

Newsletter

Society for Applied Anthropology

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

By Linda Whiteford
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It's hard to believe that I missed April Fool's Day this year. I didn't hear a single joke, nor tell one, and the only amusing information I read came from the Dallas Morning News (like Dave Barry who says his source for the unbelievably funny stuff in his columns comes from the Miami Herald). How did I miss it? Probably because I, and the Society's entire Board of Directors, had just survived two days of Board meetings!

Tuesday we were closeted in a conference that day, discussing the Society's finances and means to increase them. It is a compliment to your Board that they did not treat the task as a joke, but rather a serious, thought provoking, and in some ways, arduous task. By the end of the day they had agreed on a series of development goals, aims, and objectives, a cluster of strategies by which to achieve them, and even a development committee (yes!). The committee is composed of Michael Whiteford (Chair), Noel Chrisman, Allan Burns, Nancy Parezo, and Andrew Gardner of the newly formed (and renamed) Advancement Committee. This committee will become a standing committee. We welcome and need your suggestions and participation.

One of the strategies discussed was how to provide conference attendees with a range of workshops, working sessions, perhaps even continuing education credits for people who require them for their re-credentialing. Workshops during our annual meeting could be useful for members of interest groups who wish to

get together during the meeting, students wanting to learn particular methods, forms of data analysis, or computer software. In addition, workshops could be a means to recruit new members to the society. Individuals interested in contributing to this nascent development committee strategy should contact Jeanne Simonelli (as Chair of the Workshop group), or members Lenore Bohren, Tim Wallace, and Nancy Parezo.

During the annual meeting, as well as during the entire year, the Board serves you well. They met for the full day Board Retreat on Tuesday, on the next day they met for a full day of a semi-annual Board of Directors meeting, and on Sunday morning they met again for a half-day Board meeting. Two Board members rotated off the Board, Nancy Parezo and Paul Durrenberger, and we welcomed two new Board members, Alaka Wali and Art Hansen. I am appreciative to all who serve the Society and especially to Nancy and Paul for their past

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and ongoing commitment to the Society.

The Business meeting was packed! When I looked out and saw the number of people coming in, I wondered if people had very, very strong opinions about where the 2006 meeting was to be held given that that was one of the topics for discussion. However, it turned out that people were there to hear Mike Whiteford's discussion of the origins of Beeville, Texas, as he acknowledged the service provided to the Society.

Vancouver, BC, looks like it will be the site for the 2006 meetings - with whale watching, museum gathering, and our Canadian colleagues well represented. But first is next year in Santa Fe.

From the successful meeting in Dallas (thank you Ann Jordan, UNT and all the Program Committee), to Santa Fe, and then perhaps on to Vancouver, *Adelante con la lucha!*

ELIZABETH EDDY REMEMBERED

By Allan Burns [afburns@anthro.ufl.edu]
University of Florida

Appplied Anthropologist and Professor Emerita of the University of Florida, Dr. Elizabeth Marie ("Liz") Eddy died Friday, February 6, 2004, at her home in Gainesville. Liz was a fellow of the American Anthropology Association and Society of Applied Anthropology, and was a member and past president of the Southern Anthropological Society. She was elected president of the Council on Anthropology and Education in 1972 and received the 1989 George and Louise Spindler Award from CAE for distinguished contributions to the field of anthropology.

She was born in Albany, N.Y., and was a 1947 graduate of Wellesley College. She received a doctoral degree in social psychology from Columbia University in 1961. She moved to Gainesville and the University of Florida in 1967 after establishing herself as a powerful researcher and writer on urban issues, race, and applied anthropology. Liz became known for her work on integration in New York City Schools (*Walk the White Line*, Doubleday, 1967)

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as well as *Rehabilitation For The Unwanted* (with Julius Roth, 1967) and *Becoming A Teacher: The Passage To Professional Status* [1969]. She was interested in applied anthropology as a field of inquiry and its history, an interest that resulted in the definitive *Applied Anthropology in America* (Columbia U. Press, 1987) that she edited in collaboration with William Partridge.

She served as Chair of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Florida from 1978-80. She always said that university service was just another applied opportunity of her career. At Florida she established the Zora Neale Hurston Award for minority graduate students and was instrumental in establishing the Solon Kimball award for applied anthropology in the American Anthropological Association. Liz even saw a way to do applied anthropology after she was gone: she bequeathed a portion of her estate to establish an endowed chair in Applied Anthropology at UF which will come into being in the next several years.

She asked that those who wish to remember her make a contribution to the Zora Neale Hurston Fund, University of Florida Foundation, and P.O. Box 14425, Gainesville, FL 32611.

2003 PRELIMINARY TREASURER'S REPORT

By Diane E. Austin [daustin@email.arizona.edu]
University of Arizona

This is my second report to the Society. Though the Society remains in good financial condition, it has felt the negative effects of the U.S. economy during 2003 and must secure additional revenues. To address financial concerns, the Board organized a retreat, held March 30, 2004, prior to the annual meetings of the Society and appointed a committee to assist with development.

At the end of 2003, the Society's assets totaled \$232,374.42. This includes \$11,452.17 in cash and \$43,598.76 in a money market account, for a total of \$55,050.93 in liquid assets. The Society also has \$177,323.49 in investment assets. This is significantly different from the Society's position at the end of 2002 when it

had \$353,311, split between liquid assets (almost \$117,000) and investments (just over \$236,000). This net loss of \$121,342, or 34.3%, reflects continued national economic problems and specific circumstances that are described below.

The Board has set for itself the goal of having a financial reserve of twice the normal annual expenditures. In 2003, annual expenditures were \$367,328. The reserve has shrunk each year since 1999, with the greatest percentage drop occurring during the past year. At this time the Society must more than triple its reserve assets to ensure its ability to continue operating in the event of a financial catastrophe.

The year 2003 was not a good financial year. Excluding interest and dividends, the Society's receipts for the year were \$94,563 below projections and \$80,484 below those collected during 2002. When the interests and dividends are taken into account, overall receipts were \$116,727 below projections. Actual receipts were less than budgeted amounts in all three of the Society's major revenue streams - annual dues (\$24,962), publications (\$56,274) and annual meetings (\$10,533). During 2002, the early receipt of 2003 institutional subscriptions to *Human Organization* generated \$32,184 over budget. Even with this taken into account, publications receipts in 2003 were \$24,090 less than budgeted.

Approximately \$20,000 of the lost revenues can be attributed to the bankruptcy of one of the subscription agencies used by a significant number of the journal's institutional subscribers. The institutions had already paid the agency, but the agency declared bankruptcy prior to paying the Society; the Society has filed a claim and is awaiting payment of a settlement. In addition to the much lower revenue projected from *Human Organization* (\$33,694 as opposed to \$86,720), the revenues from the Monograph Series were \$3,428 below what was projected. Publication of the human rights volume was delayed until 2004, so no revenues were received from that source during 2003.

The overall picture for 2003 contrasts with that of 2002, a year when shortfalls in annual

dues and contributions were made up by the additional revenue from publications.

Our shortfall in receipts was exacerbated by expenditures \$7,080 greater than budgeted. Actual expenses were less than budgeted in all categories except *Human Organization* (\$22,148) and administration (\$4,172). The *Human Organization* expenses reflect the cost of four instead of five issues of the journal due to the timing of payment for publication; the difference will be reflected in the 2004 budget.

In all, the shortfall in revenues and overage in expenditures resulted in a loss of \$61,954 during 2003. As has been the case for the past few years, shortages in receipts and overages in disbursements could not be covered with dividends and interest from the reserve fund. This year interest and dividends totaled \$1,943, and loss from the sale of investments totaled \$16,887.

KNOWLEDGE ON RISK, AT RISK

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

The current climate in Washington is anything but pro-research, especially if that research focuses on critically important topics like—is it still okay to use the word in a public format? —Sex. There, I said it! If I am prosecuted for doing so, please send donations to the Merrill Singer Defense Fund. Lest that seem like tongue-in-cheek hyperbole, consider the recent chain of events.



