

Newsletter

Society for Applied Anthropology

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SfAA PRESIDENT'S LETTER

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I have just completed the second sabbatical of my career. The first one was spent with the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle and turned my career back toward community organization. My work in that area expanded over the subsequent 15 years. It's even been named: Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR). This work was primary in my second sabbatical during which I spent 25% time at the National Cancer Institute (NIH). This time of renewal (I can't call it restful) has been full of new experiences and a poignant reminder of the isolation of anthropology and of anthropologists. This column is meant to vent my frustration and perhaps to hear of the many circumstances in which anthropologists are not so timid and hidden.

My most recent experience was the National Leadership Summit on Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health (July 10-12, 2002 in Washington DC). Aside from the people from the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services who told us what a good job the administration is doing, the conference was interesting and enlightening. To some extent the Summit was a method and theory workshop for those of us who work with REACH 2010 grants (Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health) funded by the CDC. It was exciting to hear from community health projects across the country and to discover the variety of ways projects were set up.

Interestingly, this group of public health practitioners, epidemiologists, physicians, nurses, psychologists, and lots of others were doing this thing they called "qualitative research;" and they were doing it with a variety of racial/ethnic populations across

the country. Their theoretical perspectives—e.g., that culture is more complex than race; that social networks are important social context—seemed to be helping them understand their populations in a new way. The qualitative research was frequently focus groups (I presume because they had learned that market researchers use this technique); but other techniques were used as well.

Peter Guarnaccia and I sat together at a few of the plenary sessions. We wondered how many anthropologists were there. The ones we knew totaled at most eight (including our illustrious treasurer, Tom

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Arcury, and his wife Sara Quandt). We listened as speaker after speaker and workshop after workshop said anthropological things, but without the benefit of our century of scholarship in the areas of culture and community. Where are the anthropologists? One explanation of our absence is the aforementioned timidity. We (and this excludes applied anthropologists to some extent) are reluctant to enter into the fray, to do what Bill Partridge defined as *praxis*, to learn about life through action in an ethical and political context.

Another—and parallel—explanation is that lots of us don't name ourselves anthropologists. Because of the sabbatical I was able to attend three meetings of the Washington Association of Professional Anthropologists (WAPA), a new group of Federal Anthropologists (who met at the Atlanta SfAA meeting in addition to their meetings in the DC area), and meet with a number of independent practitioners. I learned from these encounters, plus the workshop given by Amanda Ritchie and Alejandra Colom at the Atlanta meetings, that anthropologists frequently don't mention anthropology much if they were hired as an evaluator, data analyst, archivist, or some other job title. (Related to this is that Masters prepared anthropologists have been made to feel like second class citizens in their own discipline and may not want to speak out.) In these cases, anthropology frames our approaches to problems as well as provides the methods for exploring them, but our colleagues only know that our work is interesting.

Another important gathering at which anthropologists were largely absent was a two-day working symposium sponsored by The California Endowment. The Endowment commissioned Jean Gilbert (now a professor at Cal State Long Beach, but formerly at Kaiser Permanente in Southern California where she blazed new trails to help physicians work better cross culturally) and Julia Puebla Fortier (an independent consultant on culture and health) to create standards or guidelines for people who teach physicians and nurses to be culturally competent. Jean hopes that the standards and guidelines will affect policy around how cultural competence is taught in medical, nursing and other health professions.

The conference title was "Setting Standards for the Cultural Competence Education of Health Care Professionals". This April 2002 gathering in Glendale, California included about 30-40 people, including about

seven anthropologists—four of whom were nurses. There was one physician with a Masters in anthropology in attendance. The rest were physicians, psychologists, educators, and administrators. This time there were so few anthropologists because there are very few who work in the area of cultural competence training and education. I can think of only about four to five more across the country. Jean Gilbert certainly did not avoid people in her own discipline.

Anthropologists and others in nursing education have been working on cultural competence issues in nursing for at least forty years, and some of the roots go back to the 1940s. But this is frequently not seen as a topic of interest to anthropologists. Physicians have been working in cultural competence training for about a decade and have been most productive in only the last five years or so—and remember, the few physician anthropologists do not seem to be in the public eye in the health sciences. They evidently have access to large amounts of money to introduce this important content to medical schools. But where are the anthropologists to help?

I am not alone wondering why anthropologists are not more noticeable among the many cultural competence trainers across the country and in a variety of fields.

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remember a *Chronicle of Higher Education* column that wondered this too. Help me out with this. I view cultural competence training (which has been the bulk of my work in nursing for nearly three decades) as a wonderful way to introduce anthropological ways of thinking and anthropology methods to all kinds of occupational categories. It certainly works in nursing. Why are anthropologists so invisible among trainers?

All this is not to say that anthropologists are absent in health related activities. Jay Schensul, Suzanne Heurtin-Roberts, Sabra Woolley, and I are on a working group (led by Suzanne and a psychologist colleague and sponsored by the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research and the National Cancer Institute) to expand and contextualize concepts and methods in adherence research at the National Institutes of Health. Anthropologists were prominent in the "Toward Higher Levels of Analysis: Progress and Promise in Research on Social and Cultural Dimensions of Health" conference put on by the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research in June 2000. Twelve outside anthropologists and four NIH anthropologists worked on "Qualitative Methods in Health Research: Opportunities and Considerations in Application and Review." This is a wonderful document (on web: <http://>

/obssr.od.nih.gov/Publications/Qualitative.PDF) that is a primer for how to write a proposal for the NIH that uses qualitative research methods. There are also anthropologists at the CDC and elsewhere at the NIH. Anthropologists like Peter Guarnaccia run training programs.

Enough venting. Now some action. Charlie Cheney, a practitioner in the DC area and former Board member, is our representative to the Decade of Behavior. He has been assertive in getting anthropological topics on their agenda. (Watch for reports from Charlie.) Jean Gilbert will lead a session in Portland on cultural competence training by anthropologists. Maybe some will become interested. Dennis Wiedman will lead a session in which there will be a dialogue between the AAA/SfAA Commission on Applied and Practicing Anthropology and applied anthropologists. The CBPR projects from Seattle plan to propose sessions. Let's see if we can reduce timidity and invisibility.

Don't forget to plan your session for the Annual Meeting in Portland, March 19-23 (deadline October 15th).

WHY THE IDEA OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IS A BAD IDEA

By Paul Durrenberger [epd2@psu.edu]
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Over the past few years there's been a lot of buzz about social capital. I have no quarrel with the idea that social connections have economic value. That may be what that often cited quote from Polanyi means—the economy is embedded in social relations. My quarrel is in calling that "social capital." It's a bad idea because it plays a kind of conceptual trick on us to make classes disappear, to make it appear that everyone has access to resources in a classless social order.

Because of the relative prestige economists enjoy in policy-making arenas, those who wish to be heard are often tempted to assume their rhetorical forms, "to speak their language," or to the fashionable, "to appropriate their tropes." Rather than asking economists to put their feet on the ethnographic ground to understand human relations in human terms, some think they can gain more prestige in conference halls if not in factories, fields, and workshops by pouring those realities into the mould of economists' metaphors. One such mold is the concept of "social capital."

If everyone has social relations, then everyone has social capital. This metaphor tells us that everyone controls capital. That's the slight of hand that makes classes disappear. That's why this metaphor conceals more than it reveals. If we all control capital, then we can't distinguish classes based on who controls it and who does not. Classes become invisible. They disappear into a cloud of metaphoric thinking. Maybe there are differences in income, prestige, occupation, education, but these are things anyone can aspire to, available to all as freely as uncut forests in a long fallow swidden system that knows no concept of land ownership.

Capital ... is wealth that has a specific function in an economic system ... It may be that "the web of social relationships. . . affects economic growth." But that does not make them capital. It makes them social relations.

Capital is wealth used to create more wealth as part of a system of production in which all the components are market commodities. One of these is labor, which creates more than the value of it's cost because the system continually increases productivity through technological innovations. In Eric Wolf's words from *Europe and the People Without History* (1997:78), he writes, "Wealth . . . is not capital until it controls means of production, buys labor power, and puts it to work, continuously expanding surpluses by intensifying productivity through an ever-rising curve of technological inputs."

Merchants may profit by selling the things people make, but unless their wealth organizes the process of production in this way, it is not capital. So, Wolf goes on (1997:79), there is no merchant capital. There may be mercantile wealth, but it is not capital. Capital is a component of one kind of political-economic system in which it functions to define the rights of its owners to the value that labor creates. Capital does not exist apart from the social and political system that defines and enforces it. It is wealth that has a specific function in an economic system. Some people have it and many do not. That's why there are classes. Some people use their wealth to organize production and the rest work for them.

This is commonplace to anthropologists who are accustomed to understanding the life-ways and economies of people who are organized in many different ways. Without this comparison with other systems, capital seems as natural and inevitable to

people inside a capitalist system as forest spirits are to swiddening folk.

In an article about social capital in *Business Week*, Karen Pennar (1997) says that "The new research shows that the nature of social relationships in different places can influence schooling, jobs and earnings. . . as much as talent and initiative do." The research of anthropologist Katherine Newman (1988, 1993, 2000) shows that the concept that talent and initiative determine success is a dimension of middle class ideology, not a sociological datum. She shows how this self-serving ideology can become tragically self-destructive. She also shows that many talented people with great initiative are structurally disadvantaged. Their choices, their talents, their initiative make no difference. Decades ago in his *Power Elite*, C. Wright Mills pointed out that access to resources powerfully determines the kinds of social relations people can have. Katherine Newman's latest book, *No Shame in My Game*, makes the same point from the perspective of those without access to resources. It may be that "the web of social relationships. . . affects economic growth" (Pennar 1997:154). But that does not make them capital. It makes them social relations.

