

Newsletter

Society for Applied Anthropology

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SfAA PRESIDENT'S LETTER

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The Atlanta meeting was a smashing success. Sessions were varied and all had interesting and useful information. For example, members commented positively on the co-sponsorship of the Society for Medical Anthropology. We share topics and approaches across the two societies. Happily, they will co-sponsor again in 2004. The hotel was comfortable and it was easy to find people with whom to talk. I don't know how many people attended, but it was the right amount judging by the number of conversations. I also don't know how many pounds of food were provided at the three evening receptions, but that facilitated the talking. Let me or the Society office (info@sfaa.net) know about what you enjoyed and what you'd like changed for next time.

Now you should start planning for next year in Portland, March 19-23, 2003. We should have a lot of co-sponsors including the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology (NAPA) and the Society of Public Health Educators (SOPHE) who will be new to co-sponsorship, but are well known to our members. (We share about 700 members with NAPA, for example) Additionally, I hope we will see the Council on Nursing and Anthropology, the Political Economy Society, the Society for Community Research and Action, and others on the co-sponsor list. Sunil Khanna is putting together a many-talented program committee to ensure a diverse meeting experience for us all.

The new officers took their places at the Board table on Sunday, March 10th. Linda Whiteford is the President-Elect and Tim Wallace and Ruthbeth Finerman are the two new Board members (see their photos on the SfAA website). Next we need to nominate and elect

two new Board members for next year, a secretary, and two new members of the Nominations & Elections Committee. Your participation is needed! Please write to Susan Charnley (scharnley@fs.fed.us) to suggest nominations of yourself or others to these offices. The Society particularly wants to promote the participation of non-academic practitioners in leadership positions. By the way, if you want to participate more, but are not yet ready to run for an elective position, write to me about what committee or other activities in which you'd like to participate. (Committees are listed on the Society website and my e-mail address can be found above.)

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Another part you can play to support the goals of the society is to nominate yourself or a colleague for the Mead, Tax, or Malinowski Awards. These prestigious awards honor a younger scholar/practitioner (no more than 10 years out from the PhD) for the Mead Award or more seasoned scholar/practitioner for the Tax and Malinowski Awards. There was no Mead Award winner this year. However, Art Gallaher was the first recipient of the Sol Tax Award and Pertti Pelto received the Malinowski Award. You can see the list of previous Award winners on the SfAA website. Write to the Society Office with your nominations. They will be sent to Ann McElroy for the Malinowski Award, Jill Korbin for the Mead Award (shared with the AAA), and Lucy Cohen for the Tax Award. These awards are a major way to honor our field's heroes.

At the meeting on March 10th, the Board decided to affiliate with the Decade of Behavior, an organization that is dedicated to promoting the behavioral sciences during the 2000s. The goals of this organization include:

- A multifaceted public education campaign about the importance and relevance of behavioral and social science research.
- Translation of behavioral and social science research findings into the public policy arena.
- Generation of new knowledge to address current challenges and to prepare the world for facing emerging problems in the 21st century.
- An action plan to recruit and retain the next generation of scholars in the behavioral and social sciences.

Check out their web site [<http://www.decadeofbehavior.org/about.html>].

We expect that our affiliation with the Decade of Behavior will allow us to mount initiatives that will further the goals of our Society as well as promote anthropology generally. Charles Cheney, an independent anthropological practitioner who lives in the Washington, DC area, will act as the SfAA liaison to the organization.

The Contracts Committee of the Society, chaired by Ed Liebow, has begun the ambitious project of developing another internship and fellowship program to succeed the very successful cooperative agreement between the Society and the Environmental Protection Agency. Suzanne Heurtin-Roberts from the National Cancer Institute announces a small step in this direction elsewhere in the *Newsletter*. This will be a

one-year SfAA post-doctoral fellowship in Cancer Health Disparities. The fellow will work with Dr. Heurtin-Roberts to further develop and sustain the disparities initiative in the Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences. The fellowship will be available by September. More specifics about the fellowship and how to apply are provided in the announcement.