First, during the summer of 2003, a group of quite conservative members of the House of Representatives, piloted by Pat Toomey (R-PA) (the guy fellow conservative journalist George Will described by saying: “‘kinder’ and ‘gentler’ are not his bywords”), failed by just two votes in an effort to block NIH funding for several health grants that they found to be inap-

appropriate for publicly funded research, including a well crafted anthropologically informed study designed to examine the sexual and drug networks of U.S. long-haul truckers and their potential role in the dissemination of sexually transmitted and bloodborne infections like HIV/AIDS. Also targeted was a conference grant on sexual psychophysiology and mental health issues in sexual dysfunction.

Second was the public ambushing of NIH Director Elias Zerhouni during a hearing in Washington on NIH funding. Jumping on the “bad research” on “immoral behavior” bandwagon (presumably on the basis that research somehow encourages such behavior, or worse still, makes us aware of how diseases actually spread as opposed to alternative divine punishment sorts of explanations), conservative lawmakers rigorously grilled Zerhouni about why NIH was investing hard-earned taxpayer money in the study of the discomforting topic of sex.

Third, seeing an opening for considerable free publicity, the conservative Family Values Coalition produced and widely distributed a quickly cobbled together list of 200 grants they deemed repugnant because they focused on groups (e.g., drug users), behaviors (e.g., sex) and places (e.g., China) that should just not be thought about, learned about, or studied with federal funding. The “hit list” as it came to be known, of which I have written about previously here, sparked a review by NIH of each of the 200 grants on the list (including one of mine) for scientific appropriateness. Ultimately, despite the growing climate of moral panic, Zerhouni defended the importance of all of the 200 grants and the peer review mechanism used to make funding decisions by NIH. Unfortunately, he also used the occasion to call for improvement in the public justification of NIH research and its public health relevance, issues that are already intensely assessed during the grant review process.

Research on sex is not inherently immoral ... Banning all research on the topic, by contrast, is immoral because it guarantees that a whole arena of human experience, feeling, and activity is off limits, an arena that, given its overlap with health and mental health issues, is common.

Recently representatives from the Coalition to Protect Research held a public meeting on Capitol Hill to inform congressional staffers and others about how the current political environment is ‘chilling’ to their frontline research on public health issues. As Alan Leshner, chief executive of the American Association for the Advancement of Science noted during the meeting, in the era of AIDS and renewed STI outbreaks, the public health importance of understanding sexual behavior, particularly high-risk sexual behavior, has never been greater. Further, as anthropologist Gilbert Herdt noted in the *New York Times*: “In my 25 years in the field, I have never seen such a climate of fear and intimidation in science. The United States government must advocate strongly on behalf of scientific research on sexuality. Our work is not just about disease prevention or sex acts. What is at stake is the urgent need for reliable data, not ideology, that helps all of us understand sexuality across the course of life — how love, pleasure and intimate relationships support and sustain healthy individuals and families.”

Leshner and Herdt’s comments make sense. The trouble is that sense, logic, and facts tend to have little sway with moralistic positions. Sometimes, something more is needed, and, strangely enough, what is often lacking in the scientific defense of public health research on topics like sex or drug use is a moral perspective. Some of the reasons for doing such research are moral, not scientific per se, including the deep valuing of human life that drives researchers to work long hours for less than top draw remuneration, the caring about human suffering that we, as scientists, bring to our work, and our moral compasses of right and wrong regarding ignoring threats to health in our communities. Research on sex is not inherently immoral; indeed, underlying moral stances commonly drive it.

Banning all research on the topic, by contrast, is immoral because it guarantees that a whole arena of human experience, feeling, and

activity is off limits, an arena that, given its overlap with health and mental health issues, is commonly involved in human anguish and affliction. In addition to the science, in other words, we need to develop a point-by-point rebuttal of the moral claims of sex research opponents in terms of enduring values and our moral responsibility to address human pain, mistreatment, and disease.



HUNGER RELOADED

By Merrill Singer [Anthro8566@aol.com]
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In 2001, America's Second Harvest (A2H), the nation's largest network of emergency food providers, conducted a study of hunger in America. The study sample consisted of two components: 1) in-person interviews with over 32,000 clients being served by the participating A2H food pantries, emergency food kitchens, and homeless shelters that provide free meals; and 2) questionnaires completed by almost 24,000 A2H provider agencies, about three quarters of which are faith-based organizations.

The study found that in any given week, 7 million distinct individuals receive food assistance, with over 23 million individuals—*about 8.5% of the U.S. population*—having received such assistance in 2001. Studies by the Census Bureau and the Department of Agriculture have put the number of people who need emergency food at 30 million each year. Of these, approximately 40% are children under 18 years of age (9% being 0-5 years of age).

Among households receiving assistance, 76% were classified in the A2H study as suffering

from food insecurity (i.e., situations in which the availability of nutritionally adequate and safe food, or the ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways, is limited or uncertain) and 37% from outright hunger (defined as the uneasy or painful sensation caused by a recurrent or involuntary lack of food). People suffering from food insecurity fear they will run out of food before their next income payment arrives, and, in response, tend to reduce the quality of their diets and the quantity of food they consume.

Almost 50% of the people interviewed in the A2H study reported that they were forced each month to make painful decisions between paying for food and paying utilities or heating bills. Others had to decide whether to put their meager income either toward paying for food or toward paying the rent bill or for needed medicines. Notably, over half of the A2H agencies reported in 2001 that they had seen an increase since 1998 in the number of clients using their emergency food programs.

On December 18, 2003, two years after the A2H study, the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness released an updated study of the demand for emergency food supplies in the country's 25 largest cities. The study reported a 17% jump in the need for emergency food between 2002 and 2003. At the same time, the demand for emergency shelter rose by 13%. The rise in demand for food and shelter assistance increased across the nation, and in almost all of the cities included in the study. The greatest increase was in Denver (with a 48% rise in emergency food demand). Requests for food were up by 18% among families with children and 13% among the elderly.

Food needs were not primarily among isolated individuals living on their own; almost 60% of the need was among people living in families. The report found that a number of interrelated factors, mostly structural forces, are producing the recorded surge in hunger and homelessness. These factors include unemployment, low paying jobs, high cost of housing, high energy and utility costs, and substance abuse. Thus almost 40% of those requesting help from emergency providers were employed but not earning enough to fully pay for family food needs. The study also found that

people are staying homeless longer than in the past, as much as five months in comparison with recent years. As a result of this rising demand, emergency food providers have to turn away a growing number of potential clients because of food shortages.

Another finding of research on hunger and food insecurity is that many low-income families have members that suffer from obesity. Some, generally conservatives, who dislike social programs to begin with, argue that too much food is available through emergency providers, have seized this fact. However, conclusions of this sort fail to consider the behavioral impact of food insecurity.

A study by researcher Nicole Darmon and co-workers at the Paris-based Institut Scientifique et Technique de la Nutrition et de l'Alimentation suggests that low-income families that are suffering from food insecurity try to stretch their food dollars as far as possible. Lacking adequate food resources, these families must make hard decisions about how to maximize the number of calories they can buy so that their members do not suffer the pain of hunger. Buying lower cost foods that are high in calories may be part of a strategic effort to stave off hunger. While high calorie diets may contribute to obesity, their selection may be the product of informed, practical decision-making under challenging social conditions.

At the same time, obesity is a product not only of high caloric intake but also of lower levels of exercise. Here too, structural factors may be significant, as low-income neighborhoods are less likely to have after-school sports programs, organized leagues, and related exercise programs. Additionally, fear of street violence pushes many parents in low-income neighborhoods to insist that their children go home immediately after school. The Hispanic Health Council, where I work, runs after school and summer programs for youth, and we have seen these issues time and again serve as barriers to youth involvement.

Hunger and food insecurity have been called America's "dirty little secret." While it may be a somewhat less well-kept secret today, means of responding as anthropologists merit discussion. One lesson of recent research

on hunger and food insecurity is that there is a distinct need for multimethod studies that consider the interactions among structural factors (including racism, enduring poverty, and the elimination by policy makers of safety net programs that have been labeled "structural violence" by medical anthropologists), cultural and behavioral factors, and human biology. A critical bioculturalism that is equally cognizant of structures of social inequality, processes of decision-making and behavior in sociocultural context, and the biological factors in health offers an approach for needed multi-method research.