Extensions of the metaphor lead to absurdities such as 'bad social capital,' social relations that incorporate prejudice or encourage criminal behavior (Pennar 1997:154). 'Good' and 'bad' social capital depends on where we are in the system. As a means of maintaining economic flows into structurally disadvantaged neighborhoods and the subsistence of individuals, gangs may be positive. People in the neighborhoods threatened by theft, violence, and drug-dealing might see gangs as negative.

What about the view from the system as a whole? Comparative studies of political systems (Fried 1967) show that in stratified social orders, those characterized by differential access to resources, without which there could be no capitalism or capital, there is no system-wide advantage, no shared system-wide point of view. Advantages have to be assessed in terms of position within the system with respect to access to resources. Those with privileged access can benefit by measures that are deleterious to those without. That is why poverty exists along with wealth in such social and political orders.

These observations seem so simple as to not require statement, but we must state them in the face of such metaphors as "social capital" to return us to a more realistic view of social, political, and economic systems, a view in which we can see rather than hide classes and differential access to resources.

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PUBLICATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR SfAA STUDENT MEMBERS

By Kristin Lundberg, Student Representative-SfAA Board, [Lundberg@ku.edu]
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At the SfAA annual meeting in Atlanta, a student inquired about the possibility of a separate issue publication of student papers. SfAA produces two journals and a newsletter on a quarterly basis as well as occasional monographs on special topics. I took the student's query to several board members and the editors of the SfAA publications.

Our professional organization is very inclusive of and committed to serving the needs of its student members. But, as Don Stull, editor of *Human Organization*, notes, students "come in all shapes and sizes". He points to the wide variety of backgrounds, current personal and professional responsibilities, anthropological and other disciplinary training, educational levels, and distinctiveness of our student members. Some people are working professionals in other fields and some already work in what might be considered anthropological fields; others are in anthropology or other social science undergraduate training; many are graduate students at different stages of knowledge and practical experience; and

some have already published, either in SfAA publications or elsewhere. Students are a vital part of the SfAA, they are (to quote Don again) “professionals in the making.”

[The SfAA believes] that its publications as well as its other activities offer equitable opportunities for all members, regardless of scholarly standing.

Nonetheless, SfAA does not support segregating student’s publishing nor most other issues for fear of creating second-class citizens within the organization or having a shadow organization develop. Professional development comes about through mentoring and inclusion within a milieu of acceptance based on fair and equitable standards for all members. I refer to publishing, but one can see the process at work on SfAA committees, communication, paper presentations at conferences, and social events. Don Stull says “students need to develop their own work in publishable material—in the same marketplace that the rest of us publish in.” Student papers benefit from peer review, critique, revision, rejection, or through a process open to all.

I worked as an editorial assistant at *HO* and witnessed this process for papers submitted by students as well as big-name scholars. A Ph.D. behind the name did not guarantee the caliber of the paper in content, grammar, spelling, or style. Expertise in an area determines the choice of a reviewer. This means the student writer gains valuable experience by working through the publication process... and many do get published in SfAA journals. Sandy Ervin (outgoing editor of *Practicing Anthropology*) agrees and adds that one-fourth of the *PA* papers come from students or very recent graduates—“quality is the key.” Of the 289 persons who have published in *Human Organization* since Don took over as editor in January 1999, 32 have been students; 10 were sole or lead authors.

Perhaps students’ interest in a special outlet for student papers was prompted by an interest in compiling a particular session’s papers for publication but this would be by its subject matter not by author classification. *Human Organization* publishes special editions or theme issues that are held to the same rigorous standards as individually submitted manuscripts. All manuscripts go through a double-blind review process—both author and reviewers remain anonymous. No distinction is made as to professional level, and “famous” authors are treated no differently

than unknown students. With an acceptance rate of only about 25 percent, you’d be surprised how many “big names” receive rejection letters.

Special issues of *PA* work the same way. Certainly, there are student journals available out there to which any of us might submit our works, but SfAA’s philosophy of membership and organizational goals are congruent with its belief that its publications as well as its other activities offer equitable opportunities for all members, regardless of scholarly standing. Don Stull points out that session papers (no matter who presents them) are seldom of publishable quality at the point of oral presentation. They are often made publishable with further work, however. Don told me his very first publication, which appeared in *HO* in 1972, began as a session paper he delivered at a meeting in 1971, where there were more people on the panel than in the audience. All the members of that panel were students, and the other four also panel members also published their papers in *Human Organization*.

Mike Whiteford (editor of the SfAA *Newsletter*) welcomes what he calls “short (500-1,000 words though there is nothing magical or sacred about the parameters) research/think pieces”. He would be delighted to have submissions from students, both because of their perspective (we are creating our tomorrow after all) and because of the dynamics of the type of research we are engaged in, which might be very different than that of scholars anchored in the field.

Part of that mentoring and mainstreaming is learning how to write, accept critique, and revise your manuscript until it becomes acceptable for publication. *Human Organization* holds a Meet the Editor session at every SfAA conference. Go to the next one! Read and follow the guidelines in each publication. Call or e-mail the editors or the editorial assistants with your questions and most of all—present it at a session, write it up, have colleagues review it, and then submit it!



COOKED BOOKS AND ROASTED WORKERS

By Merrill Singer [Anthro8566@aol.com]
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At a recent meeting on drug use and HIV risk, a colleague remarked to me that he had some issues with a publication of mine about the underlying causes of the notably high injection frequency rates that have been found repeatedly among Puerto Rican injection drug users. You cannot, he emphasized, account directly for this potentially dangerous pattern just in terms of macro-level factors like the enduring legacy of colonialism, poverty, structural violence, and racial/ethnic discrimination.

Frankly, while I agree, and hence had not asserted otherwise in the paper in question, the value of looking closely at the role of context- and experience-shaping macro-level forces in understanding health and its related behaviors should be beyond dispute in the applied health sciences. Unfortunately, it isn't.

In applied medical anthropology there have been some number of years of debate around these issues, but it appears that there is at least broad tacit recognition that an incorporation of the macro-level in our models of health and disease provides a potent corrective to alternative, reductionistic models that fail, in Ronnie Frankenberg's apt phrase, "to make social disease."

My colleague's comment came to mind a few days ago as I was reading about the pain and suffering experienced by the many workers who have lost their jobs as a consequence of what a local columnist labeled the reigning "axis of evil, greed, criminality and irresponsibility" that has made a home for itself in the American corporation.

We all know the story well by now: in a medley of scams intended either to make swift and hefty profits (or personal financial gains) or sweep troublesome loses under the rug (expressions of what some commentators, interestingly, have begun to call "the corporate culture of fraud and greed"), a seeming domino line of corporate CEOs (a group syndicated columnist, Molly Ivins, has dubbed a social class of people who are "Too Rich To Go To Jail") have been exposed as designer-collar criminals. The result has been the rapid twin-tower collapse of a series of once-mighty corporate enterprises (e.g., Enron, WorldCom, Arther Andersen, the list goes on and on) and the morale, trust, self-confidence, hopes, and fortunes of thousands of corporate employees who are paying (with their livelihoods and perhaps with their health) for their bosses' dirty dealings.

Research on the effects of being thrust into unexpected and untimely unemployment suggests noxious outcomes. For example, in his excellent study of unemployed Firestone workers in Barberton, Ohio, published as *The Magic City*, anthropologist Greg Pappas found the shutting down of places of employment has significant negative impacts on mental health, and, very likely, physical health as well. The Raw (deal) for workers of the Cooked (financial books) of corporations points to the need for expanded research on the causal connections directly linking the macro-level of political economy to the micro-level of individual health and well-being.

That may not be the kind of structuralism envisioned by Levi-Strauss, but it is one that medical anthropology could profitably embrace. This is not intended to suggest there are not significant intervening variables (e.g., social support, coping skills, and even cultural meanings of employment, to say nothing of biological facts like immune system status), but rather, to urge that we not "stop early" (to borrow a phrase from the Marvin Harris) in linking health to wider social factors. Additionally, a quick perusal of the medical anthropology books that sit on my shelves (my own books included), finds references to unemployment to be few and far between. Are we missing something?

SERVICES FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSING VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: STRUCTURAL AND IDEOLOGICAL BARRIERS

By Michael Duke [miked@hispanichealth.com]
Hispanic Health Council

Nearly one-third of women in the United States have been physically or sexually abused by a husband or boyfriend at some point in their lives, according to a 1999 Commonwealth Fund study. For women who habitually misuse mood altering substances, however, the numbers are even more staggering. Mental health and law enforcement experts agree that access to safe, anonymous, and well-protected shelter (so-called "battered women's shelters") is a fundamental resource for those wishing to leave an abusive relationship.

For victims who also suffer from drug or alcohol dependency, this essential resource is not accessible to them. Because of numerous ideological and structural factors (e.g. childcare, security, logistical concerns), substance-abusing victims of partner violence are barred from admission to such facilities. These barriers have the unintended effect of exposing

victims to a continual, life threatening cycle of emotional, physical and sexual abuse. Because of significant impediments, victims' advocates are beginning to recognize the limitations of a "sobriety first" approach to services delivery for victims in addiction, since it often has the unintended consequence of perpetuating the cycle of violence, and continuing or even enhancing addiction.