There's another opportunity at the NCI that post-doctoral applied anthropologists might be interested in the Cancer Prevention Fellowship Program. This three-year fellowship includes getting an M.P.H. and supervised research. The application date for a July 2003 start is September 1st. Read about the fellowship on the web [<http://www3.cancer.gov/prevention/pob/>].

Finally, those of you who are members of the AAA may have noticed that *Anthropology News* has had commentaries from presidents of anthropology societies in which there have been discussions of the shape of anthropology in thirty years. I hope you have noticed that mine is different, as you would expect. I have received a number of comments, all positive (thank you). Two stick out. One person wrote that she hoped that the future I outlined would come true. I do, too. One of the reasons I think I'm on the right track is because of a second comment. The writer said that I simply repeated all the things that she does currently. That's exactly what I did: I copied what both academic and practicing anthropologists do now. I think applied anthropology *is* a large portion of what we'll all be about in thirty years.



Linda Bennett and Linda Whiteford

FROM IMMORALITY TO ILLEGALITY TO TERRORISM: A DANGEROUS NEW WRINKLE IN THE DEMONIZATION OF DRUG USERS

By Merrill Singer [anthro8566@aol.com]
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We've probably all seen them by now. If you watched the Super Bowl last January you saw their well-timed debut. Targeted especially to teenagers, they are splashy, jarring, made-for-T.V. Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) ads with a pointed message: buying drugs funds terrorism. In one of the ads, a young man grimly states, "Yesterday afternoon, I did my laundry, went out for a run, and helped torture someone's dad." In another, a youth reports, "Last weekend I washed my car, hung out with a few friends, and helped murder a family in Colombia." Somberly, the ads conclude, "Drug money helps support terror. Buy drugs and you could be supporting it, too."

In a post-9/11 world, their goal is clear; if you can link drug use to absolute evil you can prevent drug use. To support that assertion, \$10 million dollars were poured into making the first two 30-second TV ads and for print versions that have appeared in nearly 200 newspapers thus far. What are we to make of this sudden new connection; one that had never before been alleged in the long-fought and admittedly discredited war on drugs?

The ads are fair, accurate, and justified claims the ONDCP. According to John Walters, ONDCP director (and, hence, the U.S. drug czar), who plans to expand the number of similar ads carried on the air waves in coming months: "These ads are among the most powerful and effective prevention messages this office has ever released." "Every time you buy drugs, the money goes to people who hurt, kill and maim," adds ONDCP spokesperson Tom Riley.

The Bush administration aggressively latched onto the new message last December with President Bush asserting, "Terrorists use drug profits to fund their cells to commit acts of murder. If you quit drugs, you join the fight against terror in America." In this spirit, ONDCP representatives and their supporters have begun testifying before Congress, pro-ad officials can be found pushing the point in various high-profile

conferences sponsored by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and budget documents are being crafted to support the campaign, including a \$1.7 billion request from DEA administrator, Asa Hutchinson, to play up the drugs-terror link.

The claims directly tying drug use to terrorism are bold, innovative, and clearly speak to widespread fears, but what does the science say? Increasingly social scientists, drug policy advocates, and drug control experts are speaking up to question the factual accuracy of the ads.

"It's despicable and dangerous," argues Ethan Nadelmann, executive director of the Drug Policy Alliance, an education and advocacy group that supports the development of alternatives to the war on drugs. "When you start labeling tens of millions of Americans as accomplices to terrorists or de facto murderers, you are creating and stirring an atmosphere of intolerance and hate-mongering that ends up being destructive and dangerous to the broader society."

Similarly, Peter Reuter, a drug policy expert at the University of Maryland maintains, "You have to stretch a long way to make that plausible ... Marijuana, which is what the vast majority of drug users use, is grown

primarily in the United States and Mexico and has no connection with terrorism."

Ethan Nadelmann of the Drug Policy Alliance argues, "When you start labeling tens of millions of Americans as accomplices to terrorists or de facto murderers, you are creating and stirring an atmosphere of intolerance and hate-mongering that ends up being destructive and dangerous to the broader society."