In 1977, almost 30 years ago, Thomas Fitzgerald edited a volume entitled *Nutrition and Anthropology in Action* that helped solidify the emergence of the subfield of nutritional anthropology. Hunger and food insecurity remain fundamental issues of concern to nutritional anthropology. As the findings of recent studies show, now more than ever there is a need within the discipline for expanded anthropological action on nutrition.

"IT'S THE ECONOMY, STUPID": TEACH IT AS IT IS

By Paul Durrenberger
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In State College, PA, home of Penn State, people packed a whole Corning factory in containers and moved it to China. A thousand people lost jobs. Then an electronics factory closed. Our students all have parents, uncles, aunts, siblings or friends who have lost jobs to free trade.

When I wanted some help with a gadget I bought for my computer I called the number on the package and talked to a guy named George. Very pleasant, but no help. I fooled with it some more and tried again with Samantha's soothing help. George and Samantha live in Bombay. That's not Bombay, Texas, but India.

Thousands more tech support and telemarketing jobs gone from the U.S.

Our students work minimum or near minimum wage jobs, or if they're lucky, add tips. And we ask them to buy intro books that cost eighty bucks? They have to stretch those wages to cover rent and food. They call tech support and talk to folks in India. They see software development off-shored. They see the newspaper articles about computer science not being what it used to be in the U.S. First manufacturing leaves, and now white-collar jobs are flowing out. They wonder what their college degrees will be worth by the time they finish and stretch their wages to cover an occasional bender. This is real life as they experience it...joblessness, doubt, insecurity, lack of opportunity. When people talked about leveling the playing field, I don't think they meant to make everyone poor, but that's what the kids we teach are experiencing.

I am not much of a believer in education except insofar as it's anchored in experience. One of those high priced intro books suggests a connection between its stories and experience with a photo of some painted savages juxtaposed with one of sports fans with painted faces.

But we aren't the only ones who try to educate people; letting them know they are not alone with their experiences from painted faces to the experience of kin relations. And our students aren't the only ones facing hard times.

Just before our SfAA meeting in Dallas, I was sitting in a folding chair in a hotel ballroom in Philadelphia. This fieldwork with unions seems to require more time in folding chairs than on picket lines.

In front of me were tables arranged in ranks and files for delegates from the constituent locals of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO. Bill George, the president, was telling how he went to Miami to the WTO meeting to ask for compassion and was met with armed people tear-gassing college kids. He came to this convention to do something about it. "Bush doesn't believe America was built on the sweat and genius of working people," but on the wealth

of corporations--and working people live in fear. He said labor is under attack, but the legacy of the labor movement is to get back up. Always get back up.

The president of the International Association of Fire Fighters was late because some of his members had been killed in a church fire. "The American working class has gotten a raw deal," he said. Everyone stood and clapped when he told them there were only two people who needed lay-off notices, Bush and Cheney.

Rich Trumka from the national AFL-CIO told the brothers and sisters that we're lucky to have leaders who "Just won't quit and won't give up." He started spouting numbers the way I like to do. The number of people without healthcare, that file for bankruptcy every day, who work full time and live in poverty, of kids in substandard schools. The numbers will increase by the time you read this, so check them out. He went on to say that Bush isn't standing still—he is actively attacking unions on every front. Every person in that room had felt it in one way or another. They knew it was true. It connected with their experience. So did all the numbers.

Then we heard more numbers from the Pennsylvania Secretary of Labor. *Is this going to be on the test?* I wondered. *No, this is the test,* I answered.

Bill George sends the sergeant-at-arms out into the hallways to round up the delegates who had drifted off in boredom during the numbers. The band plays "Sixteen Tons." Cecil Roberts, president of the United Mine Workers from West Virginia, recites his genealogy and the ancestors who died in the mines. His language is not the same as the Pennsylvanians'. Coolness greets the foreign tones and cadences. But he isn't there to lecture. He preaches. This leadership, he tells us in rousing tones, "Is the blood of your blood, the flesh of your flesh, the soul of your soul...." People start clapping, jumping to their feet, and warming up. He evokes the Pittston Coal Strike when Bill George came down to help. He tells how just after 9/11, 13 mineworkers were killed in an explosion in Alabama. More numbers. All bad. "It's time for us to take back our country! Tell them this land is my land, this

land is our land... A government of the people, by the people, for the people...we ARE the people...we BUILT this nation..." More on outsourcing and job loss to free trade. Again and again delegates rise to their feet with applause and cheers. "It's time for a living wage in the U.S. of A. A living wage for all God's children. It's time the working class had what George Bush and Cheney's families have...when they get sick YOU pay for it." He evokes the memories of Gandhi, Moses, and Jesus who were mocked and how they, like Martin Luther King and John L. Lewis marched. "Ain't no George Bush-Cheney-union busting White House—no jail house, gonna turn US around."

A few days later, back at Penn State, I was one of about a dozen who attended a town meeting in a big lecture hall where representatives from the Steelworkers and the Pennsylvania Manufacturer's Association, a couple of businessmen, and a woman from the United Way all sang the same tune against free trade! They had numbers, too, in the form of charts. All diving toward the floor. I had never expected to see a union person share a podium with a guy from the Manufacturer's Association. That was disorienting enough, but then I heard one of the businessmen saying things that I usually say--economics is a religion, not a science; economists can model what has happened, but can't predict the future because they really don't know what they are talking about. He talked about the breaking up of local economies. By then I had dropped my pencil in shock as he said something like, "They say economies are natural, follow laws like the laws of physics. They say, 'You don't ask how many people have been hurt by the law of gravity, do you?' But economies are not natural. People make the policies that make the economies. These economists remind me of those ideologists in the former Soviet Union who were so committed to an ideology that they could not see their own system collapsing around their ears."

There was no preaching here, but a former human relations director for Corning, now retired, talked about killing the goose that lays the golden egg. The Corning factory needed boxes. Now the box factory is closed. They needed pallets and skids. Now that factory is

closed. It rippled out. That giant sucking sound. This is education through experience.

The AFL-CIO leaders were clear in their message. Vote for Kerry. Defeat Bush. The Manufacturer's Association guy was less clear. I asked him point blank how he would translate his observations into political action. "I'm not going to vote for Kerry," he announced. He elaborated that the problem is bigger than Democrat-Republican. He had little faith that any Democrat could do much about it. This group advocated organizing a social movement like the civil rights movement to staunch the flow of jobs, to reign in free trade in favor of fair trade.

Oh what do we do? What do we do with the numbers and the experiences and what we see around us in our communities and our country and our world? I'm nearly as skeptical as the Manufacturer's Association guy. Not quite, but nearly. I'll vote Democratic, because it's the only thing I can think of to do. But when I contemplate the reason that our whole country didn't take to the streets after the last election the way people did in the former Soviet Georgia or in Taiwan when they suspected stolen elections, I can't help but think it's because it didn't matter that much who won. But now we're four years down the pike. Now, with a union-busting White House and an administration run by business insiders concentrating wealth in fewer and fewer hands like never before, it may just matter.

But there's a more profound thing that we can do if we are teachers of any kind. We can teach it as it is. We can connect our anthropology to the experience of our students and give them ways to understand it. We can let our kids know about the processes of globalization and how they affect their towns and regions, their cities and families...and their prospects for the future. We can let them know how those processes aren't natural, like weather, but products of policies. We can let them know who makes those policies and whose interests they serve. We can teach about the realities of our class system. We can let them know that what they experience as class really *is* class and not tell them it's something different. We can assign the books our colleagues have written on these subjects. We can show them how ethnography matters. We can help them under-

stand their own social-political-economic system. We can paint the big picture for our kids just as labor leaders did for their members. After that, we have to trust them to use the knowledge well.



MINDING YOUR BUSINESS

By J. Thomas May, Executive Director
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The Bronislaw Malinowski Award for 2004 was presented to John W. Bennett (in absentia) on April 2, 2004, at the 64th Annual Meeting of the Society in Dallas, Texas. Prof. Bennett is Professor Emeritus at Washington University, St. Louis. Health reasons prevented Prof. Bennett from attending and Prof. Alvin Wolfe read the acceptance remarks.