Access to networks of social support and the development of coping strategies can be important factors in diminishing the deleterious effects of domestic violence. For substance involved victims, accessing networks of social support entails particular challenges, since they may be dependent on their partners for money, alcohol or drugs, and the consequences of her substance misuse may have alienated her from friends and family.

Often, a victim's circle of friends consists of other substance abusers, which may not be able to provide the level of material and emotional support that she needs. Because partners in abusive relationships are so often cut off from their networks of social support, emergency shelters can provide them with critical protection. However, for a combination of structural, logistical, and ideological reasons, women in addiction are not able to access these services.

The dominant model of care for substance involved victims of domestic violence contends that abused partners must address their addiction prior to their violence victimization, since it is their chemical dependency that ties them to their abusive partner. While some may be able to attain sobriety either prior to or concurrently with addressing their domestic situation, there are significant problems with this "sobriety first" approach.

First, batterers are often strongly opposed to their partner achieving help of any kind, particularly when that assistance includes chemical dependency treatment, since their partner's addiction often plays an important role in the abusers' control over them. As a consequence, an abusive partner will frequently sabotage his or her partner's recovery, by using drugs or alcohol in her presence, preventing her from attending sobriety meetings or appointments, or by pressuring her into relapsing. Treatment-seeking behaviors may also result in increased violence victimization as a way for the batterer to re-assert control. Consequently, many chemically dependent battered women either leave or are terminated from treatment.



In addition, a "sobriety first" approach does not recognize the degree to which the abused partner may use mood altering substances as a survival strategy, in order to help them deal with the fear, stress, depression, and poor self-concept that so often accompany sustained abuse. Thus, women in these circumstances tend to be unwilling or unable to address their chemical dependency until they feel that they are safe.

Despite the clear connection between substance abuse and partner violence, there is a notable lack of coordination between the domestic violence prevention and substance abuse treatment fields, due in no small measure to the historical and cultural differences between the two. The battered women's movement was born as a grassroots political struggle informed by a critical feminist perspective toward domestic violence, and is thus woman-centered, political, and victim-focused. In contrast, the substance abuse treatment field tends to be male centered, confrontational, and operates under a medical model that defines addiction as a disease.

Anthropologists can play an important role in promoting a "safety first", rather than a "treatment first" model of care. Our orientation toward understanding the relationships between history, structure, and ideology, for example, can provide fresh insights that may facilitate bridging the cultural divide between domestic violence and substance abuse treatment providers. Furthermore, the discipline's important contributions to the study of violence in all of its permutations (structural, political, inter-individual, gendered) on the one hand, and on substance abuse behaviors on the other, place anthropologists in an authoritative role in terms of advocating for emergency shelters and other services for substance misusing victims of domestic violence.

REPORT FROM THE OUT-GOING EDITOR OF *PRACTICING ANTHROPOLOGY*

By Alexander (Sandy) Ervin [ervin@sask.usask.ca]
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Carla Guerron Montero is currently preparing the last issue of *PA* that I will edit. Fall 2002, Vol. 24(4) will be devoted to "Practicing Anthropology in Latin America," an issue that samples work done by practitioners in Mexico, Costa, Rica, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Chile. It has been highly satisfying to expand international participation during my six years of editing *PA*. Five of the 24 issues will have reflected non-U.S. applied anthropology—Australia, China, Cuba, Mexico, and Latin America.

Working with the SfAA over the last six years has been a major pleasure and great learning experience. SfAA is, by far, the best professional or not-for-profit organization that I have ever served. Its ethos projects competence, inclusiveness, imagination, relevance, are the very best of what anthropology has to offer. Editing about 250 articles has put me in touch with the magnificent, pioneering work done by practitioners. I thank Tom May and Neil Hann for their dedication to *PA* and the Society as a whole. It has been easy and informative working with the regular columnists—Rob Winthrop, Alain Anciaux and John van Willigen. Serving with the board and four presidents—Jay Schensul, John Young, Linda Bennett, and Noel Chrisman—has been harmonious, fun, and professionally rewarding. Also, thanks very much to the SfAA members who wrote letters that helped preserve anthropology at my university during a stressful crisis of restructuring.

Editing *PA* has taken about twenty to thirty hours a week. Moving through the transition, I find the hours quickly filled by local activities. As a counterpoint to my increasingly corporate-oriented university, I have been participating in the establishment of a community-based Peoples Free University of Saskatchewan. I am active as a board member and researcher with a newly established Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives—a left wing think tank supported by union funding. Through the Sierra Club of Canada, I am in the beginnings of a research project focused on the impact of intensive livestock operations on a drought stricken, farming region.

Next Spring, I am going to take another stab at politics—running for the New Green Alliance party in the Provincial election. Maybe I can improve on my 5% vote from the last time but I don't have to worry about

actually being elected. Running as a Green is fun: it's sort of like dressing up as a "politician" for Halloween, but also using the opportunity for public education and expressing real policy alternatives beyond neoliberalism and the mantra "that there is no other choice." For myself, I see it as an extension of advocacy anthropology.

Congratulations to Jeanne Simonelli and Bill Roberts, the new co-editors of *PA*. I have worked with Bill and Jeanne before—SfAA members will find them responsive, competent, and committed to applied anthropology. In many ways, the operations of *PA* should be a lot smoother now. Editors and authors won't have the same frustrations of having to deal with Canada's lovable, but laid-back, postal service, and awkward translations of disk files and e-mail attachments to my wood-burning Macintosh.

Best wishes to you all!



REPORT FROM THE *PA* EDITORS

By Jeanne Simonelli [simonejm@wfu.edu]
Wake Forest University
and Bill Roberts [wcroberts@smcm.edu]
St. Mary's College of Maryland

Summer greetings! We appreciate this opportunity to write you again before we take over from Sandy Ervin as associate editors of *Practicing Anthropology*. We hope your summer turns out to be as full and rewarding as ours. Jeanne has been on sabbatical in Chiapas and Guatemala, and Bill taught a summer field school course in The Gambia. For those of you who have already written us about articles you propose for future issues of the journal, our fieldwork abroad has been the main reason we haven't responded to you yet. We have both had only sporadic access to e-mail. We plan to respond to all of you very soon, and look forward to hearing from other members about their ideas for what will help us to publish a journal that continues to be interesting, informative and relevant.

One group we have a particular interest in reaching is anthropology students at all levels. Jeanne and I have often written about the need for anthropologists to share information with one another about effective

teaching strategies and techniques. We both use *Classics of Practicing Anthropology 1978-1998* for our applied anthropology courses, and would like to expand student involvement and focus during our tenure as co-editors. Teaching students from any and all majors to appreciate anthropology through practice serves the broader, collective disciplinary interests as well as highlights the important and often overlooked dimension of teacher as practitioner; practitioner as teacher. We want to hear from you about the ways you have engaged students in practicing anthropology. From students we want to learn more about their responses to shifting from learning anthropology to practicing anthropology.

One of the classic forms of engagement leading to practice is the anthropology field school. Our masterful colleague, Tim Wallace, will be editing a future issue about the practice of anthropology through his most recent field school in Guatemala: a beautiful, fascinating, yet potentially dangerous place for social scientists and their students. Jeanne visited Tim and the field school's mixed contingent of Guatemalan and American students, as they began their independent researches concerning tourism and anthropology. The group was filled with expectation and apprehension ranging from methodological concerns to ethical issues. We look forward to Tim's future edition reporting on this field school and the opportunities and constraints facing practitioners in Guatemala today. We will provide you with a more comprehensive preview in the future. But in addition to field schools, many others among you have created other mechanisms that encourage student engagement in practice. Let us hear from you about what has worked with students, or what hasn't worked yet.

Our excitement for guiding the growth of *PA* increases as we approach the new year. We look forward to hearing from you by e-mail (see above addresses). And we also look forward to talking with you at future meetings in the fall and spring.



LPO NEWS

By Carla Littlefield <clittlef@compuserve.com>
Littlefield Associates
Denver, Colorado

The "High Plains Society for Applied Anthropology" (HPSfAA) is finalizing plans for its annual retreat to be held at Ghost Ranch near Abiquiu, New Mexico, October 4-6. Kurt Mantanya, with Larry Baker, is organizing a pre-retreat field trip to Salmon Ruins followed by some rock art and pueblito visits. Larry Baker, Executive Director of Salmon Ruins, has studied southwest archeology for over 25 years and is an expert on ruins stabilization among other aspects of southwestern archeology. Larry and Kurt will speak on "The Archaeoastronomy of Salmon Ruins," which they also presented at the 2002 meeting of the Society for American Archeology.

On Friday evening, Reed Riner and his students from the Northern Arizona University will conduct a lively review of their current applied projects. On Saturday morning, Deward Walker, Jr. will lead a discussion regarding the future of the HPSfAA journal, "High Plains Applied Anthropologist," and other publications. Some challenges are funding, increasing the number of submitted manuscripts, expanding publications, and marketing. For more information about the Ghost Ranch retreat, contact Howard Stein: howard-stein@ouhsc.edu. Also see HPSfAA's website at www.hpsfaa.org.

