing it the first year.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: So, you were president by acclimation. (laughs)

HILL: I was--I was president by acclimation the first year and ran it and got it established, and decided who should become the next officers. And, I mean, we did it together. Who we should run and who could keep it going? [Louise Lamphere] from New Mexico, we brought her in early on.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: I can see her standing there.

HILL: Major leader in feminist anthropology. We brought all the major people who had published books and articles who were the leaders. But that was something that after we started it and put these people in, then it just took off.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: It just took off.

HILL: And it's still a major ongoing [organization]. They brought us back, I think, on the ten-year anniversary and paid tribute to us. (laughs)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right. So that would've been the end of the '90s.

HILL: Yes. Yes. I think I have a t-shirt with that on it. (laughs) And [for] the first few years, we were there for them, and helped them out, and gave papers to talk about it, and so on. and, but it didn't take much coaxing at all. It just took off. And so, it was actually five of us. Jane Buikstra was so instrumental in getting it approved. And then we put it together the first year, and it just took off. And now they give the Sylvia Forman Award every year for a book. I think it was a collaboration with the Association for Feminist Anthropology, and University of Massachusetts that, that gave the memorial for Sylvia after she died.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Right.

HILL: Talked about that. So that was very exciting, to have done that. What I enjoyed was -after two or three years, all these young kids here who were so enthusiastic about this organization, they have no idea who we are and they didn't know. They didn't know Sylvia. They didn't know Naomi. They didn't know me. And they didn't even know Johnnetta. And that was fine with all of us. I mean, that's the way it should happen. And they just went. And we were very proud of that. (laughs)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: That's great. Did you want to say anything about your involvement with the committee on, minority, predominantly minority institutions?

HILL: I think I talked about that when I was talking about my attempt to, you know, get Society for Applied Anthropology involved in doing that. It was [an] exciting time. Johnnetta had the meetings at Spelman for the most part and she provided, you know, lunches and--for us, or dinners, and, and w-we all just liked each other, and it was quite a few people. Bea Medicine and the major minority anthropologists were on the committee. I mean there were me and Jane Buikstra. We were probably the-- (laughs)--only two non-minorities that worked on that committee. But we never could come up with a plan and when we did, it didn't work. And that was sort of just dropped, I guess.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Do you have any thoughts on why it never took off in the way the feminist group did?

HILL: Well, that's a good question. I haven't thought about that. Two thoughts come to mind. One is that it would take money to actively recruit minorities, and especially if you're going to start--

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: --fellowships and things to get these people trained, and--

HILL: --fellowships and things, and have an outside agency telling universities what to do. I mean, it could be perceived as that. That's not how we thought of it. We thought of it as, you know, those supporting minorities. But still, it would be an outside agency coming in to universities, and, and trying to instigate policy. And that would not go over well, and the money that it would take to do that. And I talked about, you know, the money it would take to, to try to get an institution like Howard to develop a PhD program. And if you had a PhD program on a campus like Howard, and it would not mean it was just for blacks; it meant, you know, Hispanics could go,

and Asians, or whatever, if they wanted to. But that, again, would take a, a large investment by a university in doing that. And, the other thing, it was not a pressing issue where there was so much emotion and so many people as feminism was.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Women constituted within the society a larger group than minorities constituted at the time.

HILL: Didn't have the voice. And, I'm sure that there are some anthropologists who, think that we shouldn't do anything for minority students. We already have PhD programs, and they can go to those programs. We already have special considerations for minority students. And so, the support within anthropology probably wasn't as great as [for] feminist [issues] because well, we didn't have the women, and the women [who] were in anthropology represent a powerful group. (laughs)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes. And they were growing in numbers.

HILL: But women represent the majority of anthropologists in the country, I think. Cultural anthropologists, anyway.

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes. Well, is there anything else you'd like to say that you think you haven't covered, on anything? You know, we've been talking now for three days.

HILL: Three days. (laughs) I guess I could end at this point by saying that all of these things that I did the same years I must've had a lot of energy then. (laughter)

ABBOTT-JAMIESON: Yes, I think so!

HILL: But I was having fun and anthropology was my life and I loved it. I loved it since I was seventeen and had my first course in anthropology. And I wanted to be an anthropologist then, and that followed through. When ... I was working on my PhD before I realized I'd be teaching in a university to make money. I mean, I just loved the discipline. And I liked the underpinnings of the discipline. And as we have said in these days you were here, that ... I believe that anthropologists come to anthropology already being an anthropologist in worldview, basically in their beliefs, and, and attitudes. I'm not sure how many people in introductory classes are converted to anthropology if they have not come into that class without a certain view of the world, which is somehow related to one of the underpinnings of anthropology,

cultural relativity, social relativity. From then until now, I liked, even today --and I've been out of the discipline for fifteen years, I like to tell people I'm an anthropologist. And I don't say "I was an anthropologist." I am an anthropologist, because that's so much a part of who I am.

I will die thinking as an anthropologist-and I will die always probably trying to create change. You know, I remember when I had my horse farm in the Carolinas, and I kept my horses on my property, and I had farriers come every six weeks to reshoe my horses. And you talk to the farriers. You sit and you talk about things. And so, one farrier was asking me about anthropology and being an anthropologist and my life in general. And I said, "You know, if I died tomorrow, that would be fine." "" Cause I will have--I look back on my life and, you know, the cup is, is all full, almost." I mean, of course there are some regrets, and of course there are some things that you wish you had done differently. But overall, you know, I've had a great life. (laughs) That does not create stress in your life. It relieves stress if you're happy with your past. And for the most part, I'm happy with my past, especially my professional life.

The SfAA Oral History Project

The Oral History Project was instigated by the Board to document applied anthropology and the history of the SfAA. This resulted in a collection of 120 recorded interviews located at the Louie B. Nunn Center for Oral History at the University of Kentucky, our partner. With this transcript there will be 26 published transcripts. These are accessible through the SfAA publication web pages. If you have any suggestions for people to interview contact John van Willigen at ant101@uky.edu.