The Malinowski Award is sponsored annually by the SfAA and honors a career of exceptional merit in the application of the social sciences to contemporary problems. Previous winners have included Gunnar Myrdal, Edward Spicer, Phileo Nash, Margaret Clark, and Sol Tax.

The winner is honored by the Society each year at the Awards Ceremony. The recipient is presented with a medallion designed by a Hopi artist. The awardee is invited to address the Society and customarily uses the opportunity to reflect on his/her professional career. The edited papers of the recipients have been collected, annotated and, with extensive commentary by Prof. Tom Weaver, published in CD-ROM format under the title, "The Dynamics of Applied Anthropology in the Twentieth Century" (available through the SfAA).

The Society has presented the Award in this format since 1973, when the recipient was
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Gonzalo Aguirre Beltran. However, an award honoring Malinowski was started by the Society in the fall of 1950. An anonymous donor, with the goal of "encouraging workers in the various fields of applied anthropology to report on their findings," funded it. The announcement (in *Human Organization*, vol. 9, #4, Winter, 1950) noted that Malinowski had been one of the original members of the Society, and "before his death, one of its strongest supporters". A first and second prize (\$100 and \$50, respectively) would be awarded each year, as well as a special student prize (\$50).

The anonymous donor hoped that the prize would yield "more careful accounts of the ways in which changes take place in specific interpersonal situation(s)... The description of change by systematic field observation," the donor argued, "is the basic material on which a science of human relations must be based."

Henry F. Dobyns, whose article "Blunders with Bolsas," appeared in the Fall 1951 issue of *Human Organization*, won the prize in the first year of the competition. The second prize was awarded to Leonard R. Sayles. His article, "Union Participation and Technological Change: A Case Study of the Machine Polishers" appeared in the Spring 1952 issue of our journal. There is no indication in the publicity for that year that a student prize was given.

LONG RANGE FINANCIAL STABILITY FOR THE SFAA

By Andrew Gardner
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University of Arizona

At the most recent conference, the Board of Directors of the SfAA formed the Advancement Committee. The purpose was straightforward: while the Society remains stable despite the recent economic downturn, more energy, it was suggested, ought to be devoted to thinking about long-term solutions to periodic financial crises. As such, the Advancement Committee will assist the Society in advancing



its mission through targeted enhancements of its resources - primarily revenue. In practice, the committee represents the permanent fundraising arm of the SfAA, and it will coordinate its efforts with the Finance committee as it pursues in-kind contributions, money, and intellectual gifts for the Society.

Members of the new committee include Michael Whiteford (who, after some prodding, volunteered to chair the committee), along with Alan Burns, Noel Chrisman, Nancy Parezo, and Andrew Gardner. Several of the members of the committee have experience in fundraising, and those individuals were quick to point out the sea change in the philosophy of fundraising: in the contemporary milieu, successful efforts usually link to specific, identifiable areas of need.

With this in mind, the Advancement Committee convened its first meeting with the goal of establishing a small set of categories - specific enough to be attractive to potential donors, and general enough to allow some latitude in the use of those funds. The results of this discussion, while tentative, are as follows:

International Advancement. From its inception, the SfAA has striven to actively foster membership outside the United States. "International" members, to use the nomenclature common in the hallways of our annual meeting, remain an integral component of our intellectual community. However, the costs associated with hosting one of every four annual meetings outside the United States are significant. Moreover, for individuals outside the United States, the costs of travel to meetings in the United States are often prohibitive. This fund will strategically contribute to these needs, and thereby strengthen our ability to maintain the diversity of the SfAA's membership.

Student Advancement. Students comprise a large portion of the Society's membership, and in many ways they represent the future of the Society. Under this initiative, the Society can establish and fund fellowships, scholarships for travel, paid internships, and other programs that, in conjunction with the various funds already tailored to student needs, promote and encourage new cohorts of applied anthropologists.

Advancement of the Society's Public Profile. As the peoples of the world grow increasingly interconnected, anthropology stands uniquely poised to contribute to the public discourse - to forge policy, public opinion, and social theory. Applied anthropologists, through the marriage of practice and theory, are at the vanguard of these efforts. Funds gathered under this campaign can contribute to publication, promotion and marketing of the Society and its members, through both old media and new.

These tentative ideas represent the starting point for the Advancement Committee's work. We intend to continue developing these ideas in the coming months, and then present a cogent plan for a capital campaign to the Board of Directors at the November meeting.

If you have any comments or suggestions for the committee, please feel free to contact us at the following addresses: Michael Whiteford (jefe@iastate.edu), Alan Burns (aburns@anthro.ufl.edu), Nancy Parezo (parezo@email.arizona.edu), Noel Chrisman (noelj@u.washington.edu), and Andrew Gardner (gardner@email.arizona.edu).

STUDENT COMMITTEE REPORT

By Jon Poehlman
(poehlman@helios.acomp.usf.edu)
University of South Florida



Photo by AKM Mazharul Islam

The recent Dallas meeting proved to be another excellent annual meeting for the SfAA and the Student Committee. The meeting fea-

tured many cogent sessions, addressing both deep cutting social issues, as well as instructive dialogue on the role of applied anthropologists as agents for social change. Importantly, student members of the Society did many of these presentations, both posters and papers. Congratulations to all of you you contributed to this successful meeting.

The Student Committee is proud to have played an active role in making this year a success. At the Dallas meeting, the Student Committee hosted four well attended sessions. A special welcome session led by outgoing Student Committee Chair, Jennifer Wies familiarized students and those new to the annual meeting with conference events and session organization. The 41 students who attended that meeting also received tips and encouragement for submitting paper and poster proposals for the Santa Fe meeting in 2005 (abstract proposals for next year are now available on-line). The Student Committee also held its annual business meeting where it developed an agenda to bolster the student experience as members of the Society. A copy of the new goals for 2004-5 is available on the SfAA website in the Student Forum <<http://sfaa.net/cgi-bin/ubbcgi/ultimatebb.cgi>>.

Student Committee officers also arranged a new session called "Got Grants." Presented by fellow students, this lively panel attracted 25 students and featured discussions on grant writing, identifying and developing funding opportunities, and practical advice regarding working with specific funding agencies at the masters and dissertation level. This session will hopefully be the first part of on-going dialogue among students on getting student research funded. Currently the committee is preparing to post instructive notes from this session on the SfAA Student Forum (please check it out and contribute—see address above).

Of course, in addition to these instructive sessions, we also hosted two tremendously successful social events. Thanks to the generous support of the SfAA Executive Board and Business Office, we hosted a student social at Dick's Last Resort where well over 50 students enjoyed the Dallas nightlife while networking with the future of our discipline. The other social session we hosted was the Past Presidents

and Students Luncheon. The Student Committee, supported by the SfAA Board and Conference Committee, offered 25 students a free lunch with some of the most influential applied anthropologists in the Society. Those who attended ranked this luncheon as one of their favorite memories from the Dallas meetings.

And finally, with each annual meeting the Student Committee welcomes new officers and members-at-large. This year it recruited eight new members-at-large who will help the committee achieve the goals we set for 2004-5. In addition, the committee said a fond farewell to outgoing Chair, Jennifer Wies. Over the past year Jennifer has guided the Student Committee through one of its most productive years since the committee was formed. Fortunately for all of us, Jennifer will continue to serve the student membership of the Society as the student representative on the Executive Board. Congratulations Jennifer, and thank you for your contributions to the student experience in the SfAA. Scott Lacy will serve as Student Committee Chair for the next year. Replacing Scott as Vice Chair will be Eric Pavri.

If you have any questions about the Student Committee or have an issue that you would like to bring to our attention, please e-mail me. Let's make Santa Fe a big success with a record number of student panels, papers, and posters. Let us know how we can help you be a presenter for the next annual meeting.

REPORT FROM THE *HO* EDITOR

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

Earlier this month in Dallas, I presented the 2003 annual report for *Human Organization*. As is my custom, I repeat here the highlights of my report on Volume 62 of *Human Organization (HO)* for all those who chose the charms of a North Texas spring afternoon over the rollicking and raucous exchange of our annual business meeting.

In 2003, *HO* published 3 special collections, containing 20 articles, and 13 independent articles for a total of 396 pages. Submissions were down last year: we received 98 new sub-

missions, 21 fewer than we received in 2002 (but still 8 more than in 2001). As of this writing, we had evaluated 89 of these manuscripts (MSS). Of these, 26% had been accepted, 65% had been rejected, and 9% are pending.