Moreover, it has been argued that the Taliban banned heroin poppy cultivation in Afghanistan while the Northern Alliance, the anti-Taliban U.S. ally in

the war, is known to be deeply involved in the narcotics trade. Other opponents of the ads have pointed out that even the Bush administration has linked the sale of honey and other legal commodities to fund-raising efforts by organizations that have been labeled as terrorist. Should buyers of these items be labeled as supporters of terrorism as well? Rather than an accurate, research-supported conclusion, a growing number of critics of the ads say closely linking drug use to terrorism is nothing other than a way to shore up the problematic war on drugs as well as a disingenuous way for drug control entities to grab a slice of the \$67 billion anti-terrorism pie.

Most importantly, from a treatment standpoint the ads may be quite harmful. "This is an effort to demonize drug users," remarks Eric Sterling, president of the Criminal Justice Policy Foundation. "At a time

when many are talking about the importance of drug treatment," he laments, "this rhetoric sends the message that drug users are not people with chemical dependencies, they are aiding and abetting terrorists and need to be locked up."

Indeed, there is grim irony in the fact that in the same era in which the National Institute on Drug Abuse, under the leadership of Alan Lischner, went to considerable length to make the point that drug addiction is "a brain disease," one that is caused by biological changes in brain structure, we are witnessing a return to the hackneyed practice of drug user demonization.

This development should be of considerable concern to anthropologists and others who seek to apply the insights of social scientific, behavioral, and biomedical research to addressing the difficult problem of drug abuse. As many applied anthropologists know from direct experience, the untended consequences of social decisions can be far more telling in the long run than their intended purpose.

Contrary to ONDCP statements, we do not have evaluation data to support claims of ad effectiveness. Rather, we have a typical policy environment in which a course of action is embraced not because it has been validated by research but because it is in harmony with what some people — those who make decisions and set policy — believe.

ON HUMAN RIGHTS—AN ALTERNATIVE VIEW

By Joseph M. O'Neal
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In the February 2002 Newsletter of the SfAA, Paul Durrenberger wrote, "I think it's time we stopped blinding ourselves with talk about vacuous rights and started working on gaining real ones for everyone on this planet." An example of a vacuous right appears to be the right to vote ("For what?"). Significant rights include "healthcare, education, livelihood, shelter, dignity in old or any age [...]." He goes on to urge us to "provide the important rights—ones that provide security—and the others—those that people without security assert—are unnecessary."

Durrenberger thus takes sides in a long and complex debate about the relative importance of the various rights thought to pertain to all humans as humans. The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes both civil and political rights and

economic, social, and cultural rights, and these were operationalized in the two Covenants passed by the United Nations in 1966. The United States has never even considered adoption of the Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, but has ratified almost alone of all the United Nations human rights treaties the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, though with many exemptions and caveats, especially in reference to our continued use of capital punishment. Despite the reluctance of the United States, both Covenants have the force of international law. With the Universal Declaration, they comprise what is sometimes referred to as the International Bill of Human Rights.

I share the frustration of many Americans with the lip service given to human rights by the United States. We are quick to lecture other states about their human rights records, but reluctant to admit that we have human rights problems of our own. Durrenberger mentions the proliferation of guns, and among other violations I would include violence against women and children, rape in prisons, the incarceration of an outrageous number of our citizens for drug offenses, and homelessness.

Anthropologists are undoubtedly more aware than most Americans are of the desperation faced by many people in Third World and Fourth World countries. Does the right to vote really matter to people who are hungry themselves and can't feed their children, who are ill and without hope for the future?



Of course we in the United States should work harder and dedicate more resources to alleviating these problems. I am hesitant, however, to dismiss civil and political rights as being of only secondary importance. I fear that doing so is ethnocentric. We take these rights for granted to a degree that amazes even other citizens of long-term democracies. If we could talk now to the democracy protestors in Tiananmen Square, I think that they would be astonished to hear the right to vote dismissed in so cavalier a fashion. So would freedom fighters and revolutionaries in El Salvador, Chile, Nicaragua, and East Timor. So would Civil Rights workers.