The "Mid-South Association of Professional Anthropologists" (MSAPA) will release its Directory of Mid-South Anthropologists this year. It is designed to help establish linkages between members, to facilitate dialogue between practitioner and academic anthropologists, and to facilitate the exchange of skills and knowledge among members. The current Executive Committee includes President Olliette Murry-Drobot, Vice President Kimberlee Norwood, Secretary Paige Beverly, and Treasurer Gail Shead-House. The goals of the committee involve increasing participation of graduates from other Mid-South colleges and universities. MSAPA will work in partnership with the University of Memphis to sponsor a skills workshop for students and recent graduates. Other plans for the year are to conduct the biannual strategic planning session in early August, to continue to publish "Living Anthropology," and, hopefully, to increase networking and professional development opportunities for members. For MSAPA membership and contact information, see their website at www.clik.to/msapa.

To communicate, please contact the SfAA-LPO Liaison, Carla Littlefield, at the e-mail address above.

TIG FOR IPR - THE MIAMI TRIBE'S BID FOR A CASINO IN INDIANA

By Mary Riley [mriley88@hotmail.com]
University of Illinois-Chicago

Since my last column, an on-going local story about a Native American group seeking to build a casino in northwest Indiana has made me think and re-think the assumptions that I have concerning the value of indigenous knowledge, and of course its relationship to notions of intellectual property and IPRs. While the following column is somewhat tangential to this TIG's usual subject matter, I hope you find it thought provoking.

I think there are other assumptions that we make about the intrinsic value of indigenous knowledge. This is aside from its obvious value of being a "true," practical and working body of cultural knowledge, know-how, and practices that evolved over time. The idea that indigenous knowledge systems have an "equal right" to exist alongside other extant knowledge systems, I believe, is tacitly (or not so tacitly) linked to the right an indigenous group has to self-determination. That is, indigenous knowledge should not be eroded away because people should have the right to do whatever they want for a living, including using traditional agricultural practices, practicing traditional forms of societal governance, exercising cultural autonomy, and so on. After all, what right do others have to pressure an indigenous group to forfeit its traditional subsistence patterns, in favor of, for example, the "more efficient" ways of monocropping? The latter requires store-bought fertilizer, store-bought seeds, and so forth. These actions do not promote the group's right to self-determination, but instead are devoted to the creation of new markets for the corporate capitalist system.

While indigenous knowledge systems should be recognized and valued for what they are, the presence - or more importantly, the absence - of "traditional" ways of doing things should not be used to limit, stereotype, or otherwise restrict any indigenous group from exercising its right to self-determination. To do so is to create a reified ethnicity, usually enforced on the indigenous group by outsiders. This ties a group's ethnic identity to the degree its culture has not changed over time. This, in turn, treats the entire group as a living museum piece, and presenting a pretty impoverished view of what cultural heritage is and means to the people who practice it.

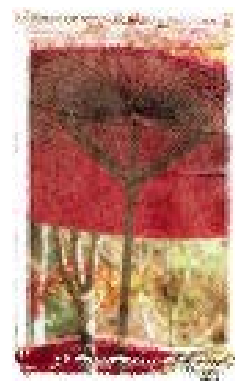
Over the past two months, a series of stories appeared in *The Times*, a local newspaper in northwest Indiana, concerning the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma and

the Tribe's desire to obtain land and build a land-based casino in the town of Gary. The fact that opposition from diverse sources rose quickly to the Miami Tribe's proposal did not surprise me. But the sub-text present in many of those quoted in this series of news stories, including comments from quite a few respected academicians (but none who were identified as anthropologists, I noticed), really caught me off guard. (To review all of the news articles concerning the Miami Tribe, the newspaper's web site is at <http://www.thetimesonline.com>).

Here is the story in a nutshell. The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma approached the mayor of Gary with their idea of building a land-based casino (as of now, Gary allows river-boat casino gambling), and the mayor came away from the initial talks expressing his support for the endeavor. As background information, Gary is a town under extreme economic distress. Many of its industries have long since shut their doors, and Gary has had a difficult time attracting new businesses to the area. Under these circumstances, it is understandable how the mayor would support any venture that would improve the town's dire economic straits.

Since the news of the Miami Tribe's plans for a casino in Gary broke, opposition mounted along several lines. The initial news articles on the subject noted the Miami Tribe was prepared to go to court to enforce their right to land in northwest Indiana, citing the 1795 Treaty of Greenville. The newspapers gleefully reported that the Miami Tribe could potentially lay claim to as many as 3.9 million acres of land - basically all of Northern Indiana - because this was the land, according to the 1795 Treaty, that was granted to the Miami Tribe by the U.S. Government in exchange for their ceding land to the east (that included the present-day state of Ohio).

The opposition to the Miami Tribe's plan to build a casino in Gary comes in many forms. There are citizen groups who are simply against gambling of all kinds and are already displeased by the presence of riverboat casinos operating in Gary. These groups, in general, oppose any further expansion of the gaming industry in Indiana because they believe that gambling is an immoral activity and it should be made illegal. Governor Frank O'Bannon is opposed to the Miami Tribe's plan because he believes (and has stated on



the record) that gambling is immoral. Opponents also have pointed out that the only reason why riverboat casinos were allowed in Gary at all was because of the “extreme economic distress” that the town of Gary faced, so concessions were made to allow riverboat casinos to operate there.

In addition to these opponents, the gaming industry in northwest Indiana views the Miami Tribe as competition to their thriving businesses. In some ways, I find their opposition to be the most understandable. Several articles published in *The Times* point out that any casino operated by a federally recognized Native American tribe would therefore be under sovereign nation status. Thus, the casino would not be subjected to the taxes and other expenses that other casinos in Northwest Indiana must pay. The State of Indiana currently receives 25% of all slot win totals from at least two of the three operating riverboat casinos in Gary. Under federal law, the State would not be entitled to receive anything from any Native American casino built in Indiana.

The gaming industry also cited that the Native American-operated casinos would have an “unfair advantage” by not having to pay taxes and having lower expenses than the other gaming establishments. The presence of the Native American casino would divide the gaming market and adversely affect the gaming industry as a whole, it argues. The Native American casino could even sell alcohol and cigarettes for less, by not charging taxes on them. This would take customers from the other local gaming establishments as they take advantage of the lower prices the Native American casino could offer.

It seems that anyone else can run a casino *except* a federally recognized Native American tribal group. This is supposedly the case because tribal groups possess “special” rights that would give them an undue market advantage. This is the general argument being forwarded by the gaming industry. Although 25% of all casinos in the U.S. are “Native American owned and operated,” as a group, they earn just less than 10% of total revenues earned by the gaming industry nationally. And this also ignores the tax breaks that the riverboat casinos must surely be enjoying, due to their gracious decision to locate to Gary, Indiana, to support the depressed economy.

These other businesses have been quick to remind the State of Indiana of the revenues that it would not receive from a “Native American owned and operated” casino: no state or federal income taxes, employer taxes, or sales taxes. Supposedly, the Miami Tribe would not have to follow the same laws concerning employment, affirmative action, and labor rights, as do non-Native American employers. The State, on the other hand, would incur expenses by having to meet the infrastructural needs of any land-based casino (building sewage lines, water lines, etc.), but could not expect to see a return on these expenses since the Miami Tribe would not be obligated to pay taxes. It has even been suggested that the building of a new casino would steal jobs away from the other casinos, since the Miami Tribe, with its potentially lower overhead costs, could offer a higher wage to its employees. This has been claimed, despite the fact that unemployment rate in Gary (as well as northwest Indiana) has only been rising as in recent months.

... The comments of the public policy professor ... that Native Americans should be restricted in what economic activities they pursue was particularly bothersome. The economic activities that actually make a profit and improve peoples' lives within our capitalist system are “white” activities.

Commendably, *The Times* did go out of its way to quote other experts, in order to get other perspectives on this whole imbroglio. For example, an official at the National Indian Gaming Association stated that that Native American tribal groups do, in fact, pay some taxes related to the operation of their casinos, and they do pay for services such as police protection, security, fire, sewerage, water, and insurance. But other experts interviewed by *The Times* weighed in on several sides. Several academicians revealed their biases about what Native Americans “should” be doing, in accordance with how Native Americans are stereotyped and caricatured by mainstream American society at large.

A third line of opposition to the Miami Tribe’s plan for the casino takes direct aim at the Tribe’s claim to land through the 1795 Treaty. *The Times*, in fact, dedicated an entire article to the topic of inaccuracies or discrepancies in treaties, but only made a piecemeal admission that many Native American groups signed treaties without any real ability to choose not to.

Some opponents dispute the Miami Tribe lawyers’ interpretation of the 1795 Treaty of Greenville, which stated that some land was granted to the Miami Tribe, and other lands were granted to the Miami Confederacy. This group was comprised of one dozen

tribes including the Potawatami, Delaware, Kickapoo and Chippewa. Critics have also repeatedly raised the issue that the Miami Tribe already received compensation for ceding their lands to the U.S. Government, as they were pushed further and further to the West, until their final removal from their reservation in Kansas and subsequent relocation to Oklahoma in 1883.

These critics found support for their claims by one historian. This individual researched the Treaty of Greenville and stated that the 1795 Treaty did not specify *which* tribal groups received *which* specific parcels of land.

Another historian that *The Times* spoke with, however, stated that the language of the 1795 Treaty is much more complicated than what the opponents of the Miami Tribe have made it out to be. But upon further questioning by *The Times* reporter, he declined to speak further on the issue, citing a conflict of interest: he had served as a consultant for both the Miami and the Potawatami Tribes on land claims issues in the past.