Don Stull, Photo by Susan Andreatta

The staff of *Human Organization* continues to make every effort to process submissions in a timely manner. Our goal has always been to reach a decision on each new submission within 90 days. For the fourth year in a row, the average time it took us to reach a decision bested our goal. In 2003, manuscript ((MS) processing time averaged 77 days, 12 days better than last year's average of 89 days. Authors averaged 124 days to revise their manuscripts after being notified of their acceptance. Once we received a suitably revised manuscript, the average time to publication was 181 days. From the time a manuscript arrived in our mailbox until it reached our readership in published form took an average of only 333 days in 2003. Our motto remains, "Get it out the door."

Of the 189 authors of the 98 MSS submitted to *HO* in 2003, 47% were men and 53% were women. Of those 98 manuscripts, 73 (74%) were from the United States and 25 (26%) were from other countries. U.S. submissions came from 27 states, with California (12), New York (11) and North Carolina (11) accounting for the most submissions. The 25 international submissions came from 14 countries: Canada (7) and Mexico (3) led the list.

In the 2002 annual report we also examined "professional status" of our authors. We distinguished four types of professional status: student, professor/instructor, other professional within the academy, and nonacademic. For this annual report, we looked back at all 366 authors who have published in *HO* during the past five years (Vols. 58-62). Here's what we found:

Student	36 (10%)
Professor/Instructor	194 (53%)
Others w/in the academy	64 (17%)
Nonacademic	72 (20%)

Despite being named the Society for Applied Anthropology, our bylaws state that the SfAA "actively promotes interdisciplinary scientific investigations of those principles guiding human relations." This year we decided to see just how much of an interdisciplinary journal *HO* has been during our term. Using author's statements as a guide, we classified each author by discipline. Of the 366 authors we published during the past five years, 53% were anthropologists and 47% came from other disciplines. These other disciplines include agricultural sciences; area and ethnic studies; biological sciences; economics; environmental studies; fishery sciences; geography; government; health sciences; history; law; math/statistics; organizational behavior; political science; psychology/psychiatry; resource management; sociology; and tourism (as well as a few we could not determine).

As always, I am indebted to my editorial assistants Christina Bolas, James Dick, Brian Lagotte, and Shawn Maloney--for preparing the original of this report.

REPORT FROM PA EDITORS

By Jeanne Simonelli [simonejm@wfu.edu]
and Bill Roberts [wcroberts@smcm.edu]

Dallas was wonderful, the weather was warm, and Ann Jordan and the University of North Texas community showed us all what Texas hospitality is all about. Whenever possible, we sat in the water garden next to the hotel or by the art museum, and enjoyed the sunshine while we talked with colleagues or looked over manuscripts. As always, one of the best

things about the annual SfAA meetings is the fellowship with friends and colleagues. Seeing and talking with longtime friends or those we recently met helped stimulate our thinking. We want to reiterate our thanks for a great job done by the program chair and her organizing committee -- Tom May and his staff in Oklahoma City, and Linda Whiteford and other leaders in the SfAA.



Editors Simonelli & Roberts

One of our goals at the meetings is to meet and encourage professionals and students to send an article to *Practicing Anthropology* about the work they are doing. When Erve Chambers first began editing *Practicing*, one of his goals was to disseminate useful information quickly about research and practice in order to keep SfAA members informed about current projects and programs that may overlap with their own interests. We are committed to the same goal. We attended as many sessions as we could on topics and issues of public health, tourism, environment, research methodology, and education, to name a few. Unfortunately, we are certain we missed many excellent sessions, papers and presentations. We would like to hear from you about your work. Let us briefly remind you of the similarities between the paper or presentation many of you prepared for the meetings and the types of manuscripts we publish in *PA*.

Many sessions allow 15-20 minutes for each presenter to talk with the audience about her work. The 15-20 minutes for presentation is equivalent to a 10-12 page double-spaced paper approximately 3,500 words in length. We think that many student poster presentations

would be essentially equivalent once converted to a paper. This is exactly the recommended length for submissions to *Practicing Anthropology*, and, like a poster presentation, we like photographs with each submission. Our goal is to publish informative, interesting articles quickly, and so we have adopted an editor's choice format for at least one of the four annual volumes.

The next issue of *Practicing* features articles written by anthropologists working in Brazil. Guest editor Louis Forline, a researcher at the Museu Goeldi in Belém working with indigenous communities in the Xingu region, offers us a look at projects conducted by cultural anthropologists, linguists and an archaeologist working with minority communities in the Amazon. Brazilian anthropology doesn't draw boundaries between academic and applied anthropology as has been done in North America. Rather, Brazilian anthropologists and other anthropologists working in Brazil are committed to using their knowledge and skills to help marginalized communities gain the legal recognition they deserve.

The issue begins with historical overviews of the discipline's development in Brazil, written by the president and vice-president of the Brazilian Anthropological Association, the third largest professional society for anthropologists in the world. These introductory essays are followed by case studies featuring anthropologists working with local communities to protect or improve their livelihoods, preserve their languages and cultural heritage, and gain legal recognition for ancestral lands and minority status. Anthropologists take on politically charged roles as mediators, advocates, expert witnesses, teachers, and facilitators between local communities and the State or national society. This issue will be useful in the classroom for discussions about human rights, advocacy, ethics and role conflict as a part of professional anthropological practice.

The Brazilian anthropologists represented in the next issue are working as "engaged" advocates, and are making difficult decisions concerning ethical involvement with Brazilian communities. At about the same time we were putting together the issue, Jeanne stumbled upon reruns of an old (failed) miniseries star-

ring Lou Gossett, Jr. as Gideon Oliver, a committed, activist anthropologist who probably should have been committed. A teaching ethnographer, he was seldom in class, but instead was out solving vaguely anthropological riddles. In the five episodes that were shown he got involved in a murderous Tong war in Chinatown, participated in the violent overthrow of a fictional Central American government by facilitating the purchase of arms, cracked a Satanic cult and helped undermine political stability in Haiti. The series provides a great opportunity to teach what not to do in applied anthropology, and the two-hour episodes would work well as a class assignment while you are attending next year's SfAA meetings in Santa Fe. On the other hand, we hope that these shows will not air too often, as they do little for the image of practicing anthropology as a thoughtful and ethical field!

As many of us finalize our academic obligations for the semester and prepare for the summer activities ahead of us, we want to wish you the best of success in your endeavors. We look forward to hearing from you soon, and hope to help put your practice or project in print for your peers.

NAPA HIGHLIGHTS

By Ed Liebow [LiebowE@battelle.org]
NAPA President

The NAPA *Bulletin Series* has an exciting new look, and three new issues are slated for publication this year. The *Bulletin* is one of the first of wave of publications produced through the new AnthroSource partnership between the AAA and the University of California Press. Series co-editors Tim Wallace and Alayne Unterberger worked with the UC Press staff to replace the plain presentation format with something considerably jazzier.

The first issue sporting this new look should be at your doorsteps very soon. It is Volume 22, *Passages: The Ethnographic Field School and First Fieldwork Experiences*, edited by Madelyn Iris. The papers in this volume describe different models for organizing field schools, offer advice that students and faculty should con-

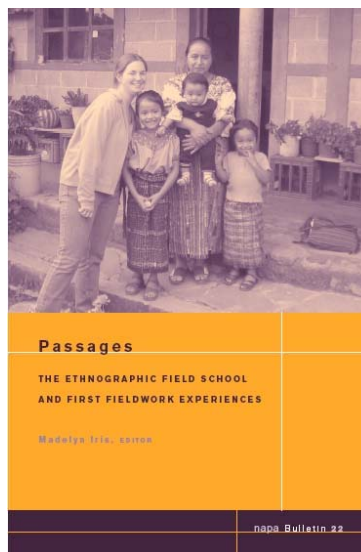
Society for Applied Anthropology

sider when selecting a field school, and share personal reflections on the impacts these training programs have had on their participants.