As an anthropologist and human rights advocate, I have long been concerned about how to derive human rights from a foundation that is not ethnocentric. Durrenberger quotes Gellner's assertion that it is "totally absurd" to believe that any rights are self-

evident. But if rights are not self-evident, on what are they based? If we cannot find a justification for them, are they not simply another example of Western imperialism, of the West once again imposing its standards on the rest of the world?

Many justifications have been proposed. Kant's deontological ethics, particularly his second formulation of the categorical imperative ("Act so that you treat humanity [...] always as an end and never as a means only") is powerful and intellectually consistent, but highly abstract and idealistic. I prefer the formulation made by Jack Donnelly, a political scientist:

The human nature that is the source of human rights rests on a moral account of human possibility. It indicates what human beings might become, not what they have been historically or "are" in some scientifically determinable sense. Human rights rest on an account of a life of dignity to which human beings are "by nature" suited [...]. In my own work, I have tried to give an account of human rights as the social and political guarantees necessary to protect individuals from the standard threats to human dignity posed by the modern state and modern markets (1998:21-22).

We can derive social, economic, and cultural rights from this proposition too, but the rights to choose one's leaders and to have a say in the forces affecting one's life—civil and political rights—are fundamental. Development strategies, ideological alignments, AIDS policy, and other matters of concern to applied anthropologists are too often simply imposed from above on people who cannot vote.

In their recent rush to embrace human rights rhetoric, anthropologists should avoid ranking of some rights as more important than others. Any number can play that game, picking some rights as significant and dismissing others. The People's Republic of China does this all the time, claiming that economic development trumps basic freedoms and that freeing Tibet from a feudal theocracy surpasses in importance the rights of the Tibetan people. To preclude such invidious arguments, we all pretty much have to accept the whole package or reject it all.

I would ask anthropologists to confront another issue. As Durrenberger points out, "there are different systems of meaning [...], people live in different ways and different worlds [...], cultures vary [...]." International human rights are universal standards that apply to all people at all times, and in these areas, at least, cultures are forbidden to vary. Different systems of meaning are dismissed as inappropriate to the

rights of humans. How can anthropologists reconcile cultural and ethical relativism with universal standards of behavior? This appears to me to be an area in which our leadership in the human rights field is much needed.

Reference Cited

Donnelly, Jack
1998 *International Human Rights*. 2nd ed. Boulder: Westview Press.

SINGLE ISSUE POLITICS

By E. Paul Durrenberger [epd2@psu.edu]
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It was a little before Christmas last year when I was sitting at the table with my nine-year old pal and her mom. I was drinking coffee and reading the newspaper when something caught my eye and I made a derisive comment about treehuggers.

"What's a treehugger?" the kid asked.

"Someone who loves Mother Earth and tries to keep the earth clean—someone who likes trees and tries to save them so we can all enjoy them and helps keep our water and air clean," her mom answered, looking daggers at me for my derisive comment.

"Well," the daughter proclaimed, "Then I'm a tree-hugger."

The stakes are so high and the opponents are so mighty that the only way to influence policy is via sharply focused movements and messages that carry sufficient emotional wallop to get people to open their minds and their wallets. The policy ground is quicksand. Opponents erode the edges of any victory with legislative initiatives and amendments, media campaigns, court cases, administrative rule-making processes, appointments to boards and agencies until nothing is left to savor but the memory of a triumph in the good fight. Think of any example from the National Rifle Association's perverted concept of human rights to Monsanto's distorted concept of an educational campaign.

Policies go to those sufficiently well endowed to be vigilant and persistent. Single-issue politics is the key to hope for any less well moneyed than corporate coalitions, even though in the process of moving policy through its complex channels single issue advocates distort realities beyond all recognition. When they are victorious they may well deform realities as badly as their enemies.