A third academician, a professor of public policy who had done extensive research on Native Americans' involvement in the gaming industry, opined: "It's a money grab ... they [Indians] are trying to be like white folks. They are going after the dollar." He also cited that, under blood quantum laws, many federally recognized tribes have registered members who are only 1/8th or only 1/16th Native American, so that many tribes "are more white than Indian."

What I found especially disturbing were the comments of the public policy professor. His idea that Native Americans should be restricted in what economic activities they pursue was particularly bothersome. The economic activities that actually make a profit and improve peoples' lives within our capitalist system are "white" activities. Other activities (presumably buffalo hunting and other "extinct" activities; beadwork manufacture, tourism, etc.) are considered to be tolerably "Native American" activities, even if these are economically nonviable or culturally more devastating (as can be the case with tourism). Rampant poverty and systemic denial of access to economic and educational opportunities should not be seen as the "natural" or, worse yet, the "rightful" legacy of Native American groups nationwide.

After this series of articles was published a few more followed weeks later. One article showed the Miami Tribe in full ceremonial dress, holding a powwow at their reservation in Oklahoma. The article was all

about the "culture" and "history" of the Miami Tribe. Not one of the photographs published with that article showed a Miami tribesperson wearing everyday attire. The last article published in *The Times* to date was a sentimental piece about how life for the Miami Indians was peaceful and paradisiacal - until "the coming of the whites." An old story, but told with resignation: its past history. Nothing can be done now to redress any of these wrongs.

What I want to know is when the pursuit of free enterprise in this country became solely a non-Native American activity? Why is everyone acting like this is the way it should be, especially since it was whites who destroyed Native American culture, stole their lands, took away the other "native" livelihoods that they had? Why is making money seen as antithetical with being a "real" Native American, as though one's ethnic identity should also mean poverty, lack of economic opportunities, lack of educational opportunities, and segregation from the rest of society?

After all, indigenous knowledge systems do evolve and change over time. Perhaps for many Native American groups, for better or for worse, knowledge of how the gaming industry works, and how to run a profitable gaming business, is the next subset of knowledge to be added to a much larger base of traditional economic knowledge, and cultural repertoires.

STUDENT COMMITTEE REPORT

By Chad Morris, Student Committee Editor,
[Chadmorris1@aol.com]
University of Kentucky

The Student Committee needs your help. The terms of several Student Committee members come to an end in Portland; thus we're actively seeking individuals to continue the committee's tradition of student advocacy and providing student-friendly services at SfAA conferences. The Committee positions opening for the 2003-2005 term include: Chair, Vice-Chair, Treasurer, Editor, and Communication Officer/Web Master. Students, committee membership is a great way to enhance your involvement in SfAA activities, form unique collaborations, and participate in a leadership role within the Society (the extra line on your CV can't hurt, either). You can indicate your interest in this opportunity by contacting the above email address. Esteemed faculty, we could use your assistance, as well. Please consider gently prodding your students to consider SfAA Student Committee

involvement. Those of us currently on the student committee can all think of professors who have inspired our own SfAA involvement - and we are grateful!

Installation of new student committee members, of course, will not be the only student committee involvement at the Portland conference. Of particular interest now are opportunities for students that are rather time sensitive, given the conference abstract submission deadline (October 15th). As Kristin Lundberg's column in this issue of the *Newsletter* describes, the SfAA feels strongly that you as a student of anthropology are an integral contributor to these meetings, and to the overall health and future of our organization. It goes without saying, then, that in addition to special events, social gatherings, workshops and volunteer possibilities, you are invited to organize and chair sessions, and, of course, to submit papers or posters.

To facilitate your endeavors, the Student Committee is embarking upon an initiative we've taken to calling "Conference Connection" to address questions and needs such as:

- What is the appropriate abstract and paper format for conference submissions/presentations?
- Must all papers/posters closely follow the conference theme?
- Is my work/experience sufficient to warrant a paper/poster presentation?
- How will my abstract/session/paper/poster be evaluated by the Program Committee for inclusion?

Interested? Visit our website — <http://members.tripod.com/anneballenger/student/sfaa.html>) or e-mail me at the address above. A Student Committee member will get back to you with information, entrée to resources and referrals, general assistance and encouragement. Detailed information about this new program will follow in the coming weeks via an email message to SfAA student members.

Finally, the Student Committee would like to echo the Program Committee in calling for students to pay special attention to the opportunity to submit a poster abstract for the Portland meeting. The poster session affords you a unique opportunity to speak with several experienced and helpful anthropologists regarding your project. Additionally, prizes (cash, even) are awarded for the top three posters. We should also mention the Del Jones and Edward H. & Rosmund B. Spicer Student Travel Awards, which require that your paper abstract be submitted by the Conference deadline. For more information: <http://www.sfaa.net/awards.html>.

CONSORTIUM OF PRACTICING AND APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY (COPAA) PROGRAMS

By Linda Bennett [lbennett@memphis.edu]
University of Memphis

The following is a summary of the 2002-03 governing structure of the Consortium. We welcome comments and questions from SfAA members regarding our directions. In addition, we encourage SfAA members to consider participating in the Consortium as departmental members or as members of the Advisory Board. The departmental membership is updated each year.

Mission: To collectively advance the education and training of students, faculty, and practitioners in applied anthropology

Officers:

Chair: Linda Bennett, University of Memphis
Secretary: Kerry Feldman, University of Alaska, Anchorage
Co-Treasurers: Gina Sanchez and Jeanette Dickerson Putman, IUPUI (Indianapolis)

Standing Committees:

(1) Advisory Board Development. Purpose: To plan the formation of an Advisory Board consisting of non-academically based anthropology organizations that are applying anthropology. This Board will serve in an advisory role to the Consortium. Members: John Young, Oregon State University, Chair, Erve Chambers, University of Maryland, John van Willigen, University of Kentucky.

(2) COPAA Web Site. Purpose: To plan the creation of the COPAA web site that will link Member Departments and Advisory Board Members. Members: Judith Freidenberg, University of Maryland, Paul Shackel, University of Maryland.

(3) Internship/Practica Bulletin Board. Purpose: To develop a Bulletin Board for posting internship/practica opportunities and for students to communicate their interests in particular types of practica/ internships (to be coordinated with the COPAA Web Site). Members: Gina Sanchez, IUPUI and Allen Batteau, Wayne State University, Co-Chairs, Kerry Feldman, University of Alaska, Anchorage.

(4) Tenure and Promotion and External Program Reviews. Purpose: To collect information from Member Departments regarding tenure and promotion procedures and criteria and regarding external program reviews in each department. Identify

procedures and criteria that specifically address the inclusion of applied and practitioner accomplishments in tenure and promotion decisions. Develop a network of potential reviewers for academic programs. Members: Ken Brook, Montclair State University, Chair, Willie Baber, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, Linda Bennett, University of Memphis, Linda Whiteford, University of South Florida.

(5) Guidelines for Training Programs. Purpose: Building upon the work of leaders in the Society for Applied Anthropology and the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology in the early 1990s, this committee will review the Guidelines to Departments (1994, authored by John van Willigen) to consider changes and expansions. The Guidelines will be considered in light of the mission of the Consortium and the current needs of departments for educating and training students at the master's and doctoral levels to go into applied and practitioner anthropology positions. Members: Linda Whiteford, University of South Florida, Chair, Robert Trotter, Northern Arizona University, Tony Oliver-Smith, University of Florida.

(6) Professional Exchanges. Purpose: To establish a structure that would help facilitate short-term faculty exchanges between member departments. Members: Ann Jordan, University of North Texas, and Barbara Miller, George Washington University, Co-Chairs, Ben Blount, University of Georgia.

(7) Continuing Education. Purpose: To initiate and coordinate workshops and other types of sessions that would address needs in the continuing education of practitioners and faculty members in applied anthropology. Members: Susan Andreatta, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, Chair, Kathryn Kozaitis, Georgia State University, Nancy Rosenberger, Oregon State University, Ron Loewe, Mississippi State University.

(8) Funding. Purpose: To explore opportunities to apply for funding to support Consortium-sponsored education and training efforts. Members: Robert Harman, California State University, Long Beach and Tim Finan, BARA, University of Arizona, Co-Chairs

University of Georgia
Georgia State University
Indiana University-Purdue University
at Indianapolis
University of Kentucky
University of Maryland
University of Memphis
Mississippi State University
Montclair State University
Northern Arizona University
University of North Carolina, Greensboro
University of North Texas, Denton
Oregon State University
University of South Florida
Wayne State University

Note: New departmental members are considered at the time of the annual meeting of the Consortium held during the winter-spring each year. Departments may request membership by contacting the chair of the Consortium or members of the Consortium may recommend certain departments to be invited to join.

Benefits of Departmental Membership:

- Linked to the COPAA web site and internship/practica bulletin board (being developed summer and fall 2002).
- Listed in publications and promotional materials as a Member Department.
- Included in e-mail correspondence about the Consortium.
- Invited to the annual meetings of the Consortium and all Consortium sponsored activities.
- Can draw upon resources and expertise of the Consortium for Departmental Program needs.

Obligations of Membership:

- Pay annual dues of \$150 mainly to support the development and maintenance of the web site and bulletin board.
- Send a representative from the department to the annual meeting of the Consortium.
- Participate in the activities of the Consortium as its members attempt to meet its mission.