Two more *Bulletins* are planned for release later this year. Volume 23 will focus on cultural tourism, and is edited by Tim Wallace. In Volume 24, we have compiled Student Achievement Award-winning papers from 2001 to 2003. The papers address issues in health, education, environmental justice, museum exhibits, and more.

Beginning in 2005, two *Bulletins* a year will be published on a regular schedule (March and September). All NAPA members receive the Bulletin as a benefit of membership. But additional copies for library or classroom use are certainly available. Order at: <http://www.practicinganthropology.org/napa_bulletin/?section=order>.

October 1, 2004 is the deadline for students to submit papers for the NAPA Student Achievement Award. This award recognizes students who have excelled in the area of practicing and applied anthropology. Three cash prizes will be awarded: \$300 for First Prize; \$100 for the First Runner up; and \$50 for Second Runner up. Award-winning papers will be published in a forthcoming issue of the NAPA *Bulletin* series. Students will be awarded a certificate of recognition and will be acknowledged at the annual AAA meeting. More information about eligibility and submittal details is available at: <http://www.practicinganthropology.org/about/?section=student_award>.



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will be awarded a certificate of recognition and will be acknowledged at the annual AAA meeting. More information about eligibility and submittal details is available at: <http://www.practicinganthropology.org/about/?section=student_award>.

And finally, we are pleased to report that NAPA will co-sponsor the 2005 SfAA Annual

Meeting in Santa Fe. We will be working closely with Erve Chambers and the SfAA Program Committee to assemble a suite of workshops, panels and events that help make the Annual Meeting productive and fun.

SFAA TO MEET IN SANTA FE APRIL 5-10 2005

By Erve Chambers [echambers@anth.umd.edu]
University of Maryland

The theme for the 2005 annual meetings of the Society for Applied Anthropology is "Heritage, Environment, and Tourism," and fits closely to our locale of Santa Fe, New Mexico. We will be headquartered from April 6-10 at La Fonda Hotel, which is an historic landmark lodging conveniently located on the town's downtown plaza. Theme related submissions that address issues of heritage development and resource management, the intersections between "natural" and "cultural" heritage, environmental conservation, and the roles played by tourism in both the production and consumption of heritage and natural resources are welcome.

Symposia and individual papers are also invited and actively encouraged in all other areas of applied endeavor, such as health and medicine, agricultural and rural development, educations, migration and resettlement, business and corporate issues, language, urban and regional development, community-based and participatory models for practice, applied research and planning approaches, and diversity and human rights initiatives.

We encourage the active involvement of anthropologists and other professionals who are employed outside of academia. The Program Committee will endeavor to facilitate alternative modes of presentation and information exchange that are appropriate to the needs and interests of practitioners.

Members of the Program Committee are currently discussing and arranging for a variety of tours and local events. Our plans include devoting much of the first day of the meeting to presentations and activities that are specifically related to the Santa Fe region.

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The deadline for symposia, individual papers, workshops, or other proposed activities is October 15, 2004. Additional program and submission information is available online at <www.sfaa.net>.

The Program Committee for the 2005 meetings is dedicated to providing a program that will be intellectually rewarding, culturally enriching, socially responsible—and hopefully a lot of fun too. We are especially interested in activities that bring the community of Santa Fe into the meetings, and others that take the meeting out to the community. For additional information or to make suggestions regarding the program theme or other matters related to the program contact Erve Chambers, Program Chair, P.O. Box 2436, Oklahoma City, OK 73101-2436; <sfaa2005@sfaa.net>; (405) 843-5113.



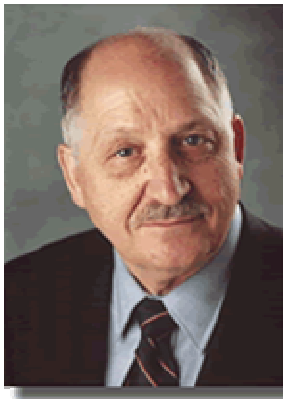
ATTACK ETHNOGRAPHY: THE META-ETHNOGRAPHY OF LEGISLATOR TED DOWNING

By Jerry Moles [jmoles@igc.org]
Managing Director, NeoSynthesis Research Centre, Mirahawatte, Sri Lanka

He calls several times a week and I participate in the assessment of events and the planning of performances. Reports from the field flow in, issues are reckoned with and sometimes redefined, presentations are outlined and leavened with a bit of humor built about the plight of poor Representative Downing, the loyal and humble servant of the people. There he is, researching and teaching even, as he goes about the affairs of state.

We also laugh a lot. Truth is stranger than fiction. Ted is in the Arizona Legislature.

What is being practiced here, right before your eyes, is "meta-ethnography." I'm the ethnographer of the ethnographer or the wizard's apprentice--take your pick. In Asia, I fashion myself as *wazir*, advisor to maharajas and maharanis and to their ministers and retainers and, more recently, in the rash of democratically managed states, a solver of practical problems out on the ground. So I'm not unpracticed in the governance of our kind to serve the needs of those in power. In unguarded moments, I even admit to knowing some anthropology. But here the focus is meta-ethnography.



Our subject of inquiry is the *modus operandi* of Representative Ted Downing of the Arizona House of Representatives. Earlier, while working in the Mexican government, surviving in university bureaucracy where there are rules and

rules for breaking rules, struggling through interpretations of agency policy at the local level on behalf of the World Bank, etc., etc., Ted always figured there had to be a better way. In his mind, someone would have to carefully plan bad policy to have it so consistently produce bad results for local and powerless people. Also, Ted has argued and then demonstrated in Guatemala that local people know what they need. Farmers were given "chits" to pay former government supported agricultural extension agents and the people spoke emphatically. The extension agents at the Ministry of Agriculture could exchange the "chits" for cash. "No "chits?" Then no money at the end of the month. Service improved and farmers benefited from the better service. It's all about power and, by giving the guys at the bottom a little leverage; they looked after their own best interests. It just works out that way.

If you don't live by your published policy and end up hurting those the policy was intended to protect, then hold the phone, stop

the presses, this inequitable behavior must stop immediately until the policy is further reviewed! Ted Downing gives no quarter on this point as many of us have witnessed in his dealings with the World Bank over the treatment of indigenous peoples on their native land along the Bio Bio River in Chile. A second researcher was sent to Chile to check Downing's findings only to discover that no changes were required in the report. Don't overstate your case but have the data to back up your every statement, point by point by pedantic point. Rigor in applying scientific skills is a necessity for acceptance by the broader scientific community, the most consistent arbitrators of reality in contemporary times. Being able to explain to people "how" you know is critical in negotiations. Ted stands tall!

There is spillover here from the practice of defensible ethnography to participation in the state legislature. By practicing ethnography, we validate our understanding of building the observations that back our statements and conclusions. Just think how practical this practice is to a legislator. The word is out that Prof. Downing goes prepared! This idea alone has been carried to the point that a seatmate on the floor of the House wondered aloud if Ted had about four little people running around in his head all of the time, tending to all of the things that Ted seemingly keeps up with alone. It's good people think this way, they will think twice before attacking, and that is a relief. To attack, one must be equally well prepared. Ted does his homework. He is taken seriously and that is a serious point in his favor because his ideas surface on the floor and in the wider community.

And this is where ceaseless field ethnography comes in. Ted is continually meeting people, figuring out their relationships, group affiliations, and personal characteristics, and observes over time how they behave. The perennial questions of the ethnographer are permanently etched in Ted's mind. The questions, why did that bill turn out the way it did? Who was involved?" What lobbyists were active in pushing and in which directions? How does this correspond with any known flow of money? Who were the big supporters in his/her last campaign? Where did I park the car this morning? This is constant ethnography and those who can

work with the raw data generated and seek out the “patterns which connect” gain a competitive edge. The patterns that connect are producing a model of the Legislature as a body, as a set of operating principles that govern the behavior of a membership responsible to thousands of voters in their districts. Ted is building an empirical model of the House and his position therein to serve as the fundamental reality to guide his actions that have been found, heretofore, remarkable by colleagues, the press, and his constituents.