In a booming economy, shrimpers and fishers could find work in shipyards or oil and gas or construction as they were put out of work when environmentalists won fishery regulations that helped to make the Gulf of Mexico a playground for the rich. In days gone by shrimpers might have worked in the pine forests to tap pine resin and make turpentine, tar and naval stores. Now those lands are cropped with spindly evergreens for the pulp paper industry that fouls the Gulf breezes. Those same treehuggers might be eager allies of any fishers that remain when agricultural runoff sucks the oxygen and life from the Gulf's waters.

In Thailand, international environmental groups applaud and support the outlawing of hillside agriculture and programs to plant trees where villagers I lived with used to grow rice on swiddens. Trees are good. Cutting trees is bad. The eucalyptus they planted are for making paper in the mills of the lowland elites. They are just another crop like the evergreens of the Gulf. The two-thirds of villagers who don't have access to enough irrigated land to feed themselves can work for wages for the people who have more than enough or in the paper mills or cleaning the houses of the city elite or in a factory.

In a land where we all sell our labor, who considers the price of selling your labor rather than making your own living?

When these thoughts run through my head, I imitate the Icelandic mode of running lexical items together to make new words like "sandal-flapping-latte-sucking-animal-loving-tofu-eating-tree-hugging-liberal." When I see industrial agriculture and swine production polluting our national waters, I'm glad tree huggers are there raising hell for the water and trees.

So, I cautioned my young friend as we put on our coats and boots to go to a Christmas tree farm to cut a tree, we'd have to be on the lookout for treehuggers.

As we cut the tree, I thought that issues never come singly, though our politics may make it so.



MINDING YOUR BUSINESS

By Jude Thomas May, Executive Director of SfAA
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The Program Chair for the 2003 Annual Meeting in Portland, Sunil Khanna, has been exploring several ways to make the meetings more attractive. I will summarize two of these below and add the request that you give some thought to his suggestions and forward your comments.

A. The Friday Morning Poster Session — The poster session on Friday morning has been known either as the "Training Program Poster Session" or the "Applied Training Program Information Exchange." It has emerged, in content and participation, as a display of graduate training programs. That is important. Sunil plans to explore in the next few months the idea of expanding the Session to include private organizations that engage in research/contracting in the applied social sciences as well as governmental (state and federal) agencies. The graduate programs would be one important part of a larger "Information Fair" using a poster session format. What do you think? Do you have suggestions?

B. The Book Exhibit — As the size and substance of the annual meeting program expanded, we expected that the book exhibit would grow as well. We are not yet satisfied with the exhibit from several perspectives. Among other goals, we believe that the exhibit should be a venue to display the publications of our members. Toward this end, Sunil has developed a couple of ideas.

First, we will explore the notion of re-introducing the "book signing" by authors that was held at the exhibit during the meeting in San Francisco. That provided some visibility and publicity for some of our members. Parenthetically, it provided as well an ego boost for those authors who participated. If you attended and saw this, what did you think? If you did not attend, what do you think of the idea?

Second, we are exploring ways to identify members who have recently (within the past 2-3 years) published a book. This could be a monograph, a textbook, an edited book, or whatever. Once we identify the SfAA authors, we could obtain the name(s) of the publisher and proceed to make contact and invite participation in the book exhibit. We hope through this kind of targeted effort to increase the number of books displayed that are authored by SfAA members. What do you think? Is this feasible? If you fall into

such a group (recent author), would you be willing to assist with contact information?

Please forward your comments via e-mail, phone, or hard copy (see addresses on back page of this *Newsletter*) to the SfAA Office. We will pass them along to Sunil. Many thanks.

FROM THE SECRETARY

By Willie L. Baber, SfAA Secretary
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The SfAA Board of Director met on March 6th and 10th of the annual meeting of the Association, Sheraton Colony Square Hotel, Atlanta. Thanks to conscientious work of Ben Blount's Program Committee, and the SfAA Office, the Atlanta meeting is a pleasant memory. However, the national tragedy that threatened socio-economic normalcy in American Society continues to affect SfAA business.