Member Departments (2002-2003)

University of Alaska, Anchorage
American University
University of Arizona and BARA
California State University, Hayward
California State University, Long Beach
University of Florida
George Washington University



MINDING YOUR BUSINESS

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

I described in a column last summer (vol. 12, #3) our efforts to expand the possible types of tasks that can reasonably be accomplished electronically. We find that this conversion saves money and gets information to you (the members) quicker. I will describe below another of these efforts (using e-mail to bill and collect membership dues) and encourage your participation next month.

We posted in 2001 an electronic dues billing to all members of the Society with e-mail addresses. This experiment was urged by the Board of Directors who understood that it would save money (postage/printing) and offer members a time saving convenience. The response was somewhat lower than anticipated; we expected a 10-15% response and realized a response of approximately 7%. As you may recall, we then forwarded a 'hard-copy' dues notice to those members who had not renewed via the electronic medium.

Subsequently, we inquired with some members and learned that there were concerns with security when paying electronically.

We will again use e-mail in late August to send out the first membership dues renewal notice (for 2003). We are convinced that we have responded to all questions about security. We believe that with time increasing numbers of members will use this method to handle dues renewal, thereby providing both a cost savings and a convenience for the members.

We welcome questions/comments regarding this procedure as well as about the security of electronic bill paying.

SFAA ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

By John van Willigen [ant101@pop.uky.edu]
University of Kentucky

The Council for the Preservation of Anthropological Records (CoPAR) has awarded \$5000 in support of the Society for Applied Anthropology's Oral History Project. These funds will be used primarily for transcription over the next few years. Thank you to Don Fowler (Nevada-Reno) and Nancy Parezo (Arizona) of CoPAR for the support.

The Oral History Project is making considerable progress. A number of interviews and related transcripts are completed. As these get edited selected interviews will be posted on the University of Kentucky Oral History Program Website. We hope to have links to the Sfaa website soon thereafter.

We are always interested in suggestions for persons to be interviewed. Let us know Contact person: John van Willigen, (859) 269-8301 or at the above e-mail address.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE *NAPA BULLETIN* AND OUR NEW *BULLETIN* EDITORS

By Susan Squires [tactics@inreach.com]
President, NAPA

One of the benefits of membership for NAPA members is the *NAPA Bulletin*. The *NAPA Bulletin* is an occasional publication of the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology (NAPA), a section of the American Anthropological Association.

The *Bulletin* series is dedicated to the practical problem-solving and policy applications of anthropological knowledge and methods. Through the publication of the *NAPA Bulletin*, NAPA can help further the professional interests of anthropologists while disseminating anthropological knowledge and its use to address human problems. Typically two *Bulletins* are published each year: one in the Spring and one in the Fall. All volumes in the *NAPA Bulletin* series are peer reviewed, and most recent volumes are available for adoption as course texts.

Dennis Wiedman and Linda Bennett have acted as general editors for the *NAPA Bulletin* series for many years. Both have done a remarkable job bringing the *Bulletin* into the 21st century maintaining a high standard for content while making significant quality enhancements to the format of the publication. They have provided oversight of consistently well-written, timely publications of interest to anthropologists and the general public. This could not have been demonstrated more aptly than with the publication of *NAPA Bulletin #21* in 2001: *Caring for those in Crisis: Integrating Anthropology and Public Health in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies*. The well-timed publication was in print shortly after the tragedy of September 11.

As some of you may know, Dennis and Linda have decided to step down as *NAPA Bulletin* editors and I want to use this column to personally thank them for

all the wonderful work they have accomplished. I also would like to take this opportunity to introduce SfAA members to NAPA's two new *Bulletin* Editors: Tim Wallace and Alayne Unterberger. Tim and Alayne have worked together in the past and make a good team. Their joint statement follows:

We are very grateful to have the opportunity to serve NAPA members and our discipline's applied/practicing anthropologists as the new editors of the *NAPA Bulletin*. The *NAPA Bulletin* has many years of history at the service of our organization, and we hope to continue in the tradition of excellence laid out by our predecessors. During our tenure, we pledge to continue to make the *NAPA Bulletin* a vital, relevant and challenging publication, and will be actively seeking your assistance in documenting, identifying and addressing current and important themes. We are interested in writings that represent the wide-range of relevant work of applied and practicing anthropologists, which could range from balanced viewpoints on controversial topics to case studies outlining contributions of applied and practicing anthropologists. We welcome suggestions for topics and ask that you collaborate with us either by serving as a volume editor, a volume contributor, or by suggesting relevant topics or ideas about how to make the *NAPA Bulletin* best serve your needs and that of the Association. We really hope to be hearing from you. Tim Wallace and Alayne Unterberger

To contribute to the *NAPA Bulletins*, please contact our new General Editors: Tim Wallace at tim_wallace@ncsu.edu or Alayne Unterberger at aunterbe@hsc.usf.edu. You can also visit our *Bulletin* website at www.NAPABulletin.org to learn more about *NAPA Bulletins*.

CONAA SEEKS COLLABORATORS FOR 2003 SfAA

By Karen Lucas Breda [breda@mail.hartford.edu]
University of Hartford

Are you planning to attend the 2003 SfAA meetings in Portland, Oregon? If so, consider joining the Council for Nursing and Anthropology (CONAA) in our co-sponsoring efforts. Our proposed session topics are listed here:

- **How Participatory Research Shapes Community Partnerships.** This session considers how participatory research methods (e.g. critical ethnography, participatory action research, etc.) shape community partnerships and outreach efforts with vulnerable and at-risk populations.

- **The Intersection of Applied Anthropology and Chronic Illness.** This general session explores current biomedical treatment modes for chronic illnesses and how applied anthropology can offer alternative perspectives.

- **Focused Ethnography as Applied Anthropology.** This session examines the legitimization of focused ethnography as method in applied science including the advantages and disadvantages of its use in applied anthropology.

We also invite you to participate in an exciting workshop "What's an Applied Anthropologist to do? Promoting Cultural Competence and Ethics in Health Care" This workshop will be held during the meeting times. Using case-based dialogue, participants will consider ethically informed ways to facilitate cultural competence.

If you want to learn more about our CONAA sessions or co-sponsor with us, contact Karen Breda at the above address.

M.A. APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY PROGRAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA-ANCHORAGE

By Kerry Feldman [afkdf@uaa.alaska.edu]
University of Alaska-Anchorage

Anthropology majors petitioned our department in 1994 for a graduate program. The six-member fulltime faculty (and four adjuncts) surveyed local federal, state and private organizations regarding employment potential for Master's level anthropologists. Nearly half of Alaska's population is located in Anchorage, as well as most of the state's major agencies, businesses and medical facilities. Local institutions that employ anthropologists supported our proposal, citing their need for professionals knowledgeable about Alaskan cultural diversity, geography, and myriad social challenges.

In 1998 the University of Alaska Board of Regents approved a Master's degree program that focuses on applied anthropology. There is also a non-applied track in the Master's program. Originally we limited enrollment in the graduate program to 24 students (we serve over 100 undergraduate majors, also). With the addition of a new faculty member this year (expertise in sustainable rural development in northern indigenous communities, Canadian focus), we expanded the graduate student total to 30. About half of our new students come from the Lower 48. There



Amanda Marie Johnson, in Dillinghna, while filming the video "A Caring Circle: Edlers and Personal Care Attendants." People in photo, left to right, Rose Ambrose of Huslia, Hilda Redfox of Unalakleet, Kay Branch of Anchorage, Amanda Marie Johnson of Chugiak, Darlene Lord of Fairbanks, Annie Honie of Ruby and Dan Karmun of Nome.

are eight Teaching/Research Assistantships available that include full tuition and a stipend. Two students graduated from the program this year; six others have completed all but their theses and will probably graduate next year.

Our first graduate (this year) was hired by the Subsistence Division of the State's Department of Fish and Game as a result of his internship there. His thesis concerns the political ecology of the Atna' Athabaskan peoples' Copper River salmon. Most students pursue either the Cultural Resource Management track or the Applied Cultural Anthropology track. One of our graduate students is an Alaska Native woman (Tlingit/Haida/Tsimshian); an Iñupiaq (northern Eskimo) student will apply in 2003 for in the Cultural Resources track. On campus we house an archeology laboratory of the National Park Service (western Arctic Parks region) through a Memorandum of Agreement that employs undergraduate and graduate students while instructing them in artifact analysis, site description and computerized data recording. Funded thesis research will be available through this MOA for graduate students. Ongoing archeological field schools also occur at the Broken Mammoth site in southcentral Alaska, the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands, and on the Kenai Peninsula.

POLITIC POLICY TIG

By Joe Heyman [jheyman@utep.edu]
University of Texas at El Paso

The Society for Applied Anthropology (SfAA) website has a growing collection of resources for anthropologists and other applied social scientists working on public policy issues. The URL is <<http://www.sfaa.net/committees/policy/policy.html>>. It currently includes three public policy statements and nine syllabi; soon it will have a *Human Organization* article by Robert Hackenberg, "Strategies and Gameplans," updated for 2002. This article addresses strategies for becoming effective in public policy arenas.

The SfAA Public Policy committee continues to seek contributions (both essays and syllabi) to this website. Please e-mail at the address above for details.