Ted is intelligible as a public person to his supporters and people in his district. Ted manipulates this intelligibility as he moves from context to context, audience to audience. What does one say to a group of bikers? What are the basic identifying markers for a certain role, what does one have to say to show solidarity with identifiable special interests? And here the meta-language of political speak becomes important. For any new member of the legislature, the learning curve is steep and to have analytical tools that look at language as indicators of power, status, class, occupation, education, etc., a skill practiced for 30 years, produces an immediate increase in effectiveness. The rough dimensions of Ted’s social position vis-à-vis the world is pretty well scoped out.

Ted was the highest rated member of the legislature in responsiveness to constituents via email. He understands redundancy in human communication. The same consistent messages must emanate ceaselessly. Ted teaches through one-liners, uses them in summary for complex issues. His weekends are filled with participation in public events. He’s out to listen, to have the people of his district tell him what to do. At the same time, he is being empowered as their representative because he is using their voice as his voice back on the floor of the House. When a constituent expresses a concern, Ted puts the concern in the context of what should be done legislatively to address that concern. In this way, Ted is slowly teaching how they can cooperate with him to make Arizona a better place.

He goes to potential opponents of his bills to get their input before the final version is presented. To gain position in the house, he

supports legislation that no one can oppose. Most people love their dogs. Dogs are being dognapped in Arizona for use in training fighting dogs for the illegal rings in the Southwest. Ted thinks this should be stopped, Ted and Carmen love pets, and so do the rest of the people in Arizona. Given the strong support Ted received, one Arizona newspaper proclaimed “Give Ted a Bone!”

When personal computers were only a rumor in visionary minds, Ted was closeted away with family in the early Spring fogs in Crows Marsh along the Thames near Oxford already plugged in and on line. Since that time, he has become very proficient in accessing information from the web. This allows Ted to go to hearings and stand on the floor with evidence, numbers, diagrams, figures, all validating his arguments. In a chamber where political will serves as the shield for shared greed, facts and figures can often put “gravel in the gears” of a procedurally correct deliberative body.

Legislator Downing, professor at the U. of Arizona, is demonstrating better way of going about the business of the state, of protecting those people in the state from misfortune that can be avoided through careful planning, and projecting realistic scenarios of the future that don’t disadvantage a majority on behalf of a minority. The great grandson of a Democratic Legislator in Oklahoma, Ted comes honestly by his “Will-Rogerisms” so prized by the press. And all those things learned, sometimes joyfully and sometimes begrudgingly at Beloit and Stanford, have become powerful tools, modes of thinking, ways of observing, methods of analysis, and the ability to pose questions that produce information that has immediate practical application. Ted moves along as a multiple hypothesis guy figuring out which interpretation or translation gives him the kind of information that maximizes his power in the legislature. Once information has immediate practical application, applied anthropology becomes a practice.

Ted is practicing in a very public place and is learning a tremendous amount about what empowers him to be effective. What we can learn from him would turn ethnography on its ear. Rather than observe to tell (teach) others what we have seen, the practice of anthropol-

ogy requires one to observe in order to act intelligently/pragmatically. As practiced anthropologists, we recognize that these two approaches to understanding are different in nature. The first describes something about the nature of those observed given an explicit and discussable frame of reference. The second interprets the present, maybe with the same or similar frame of reference, and immediately reacts integrating that information as part of an ongoing operation managing, in Ted's case, a legislative career. This second realm is where we remain woefully ignorant. Knowledge of this "second realm" would answer questions about what information is of practical value as, for example, in the practice of statespersonship by our subject of inquiry, Dr. Downing.

Is this where anthropology must go if the practice of anthropology is to sound anything like the practice of law or medicine? Imagine what a practice of anthropology might be when we are consulted on all matters of state. Would it include saying things--the "truth"--about the *H. sapiens* in such a way that the *H. sapiens* are better off for our having said that truth? Said differently, what types of questions are answered by anthropological knowledge and what practical accomplishments are achieved through the application of anthropological skill?

Ted is our test case, our laboratory animal if you will, to demonstrate through his service to the State of Arizona that anthropological knowledge and the skills of a scholar produce political influence to benefit his constituency. Graduate students can translate this into first order predicate logic to produce testable hypotheses. Believing that a lot can be learned from participant observation, it would be nice if other anthropologists would ask Ted what they could do to help without being a nuisance.

For many of the anthropologists who practice out there beyond the metaphoric "resume speed" signs, who dance naked in the sun beyond the halls of ivy, what knowledge, what information makes it possible for you to do what you do? How much of your doing is anthropological and how much did you learn on your granddaddy's knee or holding on to grandmother's apron string?

And I am back to our meta-ethnography question, what ethnographic information gives power to Ted Downing? Pay attention, the maestro is on stage at the moment and promises to run for at least another term if other political alternatives do not prove more attractive. Observe what arguments Ted makes, consider his sources of information, pay attention to whom he speaks, record the content of his messages, etc. We all know he is up to something. If you can link ethnographic cause to political consequence while observing Ted, you have observed the practice of attack ethnography, and in your subsequent paper and later monograph, you can offer the first ethnographic proof that the practice of attack ethnography is real and one of the ethnographies studied by the specialists in meta-ethnography.

NEW EDITORS FOR *HO* ANNOUNCED

By Nancy Schoenberg [nesch@uky.edu]
University of Kentucky

The Publications Committee is pleased to announce that David Griffith and Jeffrey Johnson have been named editors-elect of *Human Organization*. David is professor of anthropology and Jeff is a professor of sociology at East Carolina University in Greenville, North Carolina. Both are also senior scientists at its Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources.

David and Jeff have extensive publishing and editorial experience. David's works include *Fishers at Work, Workers at Sea: a Puerto Rican Journey through Labor and Refuge* (with Manuel Valdés Pizzini, Temple University Press, 2002), *The Estuary's Gift: An Atlantic Coast Cultural Biography* (Penn State University Press, 1999), and numerous peer-reviewed journal articles, book chapters, and technical reports. Jeff is the author of *Selecting Ethnographic Informants* (Sage, 1990). He has edited special issues for *Social Networks, Journal of Cross Cultural Research, Ocean and Coastal Management, and Field Methods* and published dozens of peer-reviewed articles, book chapters, and technical reports. In addition, Jeff was founder and editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Quantitative Anthropology* (1988-1997) and has served on the editorial boards of *Field Methods* and *American Anthropologist*. David

currently serves as editor in-chief of *Anthropology of Work Review*--his term will end in 2005.

Having worked and written together for over 20 years, David and Jeff intend to share editing responsibilities for *HO*. Both are fellows of the SfAA and regularly attend the annual meeting and publish in *HO*. Jeff was presented with the PRAXIS Award in 1991 and was a keynote speaker at the 1991 SfAA meetings in Charleston. In their letter of application, David and Jeff wrote:

In editing Human Organization, we would be committed to continuing the fine editorial work that has preceded us and that has made Human Organization one of the top tier journals in the social sciences. It is among the first journals we consult and use when preparing articles for publication, designing research projects, interpreting research results, teaching, and promoting the social sciences in government, policy, academic and other settings.

Jeff and David's three-year editorial term begins on January 1, 2005. Their term may be renewed for an additional three years.

Don Stull continues as *HO*'s editor until his term expires on December 31, 2004, and all correspondence regarding the journal should be directed to him until then. Don will work closely with David and Jeff to ensure a smooth transition of editorial duties and timely processing of manuscripts.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Call For Submissions



safety health education prosperity democracy

In a time when it appears that most societal concerns could be minimized or alleviated

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through behavior change, this initiative offers an excellent opportunity to showcase the exceptional research of today's behavioral and social scientists. The DECADE OF BEHAVIOR (2000-2010) wants the input of behavioral and social scientists just like you to help us identify significant breakthroughs, discoveries or applications in the behavioral and social science fields.