Foremost in significance among the action-items approved by the Board was the following motion (tabled on March 6th and passed on March 10th): *to sequester funds, and to review revenue on a quarterly basis, and release funds in the order of the following projects; webpage, oral history, awards trust, monograph (Don Stull, seconded by Stan Hyland)*. After convening the Finance Committee in Atlanta, and discussing revenue projections with Executive Director

Tom May, Treasurer Tom Arcury expressed greater optimism but requested and received the Board's approval of the above motion. On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the Board also approved on March 10th the appointment of Diane Austin as Treasurer of SfAA, to succeed Tom Arcury (Motion by Mike Whiteford, seconded by Don Stull, and unanimously approved).

Election results and committee assignments: Linda Bennett, President-elect, Ruthbeth Finerman and Tim Wallace, Board of Directors, Kitty Corbett and Michael Evens, Nominations Committee. Based upon the report of out-going Nominations Chairperson, Diane Austin, Noel Chrisman suggested that the Board develop better standards for improving "practitioner" balance in SfAA elections. Barbara Rylko-Bauer has agreed to assume the duties of Chairperson of the Publications Committee, and Paul Durrenberger volunteered to serve as Board liaison to the Publications Committee, both appointed by Noel Chrisman. Noel Chrisman and Ed Liebow will work to identify persons to serve on the Internet Committee. Mike Whiteford agreed to serve as liaison to the Internet Committee, after Ed has rotated off the Board. Susan Andreatta volunteered to serve as Chairperson of the Membership Committee. Noel Chrisman requested that members of the Board seek an LPO representative who would be willing to serve on the Membership Committee.

In anticipation of the Portland Meeting, combined with the goal of increasing SfAA members, the following motions were approved by the Board: (1)

Moved by Ed Liebow, seconded by Stan Hyland, to have the book exhibitors, poster sessions, and training programs coordinated in complimentary ways, both spatially and organizationally; 2) Moved by Ed Liebow, seconded by Don Stull, to increase by \$5.00 the annual meeting registration fees, to 85 dollars and to 30 dollars for students, and to increase the number of waivers; 3) Move by Don Stull, seconded by Mike Whiteford, that the



People in the lobby at the convention hotel at the Atlanta meetings

Student Representative serve as an official member of the Membership Committee, to help increase student membership, and to provide a stronger link to the Board; 4) Moved by Don Stull, seconded by Mike Whiteford, that one member of the SfAA Board assume chairperson of the Membership Committee, to provide a stronger link to the Board; 5) Moved by Mike Whiteford, seconded by Paul Durrenberger, to appoint Jim Carey to the Membership Committee.

The following committees presented reports to the Board: Student Committee (Anne Ballenger), Membership Committee (Carla Littlefield), LPO (Carla Littlefield), International Standards (Willie Baber, for Ted Downing), COPPA (Linda Bennett), SfAA/EPA and Working Groups on Contracts (Ed Liebow and Rob Winthrop), Internet Committee (Ed Liebow and Satish Kedia), International Committee (Gisele Maynard-Tucker and Carla Guerrón-Montero), Policy Committee (Katherine Metzco, for Joe Heyman), Oral History Project (John Van Willigen) and the following award committees: Malinowski (Jim Greenberg), Del Jones (Willie Baber), Spicer (Tom May, reporting), Peter K. Knew (Tom May reporting).

Additional motions: (1) Moved by Mike Whiteford, seconded by Linda Bennett, that the Mead Award Committee develop a policy that allow nominees to remain active for a longer period of time, with the endorsement of the American Anthropological Association; (2) Moved by Linda Whiteford, seconded by Stan Hyland, that newly appointed Chairperson of the Malinowski Committee, Ann McElroy, recommend to the Board in November specific application procedures for the Malinowski Award; (3) Moved by Linda Bennett, seconded by Mike Whiteford, to receive the Malinowski recommendation package for review one month before the Board meeting, with a description of the Committee's recommendation included in the package; (4) Moved by Stan Hyland, seconded by Linda Whiteford, that the SfAA Board support a policy conference sponsored and planned by sections of the American Anthropological Association and hosted by the University of Georgia Department of Anthropology; any views expressed do not reflect the views of the SfAA Board of Directors, and a disclaimer noting this is expected on any written work coming from this conference; (5) Moved by Linda Bennett, seconded by Stan Hyland, that EPA project brochures are made available to members, \$2.50 for a set of five or 10 for \$5:00.