TIMELINE OF SFAA BOARD MEETINGS

By Willie Baber, SFAA Secretary [wlbaber@uncg.edu]
University of North Carolina-Greensboro

This edition of timeline from the March 2002 meetings contains all action items or action-related items whether in the form of a motion or otherwise.

Portland Meeting

Ed Liebow: moved that the Board approve an increase in registration to 85 dollars and to 30 dollars for students, and an increase in the number of waivers. Seconded by Don Stull. Don also recommended an amendment to the motion that waivers increase to 30 (amendment accepted by Ed Liebow).

Ed Liebow: moved that the Membership Committee provide by November's Board meeting an analysis of patterns of membership retention over a long period of time, including students. Seconded by Paul Durrenberger.

Tom Arcury will help Ed Liebow develop a research design [for a study of patterns of membership retention over time].

Noel Chrisman: suggest that the Membership Committee design and carry out the study, SFAA Office will supply the data. Paul: suggest that Board members do the design more carefully—better specify the research first.

Moved by Don Stull, seconded by Paul Durrenberger, to table prior motion until the design of the study is more fully developed (by Ed Liebow and Tom Arcury).

Ed Liebow's motion to coordinate book exhibit with posters and training programs was approved.

2004 Meeting

Tom May will consider rationale and do a report to the Board about hotel rates and then e-mail this information to the Board.

2006 Meeting

Tom May will suggest four places and get comparative information to the Board via e-mail.

Malinowski Award Object

Moved by Don Stull, seconded by Mike Whiteford, that the Board come up with an object to present to the Sol Tax Award winner. Noel summarized the

sentiment expressed regarding Don's motion and suggested that the following persons come up with a suggestion: Mike Whiteford, Paul Durrenberger, Nancy Parezo, Don Stull), and do so by the Fall Board Meeting (no vote taken on the motion). Lucy Cohen will be notified of the Board's decision concerning an object to memorialize the Sol Tax Award.

Membership Committee

Moved by Don Stull that the Student Representative to the Board serve as an official member of the Membership Committee and in order to broaden stakeholder groups and to provide a stronger link to the Board. Seconded by Mike Whiteford. Approved.

LPO Report:

Moved by Don Stull that one member of the SFAA Board assume chairperson of the Membership Committee as was done in the past, seconded by Mike Whiteford. Motion Approved.

Susan Andreatta volunteered to serve as Chairperson of the Membership Committee. Noel Chrisman summarized the action taken, namely, that Susan is now Chairperson of the Membership Committee representing the Board, Kristin Lundberg will serve on this Committee, and now in the near future find someone to serve as an LPO representative to this Committee.

Student Travel Awards

Noel Chrisman: Del Jones and Sol Tax Award Committees—suggested to Willie Baber and Lucy Cohen to designate persons to rotate off. Noel requested that Willie Baber and Lucy Cohen stay on the respective Committees as long as necessary to get a rotation system in place.

Finance Committee Report

Don Stull moved that SFAA sequester the following funds: \$6,000 of the web page allocation, \$1000 of the Oral History allocation, \$4000 of Award Trust allocation, \$500 of Peter K. Knew allocation, \$17,000 of monograph series allocation, with memo from Tom Arcury to chairpersons not to expend these funds. Seconded by Paul Durrenberger.

Moved by Don Stull to table his (above) motion until Sunday after the Finance and Internet Committees have met, and both report to the Board. Seconded by Mike Whiteford. Motion tabled. Approved, 2 against it.

Nominations and Elections

Noel Chrisman: suggested that the Board develop a better set of standards for the Nomination and Election Committee, to include gender and practitioner balance in elections.

Publications Committee

Ruthbeth Finerman, Chairperson of Publications Committee, is now a new member of the SfAA Board. She is rotating off as Chairperson of the Publications Committee. Barbara Rylko- Bauer has agreed to serve as Chairperson of the Publications Committee.

Tom Arcury asked about the budget for monograph series and the need to sequester funds. Ruthbeth suggested that Tom Arcury discuss budget cuts with Pat Higgins.

Paul Durrenberger volunteered to serve as Board liaison on the Publications Committee, appointed by Noel Chrisman.

American Indian Committee

Stan Hyland requested that the American Indian Committee provide some input to an important plenary session for the Portland meeting, planning in process with SAR.

Internet Committee

Noel Chrisman and Ed Liebow will help to identify people to serve on the Internet Committee. Mike Whiteford agreed to serve as liaison to the Internet Committee after Ed has rotated off the Board.

COPPA

Linda Bennett also serves on the AAA-SfAA Commission, and has offered to serve as liaison between the two groups (COPPA and the Commission).

SfAA Office

SfAA Office added since December a new person, Amanda Allen, a graduate of Brigham Young University. Amanda will work on membership recruitment, redoing letterhead, membership materials, and expansion of SfAA subscriptions.

SfAA/EPA Report

Rob Withrop and Ed Liebow will talk to Barbara Rylko-Bauer and Pat Higgins about making the Townsend monograph and précis more widely available.

James Carey Proposal

Noel Chrisman appointed James Carey Co-Chair of the Membership Committee, with Susan Andreatta, to give James Carey an opportunity to follow-up on his proposal.

Noel Chrisman will write a column for the newsletter on James Carey's appointment and proposal.

Ritchie and Colom

Amanda Ritchie and Alejandra Colom promised recommendations for the Board, based upon their research on healthcare practitioners and practitioners' involvement in SfAA.

Postponed Budget Report

Motion by Don Stull, seconded by Stan Hyland, to sequester funds, and review funds on a quarterly basis, and un-sequestered in the order of webpage, Oral History Project, Awards Trust, and monograph series. Approved.

Motion by Linda Bennett, seconded by Stan Hyland, that EPA reports be made available to SfAA members, \$2.50 per set of five or 10 for \$5.00. Approved.

Mead Committee

Moved by Mike Whiteford, seconded by Linda Bennett, that the Mead Committee develop a policy that will allow them to retain nominations for a specified period of time to be selected in consultation with the American Anthropological Association. Approved.

Malinowski Award Committee

Ann McElroy, a member of the Committee will serve as chair but new members are needed. This Committee is asked to propose ways to deal with known difficulties of the Committee, including the following: 1) how much information should come in from nominees; (2) what information should come from the nominees; (3) what is the decision-making process and the criteria used to make the decision; (4) how to recruit people for the Malinowski Award.

Moved by Linda Whiteford, seconded by Stan Hyland, to ask Ann McElroy, Chair of the Malinowski Committee, to develop procedures to address known difficulties of the Committee, for review by the Board in November. Approved.

International Committee (Gisele Maynard-Tucker, Reporting)

Gisele notes that the International Committee needs a banner, and wanted to know whether this can be done. Tom May replied that if the Committee designs it, then SfAA Office would do it.

Policy Committee

Moved by Stan Hyland, seconded by Linda Whiteford, that SfAA support the Athens Conference [Environment, Resources, and Sustainability: Policy Issues for the 21st Century in September, 2002]. However, the views of participants do not reflect the views of the SfAA Board, and a written disclaimer must be included in any written and forthcoming work from conference participants. Approved.

Malinowski Committee:

Moved by Mike Whiteford, seconded by Linda Whiteford, to accept the Malinowski Report and recommendation for the 2003 Malinowski Award. Approved.

Moved by Linda Whiteford, seconded by Mike Whiteford, to receive the Malinowski recommendation package at the Wednesday Board meeting [amended by Linda Bennett, a month before the Board meeting]; to include in the recommendation package the Committee's description and explanation of the recommendation, for formal recommendation and vote no later than the Sunday Board Meeting. Approved.

Additional Items

Moved by Mike Whiteford, seconded by Don Stull, to appoint Diane Austin as SfAA treasurer, as recommended by the Finance Committee. Approved.

Moved by Linda Whiteford, seconded by Don Stull, to accept all nominees for SfAA Fellows with the exception one individual who in the judgement of the Board needs more experience. Approved.

Tom May notes that with our skills we are capable of servicing additional SfAA members, and recommend that the Board works toward an increase in membership of at least fifteen percent.

Don Stull suggests that we speed up SfAA business by quickly voting on routine matters and thereby conserve time for better discussion of other items.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The 17th annual meetings of the American Quaternary Association meets August 8 - 11, 2002 in Anchorage, co-hosted by the UAA Departments of Anthropology (contact David Yesner at afdry@uaa.alaska.edu) and Geology, preceeded by the Inuit Studies Conference August 1 - 3, 2002. In 2006, the annual meetings of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists will be held in Anchorage, sponsored by our department (contact Christine Hanson - afclh@uaa.alaska.edu).

The 5th Annual Rappaport Prize (2002): Call for Submissions. The Roy A. Rappaport Prize recognizes exemplary ecological/environmental scholarship by anthropology graduate students. The winner will be recognized at the A&E business meeting at the AAA meetings in New Orleans, in November 2002, and awarded \$500. This is a great way to enhance your CV for the job market. You need not be a member of A&E to submit an entry but you must be a member of AAA. Students interested in submitting manuscripts for this year's competition should follow *Human Ecology* formatting guidelines. Manuscripts should be of publishable quality, based on original research, and should not exceed 25 double-spaced pages of text (not including references). Entries should be submitted as an electronic attachment to A&E Section President Bonnie McCay <mccay@aesop.rutgers.edu> no later than October 1, 2002. Manuscripts submitted for previous Rappaport Prize competitions are not eligible for consideration.