The intention of the initiative is to increase awareness among the public and policy makers about the importance of behavioral and social science research in addressing societal concerns and issues. The goal of this initiative is to compose a publishable list of the Top 10 ideas of breakthroughs in the behavioral and social sciences. We are seeking concrete examples that answer the following question: What recent breakthroughs, discoveries, or new applications from behavioral and social science research are likely to change lives in the 21st century? Send your suggestions to (dob@apa.org) and please be sure to include the following pieces of information: Research example (with citations if possible) and how it will affect people's lives, Your Name, Your Email, and Discipline with which you are affiliated. Examples that showcase multidisciplinary research are encouraged and welcomed. *Deadline for submission is July 15th, 2004*

Margaret Clark Award --11th Anniversary

Honoring the pioneering work of Margaret Clark, submissions are invited from students in all fields for the annual Award for the best-unpublished gerontology or medical anthropology paper. The Association for Anthropology and Gerontology review panel awards a \$500 graduate and \$250 undergraduate prize, and publishes a summary in its newsletter. Relation to lifespan or aging issues must be discussed. Submit: address, affiliation, phone; faculty statement of student status; 3 copies of the double-spaced manuscript, and an abstract. Deadline: June 1. Dr. Mark Luborsky, Clark Award Chair, Institute of Gerontology, Wayne State University, 87 East Ferry, 252 Knapp Bldg, Detroit, MI 48202. (313) 577-6790. <www.iog.wayne.edu/clarkaward.html>. E-mail at (aq2816@wayne.edu).

Announcing the First Biennial Lourdes Arizpe Award in Anthropology and Environment

The Lourdes Arizpe Award honors individual anthropologists, teams, or organizations involving anthropologists, which have made outstanding contributions in the application of anthropology to environmental issues and discourse. Nominations should focus on the contributions and accomplishments of the individual, team or organization in the arena of practice, policy, and application beyond academia. The award can be for work in international or domestic arenas across all ecological and policy applications, from community-based work to national policy to global applications. There must be evidence of impact or results of the work during the three years prior to the nomination.

The Lourdes Arizpe Award will be given every two years. Any anthropologist, including self-nominations, may make nominations. Nomination packages should include *four* copies of 1) a cover letter with original signature from the nominator indicating the body of work or action for which the nominations is being made; 2) three letters of support from individuals knowledgeable regarding the work of the nominee(s) and its impact (it would be useful for at least two of these letter to be from individuals outside of academia); and 3) any materials that support the candidacy of the nominee. Materials may be submitted either electronically or in hard copy, but the nomination cover letter must have an original signature.

The Selection Process: Award nominations will be reviewed and award selection made by a four-person committee appointed by the Anthropology and Environment Section of the AAA.

The Lourdes Arizpe Award will be presented in a ceremony and reception hosted by the Anthropology and Environment Section at the annual AAA meetings. It is desirable, but not necessary, for the awardee to attend the award ceremony. The award consists of a certificate of recognition and a handcrafted medal symbolic of the human-environment relationship.

Lourdes Arizpe specialized in culture, migration, rural development and global environmental change in fieldwork research and in international academic and policy activities. Her twelve books include *Parentesco y Economía en una Sociedad Nahua* (1972), *Antropología Breve de México* (1993), *The Cultural Dimensions of Global Change: An Anthropological Approach* (1995), and *Culture and Global Change: Social Perspectives of Deforestation in the Lacandona Rain Forest* (1995). She was a member of the U.N. World Commission on Culture and Development and President of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. As Assistant Director General of UNESCO for culture she was scientific director of the World Culture Reports. She was also Director of the Anthropological Research Institute of the National University of Mexico. She was a member of the Advisory Committee on the Environment (ACE) of ICSU. A founding member of the *Academia Mexicana de Derechos Humanos*, she also served as President of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences from 1988 to 1993.

Arizpe served on the Joint Latin American Committee of the Social Science Research Council (1987-1990) and the Executive Committee of the Latin American Studies Association (1994-1996). In addition to being asked to join the editorial boards of seven professional journals based in Colombia, England, Mexico and the United States, her honors also include Fulbright and Guggenheim fellowships (1978 and 1982), the medal for distinguished activities in the field of culture from the Ministry of Culture in Pakistan, and membership in the Royal Anthropology Institute in England. At present, she is President of the International Sociological Association and a Professor at the Regional Center for Multidisciplinary Research (National University of Mexico). The creation and naming of this award highlights the critical need for anthropological knowledge and perspective in addressing current environmental issues.

For 2004 nominations, send the materials noted above to the Chairperson of the Committee [P.J. Puntenney (pjpunt@umich.edu), 1989 W. Liberty, Ann Arbor, MI 48103] by June 14, 2004. The 2004 award will be presented at the AAA meetings in San Francisco, CA, in November of 2004.

2004 Kimball Award in Applied Anthropology: Call for Nominations

The Kimball Award Committee seeks nominations from you and your colleagues for the American Anthropological Association's 2004 Solon T. Kimball Award for Public and Applied Anthropology.

Nomination materials should include a thoughtful letter of nomination, with suggestions of several people who are knowledgeable about the nominees' work and examples of relevant reports or publication, and a current C.V. of the nominee. Self-nominations are acceptable. The nomination letter should include assessment of the impacts of the individual or team on applied anthropology as a discipline, and on public policy and service. Proposals recognizing disciplinary path-breakers who are shaping and strengthening our discipline, and which honor those who might otherwise be overlooked, are especially encouraged, especially as their careers reflect the inspiration of anthropologist Solon Kimball. The award can be given to an individual, a group, or an organization. The award is open to all subfields of the discipline.

The Kimball Award is given on a biennial basis, with the next award to be given at the AAA annual meeting, 2004, and includes a \$1,000 prize. Nominations should be sent to the chair of the Kimball Award Committee, Prof. Allan F. Burns, Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 117305, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-7305. Phone (352) 392-2253 X 205, Fax (352) 392 6929, Email at (af-burns@anthro.ufl.edu). Deadline for receipt of all nomination materials for the 2004 award is June 1, 2004. Early nominations are especially appreciated.

FROM THE EDITOR

Greetings on a beautiful spring afternoon in central Iowa. I know that I've started this message talking about snowstorms or infestation of mosquitoes the size of large house pets and so I wanted to let you know that this is the ideal time to be in Iowa.

We had a wonderful set of meetings a month ago in Dallas. Ann Jordan and her colleagues at the University of North Texas showed us true Texas hospitality in organizing the meetings. One really can't begin to talk about running a meeting without thanking the fantastic staff in the SFAA offices in Oklahoma City. Executive Director and long-time member Tom May and his fantastic staff worked diligently, and with charm and grace, to put this event together.

As always a handful of dedicated individuals completed their tour of duty in helping the Society function. E. Paul Durrenberger, from Penn State, rotated off of the Board of Directors. Paul has served as the Board's social conscience and is a regular contributor to the Society's the quarterly *Newsletter*.

Nancy Parezo, from the University of Arizona, has done many things during her time on the board. Among these have been gentle suggestions for running meetings with greater efficiency. She has done this with grace and aplomb. Her persistent good suggestions and equally good spirits have been lessons for all of us.

Andrew Gardner, a Ph.D. student from the University of Arizona, finished a term as the student representation on the Executive Board. Like his student predecessors on the Board, Andrew was not shy about voicing his feeling about directions and issues that the Society wrestles with on a regular basis. As a Board and as a Society, we have been extremely fortunate to have had a succession of bright and articulate student representatives. It makes one feel very comfortable about the future of the Society for Applied Anthropology.

The Nominations and Elections Committee has the unenviable task of putting together the slates of candidates who stand for election on a regular basis. This is not an easy job and the members of this committee need to be skilled diplomats not only in getting people to stand for election to office, but also to work on the details for balancing slates -- employing more variables than most of use in our fieldwork. Thanks to their skill we have the excellent fields of candidates who will ensure the future directions and success of the Society. There are

no losers here -- only winners. Kitty Corbett is one member who will rotate off this year. Michael Evans, a regional ethnographer for the National Park Service in St Paul, Minnesota, also rotates off the committee.

After serving as President-Elect, two years as President and now one year as immediate past President, Noel Chrisman will return to life as a regular academic at the University of Washington. Noel worked tirelessly on Society

business and did things with a wonderful (albeit droll) sense of humor.

They were all great people to work with.

The photographs that are tucked throughout this *Newsletter* are from the Dallas meetings.

Mike Whiteford [jefe@iastate.edu]





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

Items to be included in the *Newsletter* should be sent to: Michael B. Whiteford, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences, 202 Catt Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-1301, E-mail: jefe@iastate.edu. Telephone: 515/294-4729; fax 515/294-1303. The contributor's telephone number and e-mail address should be included, and the professional affiliations of all persons mentioned in the copy should be given.

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

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