Dull Stull's report on *Human Organization* included the appearance before the Board of Editorial Assistants Shawn Maloney and Brian Garavalia. Don noted among other facts that new manuscripts submissions continue to fall and over several years. In addition, he reported

that decision time for manuscripts average 72 days compared to an average of 108 days to receive revisions from authors. In short, send in your manuscripts to *HO* and receive a timely review and decision. Ruthbeth Finerman (Publications Committee) noted that she talked with Jeanne Simonelli and officials of Wake Forest University, and Bill Roberts (St.Mary's of Maryland), to clarify the editorial responsibilities of *PA*; they are the new editors of *PA*.

Amanda Ritchie and Alejandra Colom (Friends Social Research) appeared before the Board to report on their research and workshop, held in Atlanta, on the topic: "Developing an Action Plan for a More Visible and Central Role for Practicing Anthropologists in the SfAA." Their work includes ethnographic knowledge about why practicing anthropologists in the healthcare field are, or are not, participating in SfAA. Finding and recommendations from Amanda and Alejandra's research will be forwarded to the Board, and the Board thanked them for their interest and input.

Finally, the works of several Board members were approved by applause and I would be remiss in my duties as Secretary not to note them; Tom May (SfAA Office Report), Ed Liebow and Rob Winthrop (EPA/SfAA Report), and yours truly (Minutes and Timeline).

"MANY JOURNEYS AND MANY PATHS": CAREERS WORKSHOP IN APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY

By Carla Guerrón-Montero
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On Wednesday March 6, 2002, at the Atlanta Meetings, more than thirty conference participants attended the workshop *Careers in Applied Anthropology* that I had the privilege to organize, with the sponsorship of the Membership Committee and the Student Committee. During the workshop, Carla Littlefield (Littlefield Associates), Pamela Puntenny (Environmental and Human Systems Management) and Philip Young (University of Oregon), provided invaluable information about the steps to take to initiate and develop a career in applied anthropology.

The workshop was followed by one-on-one counseling sessions with the panel speakers, plus Satish Kedia (University of Memphis) and Gisele Maynard-Tucker (UCLA Center for the Study of Women). A total of seventeen students benefited from the outstanding opportunity to be individually

mentored by these highly recognized applied anthropologists.

The panelists provided information about their own careers and experiences, and suggested techniques on how to initiate, maintain and advance a career in applied anthropology. I have divided the recommendations of the panelists in two categories: school-related and job-related:

School-related Recommendations:

Panelists stressed that while students are learning subjects and disciplines, they should make a conscientious effort to learn job and presentation skills. Some of the suggestions given to students in-training were:

- Learn as much as you can about anthropology in order to be able to translate it for those who do not know what anthropology entails.
- In addition to focusing on your undergraduate and graduate studies, take courses on practical skills such as grant writing, writing, foreign language and computer skills. Also, remember that certificates and diplomas are valuable ways to demonstrate your expertise in specific areas.
- The focus of your M.A. thesis or a Ph.D. dissertation can launch you to your future career in applied anthropology. Keep that in mind when you choose a research project.
- Think about the possibility of combining your anthropology studies with the study of other disciplines such as Environmental Studies, International Studies, Health, etc.
- Search for all the resources that are available at your university to help you initiate a career. For instance, visit the Career Center on your campus and talk to a career or academic advisor.
- The applied world is based on team projects. Try to participate in team projects with your anthropology classmates, and with classmates from different disciplines.
- Practice your culture broker or 'translating' skills as much as you can. For instance, write an article for your university newspaper about any issue from an anthropological perspective.
- Start developing early on your ability to present information in an understandable way for the average person.
- Internships are a wonderful way to learn job and presentation skills. In addition, they are great opportunities to figure out what are your work preferences and work style. Engage in more than one