The 1st Annual Junior Scholar Award (2002): Call for Submissions and Nominations. An award for junior scholars (un-tenured, or within five years of obtaining a Ph.D) will be granted for the first time at the November 2002 AAA meetings in New Orleans. The purpose of this \$500 award is to encourage talented junior scholars to continue working in the domain of anthropology and environment by recognizing their exemplary scholarship. Judging will be based on refereed journal articles, which must be at least in the galley or page-proof stage of publication. We invite all anthropologists to nominate candidates for the award based on their knowledge of the literature and the work of junior scholars. Authors are also invited to nominate their own articles. In either case, articles nominated should be sent in electronic or hard-copy form by October 1st to A&E Section President Bonnie McCay (mccay@aesop.rutgers.edu, 55 Dudley Rd., New Brunswick, NJ 08901), together with brief memos that nominate the author(s) and identify the key contributions made by or qualities of the work.

Book Award (2003): Call for Nominations. A second new \$500 award of the section is for an exemplary monograph in environmental/ecological anthropology. Tentatively titled the Julian Steward Book Award, it will be given at the 2003 AAA meetings. We invite nominations of books at this time, the deadline being December 1, 2002. Nominations should provide a précis of the book and its contributions to environmental or ecological anthropology. The award committee will decide which of the books nominated should be solicited for further review in the spring of 2003. Please nominate outstanding monographs, including your own. Publishers are also invited to submit work they believe to be suitable. Books published within the past five years (1997 and later) are eligible for this first round. They need not be authored by anthropologists. Nominations should be sent to A&E Section President-Elect Tom Sheridan (tes@email.arizona.edu; Arizona State Museum, U of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721).

Assistant Professor Tenure-Track Position. The College of Arts and Sciences at Indiana University seeks an Assistant Professor for a tenure-track position with a research focus on the institutional analysis of global environmental change, including issues related to changes in forests. The person should be familiar with diverse approaches to the study of institutions at local, regional, national, and international levels. The faculty member would hold a research appointment with the Center for the Study of Institutions, Population, and Environmental Change (CIPEC), funded by the National Science Foundation, and a tenure-track faculty position in Anthropology, Geography, Economics, Political Science, or Sociology. Good analytical and statistical skills are necessary. Capacity to work with scholars from multiple disciplines is essential. Experience in the conduct of fieldwork outside the United States is desirable. Evidence of candidate's research performance or promise should be provided. In addition to maintaining a research program, faculty members are expected to teach two courses per semester at the undergraduate and/or graduate level. To assure full consideration, applications should be submitted by October 1, 2002. Send a letter of application describing research and teaching interests, curriculum vitae, sample publications, and three references to Elinor Ostrom, CIPEC, Indiana University, 408 North Indiana Avenue, Bloomington, IN 47408.

Cancer Culture and Literacy Institute. The Cancer, Culture and Literacy Institute is a series of educational activities that examine the nexus of culture and literacy relating to effective communications and research. The institute includes a five-day hands-on intensive

learning experience in Tampa, Florida, January 4-9, 2003, as well as monthly continuing educational modules delivered via the Web, and mentoring experiences with nationally recognized scholars involved in this area of scientific inquiry. A yearlong commitment is expected where participants apply new knowledge in their research activities. Tuition, transportation, lodging, meals and resources are provided to participants during the five-day program. Doctorally prepared investigators (PhD, DrPH, MD, DNS, ScD or equivalent) wishing to enrich their perspectives on culture and literacy in the conceptualization and design of cancer control/population science research should apply. Deadline for receipt of application: September 30, 2002, 5:00 pm EST. For more information about the Institute and eligibility requirements call (813) 632-1414, E-mail Dr. Cathy Meade <cdmeade@moffitt.usf.edu> or visit our Website at <<http://www.moffitt.usf.edu/promotions/cclinstitute/index.htm>>. This project is supported by the National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Grant Number CA 90654-02 Cathy Meade, Ph.D., R.N., Principal Investigator.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS SOL TAX DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD

Sol Tax provided distinguished service to the field of anthropology. The Sol Tax Distinguished Service Award, recently initiated by the Society for Applied Anthropology in his honor, is to be presented annually to a member of SfAA, in recognition of long-term and truly distinguished service to the Society.



Nominees should be those who have made long-term and exceptional contributions in one or more of the following areas: **1)** leadership in organizational structure, activities and policy development; **2)** central roles in communication with other disciplines or sub-disciplines; **3)** editing and publishing; **4)** development of curricula in applied anthropology; **5)** formulation of ethical standards of practice; and **6)** other innovation activities which promote the goals of the Society and the field of applied anthropology.

Each nomination should include:

- a detailed letter of nomination outlining the distinguished service accomplishments of the candidate;
- a curriculum vita;
- other pertinent supporting materials.

Nominations are valid for three years from the date of submission. Deadline for receipt of all materials is September 27, 2002. Supporting documents will not be returned unless specifically requested. Please send nominations and five copies of supporting material to: Society for Applied Anthropology, Attn: Prof. Lucy Cohen, Chair Sol Tax Award, PO Box 2436, Oklahoma City, OK 73101, Telephone: (405) 843-5113, Fax: (405) 843-8553, Email: info@sfaa.net, Web: www.sfaa.net

The Award winner will be announced at the 2003 SfAA Annual Meeting in Portland, Oregon and will be invited to offer brief reflections about his/her career

FROM THE EDITOR

There is always a bittersweet component to doing the August issue of the *Newsletter*. On the one hand, it signals the beginning of the end of summer. And while there's something to be said about knowing the sultry (stifling) days, with their oppressive heat indices, are numbered, I'm painfully reminded of all of the things that I've been holding off to do until summer. Now those things will have to wait until the holiday break in mid-December. Lest I be unfairly accused of not appreciating life in the Midwest, I do enjoy the early morning runs, when it's still fresh and dewy outside. If you listen carefully, so I am told, you can actually hear the corn growing here in Iowa. I probably will miss the long summer evenings, particularly those times when Patty and I bike along one of Ames' growing number of all purpose paths, nodding knowledgably to fellow cyclists, and grunting greetings to joggers and striders. But, borrowing from the bumper stickers that proclaim that the driver would rather be sailing, all things being equal, I'd prefer to be sipping something cool on the zócalo in Oaxaca, Mexico, or drinking a *tinto* in Popayán, Colombia.

Every issue of this publication attempts to provide the reader with a combination of materials, ranging from announcements of meetings and job openings, to the reports of standing committees of the Society, to cerebral and provocative pieces painstakingly written by some of SfAA's great minds. As always, I invite you to become involved. Although the Society has two other quarterly publications and an active website, we feel very strongly that the *Newsletter* fills a unique niche in the communication process. Write something for us, send our URL to colleagues who are not members (and encourage them to read what we do), and do not forget to print out your own copy for reading at your leisure and convenience.

Let me take this opportunity to thank some folks who have been regular "columnists" for us. For the past year or so Paul Durrenberger and Merrill Singer have faithfully contributed thought-provoking (and fun-to-read) articles. Thanks, and we invite others to do so in the future. I want to draw attention to Student Board Member Kristin Lundberg's carefully thought-out piece on the opportunities for students to use this outlet as a means for professional development.

At the risk of appearing unnecessarily redundant, I want to call your attention to the forthcoming Portland meetings. There is still plenty of time to finish pulling together a session (or two). October 15 is the deadline for submitting materials for organizing symposia. Please check out the website [<http://www.sfaa.net/am.html>] for links that will take you through the various registrations processes.

Our next issue will emerge sometime in mid-November and I would like to encourage you to send us something between now and the end of October. To be specific, the deadline for receipt of materials for Volume 14, Issue Number 4 will be *October 25*.

Thank you.

Mike Whiteford [jefe@iastate.edu]

MARRIOTT PORTLAND DOWNTOWN • PORTLAND, OREGON
MARCH 19-23, 2003



The 2003 Annual Meeting of the SfAA explores the collaborative efforts in anthropology and reports the research, ideas, and experiences of scholars and practitioners with diverse interests and backgrounds. The sessions, panel discussions, open forums, workshops and posters focus on ways anthropologists and other social scientists collaboratively work on complex issues with other professionals, practitioners, stakeholders, and diverse publics. The meeting invites contributions in all areas of anthropological inquiry, especially in environmental conservation and sustainability, agriculture and development, migration and resettlement, health research and policy, education, urban planning and community development, technology and its social impact, ethnicity, gender, and class, business and work, society and the law, ethnic conflict and human rights, and cultural heritage and historic preservation. In addition to highlighting anthropology's linkages with other disciplines and areas of research and practice, the 2003 meeting addresses the significance of meaningful engagements across disciplinary and professional boundaries.

To recognize and promote collaborative work, we encourage you to participate in this meeting by building innovative bridges across these boundaries. "Building Bridges: Collaborating Beyond Boundaries" exhibits the diversity and strengths of anthropologists and creates a vision of future collaborations with other professionals, researchers, agencies, and communities. This meeting will explore current trends and future paradigms for research, teaching, and application as well as their impacts on important policy issues and public debate. Program Chair: Sunil Khanna, Oregon State University.

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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, Department of Anthropology, 324 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-1050, E-mail: jefe@iastate.edu. Telephone: 515/294-8212; fax 515/294-1708. 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>](mailto:info@sfaa.net). Visit our website at [<http://www.sfaa.net/>](http://www.sfaa.net/).

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