internship in different organizations in the public and private sector (NGOs, entrepreneurial sector, the federal sector). Ask yourself: do you enjoy working by yourself or do you prefer teamwork? Do you like to work on a small component of a project or to oversee an entire project? Do you enjoy taking risks, or do you prefer a safe work environment? How do you feel about handling bureaucratic matters? If you are able to answer these questions when you are working in internships, you will know more about your own work style, and will have a clearer view of your preferences and skills in the world of applied anthropology.

- Remember that applied anthropology has many paths. One of those paths is to combine a career in the academy with applied work.
- Ethnographic field research is one of the most valuable aspects of your anthropological training; you should develop your ethnographic skills as much as possible. They can be applied to the 'real world' in many ways. For instance, one panelist commented that the skills learned by making classical kinship charts can also be used to understand networking and organizational charts in corporations and the public sector. Also, treat the internship experience as ethnographic field research; think of yourself as a participant-observer.
- Learn to meet deadlines early on in your studies. That skill will prove priceless in the applied world.
- School and internships are your 'sand boxes,' your 'kindergarten.' Practice your skills as much as

you can while you are in school. You can make mistakes, but you will likely not be fired if you do. Learn from those experiences.

Job Searching and Networking: Among the recommendations given to people searching for a job in applied anthropology, the panelists suggested:

- In the context of an interview, your anthropological training prepares you more to ask and listen than to answer questions. You need to be aware of that when you undergo a job interview, and make sure that you are answering the question that has been asked. In addition, do not volunteer any information that has not been asked in the question. As evident as it may sound, remember to listen to the question that is being asked and answer that question.

- In the world of the academy, the pressure to be productive and up-to-date is built into the system. In the applied world, the pressure is not present, and consequently, the applied anthropologist needs to develop his or her own network and working system.

- Networking is an essential component of a successful career in applied anthropology. People who work in state agencies communicate with each other and share their information about the expertise of a former partner or consultant. One of the best ways to network is to attend professional meetings and to make an effort to meet different professionals, practitioners and academics. As one panelist stated, networks “keep you from being burned out” from the pressures of the job.

- In the public realm, the federal government is very interested in the cultural content of their grant applications and projects. Applied anthropologists should exploit that interest to their advantage.

- Applied anthropologists need to sell the discipline to public and private agencies, who may be unaware of the usefulness of anthropology. Try to sell applied anthropology to your potential employer. Other names to refer to an applied anthropologist include: consultant, or human resource specialist.

- Learn as much as you can about the company or institution where you are applying for work, through their annual report, website, other colleagues working there, etc.

- Anthropologists are very skilled at culture brokering. Put this skill to use and articulate it into projects, planning and policies.

- In the world of applied anthropology, you encounter ethical dilemmas on a daily basis, and you need to be ready to respond to them.

- The language used in the bureaucratic world is very unique. As one panelist pointed out, “you need to learn the dialect of bureaucracy” and be able to translate that dialect for people who do not work in the bureaucratic world.

- The medical, pharmaceutical and health care industries are barely tapped markets for anthropologists.

Finally, all the panelists emphasized the importance of training in anthropological theories and methods, particularly ethnographic methods. They also stressed the value that an anthropological approach—holistic and contextual—has in providing insightful perspectives on contemporary human problems and in contributing to their solution.

LPO NEWS

By Carla Littlefield [clittlef@compuserve.com]
Littlefield Associates
Denver, Colorado

The “Chicago Association for the Practice of Anthropology” (CAPA) members will come together for their regular meeting at 7 PM on May 21st at DePaul University. The agenda includes an election for a new Convener and a program on evaluation research methods. CAPA kicked off its first community service project in which members volunteer as discussion facilitators during cultural diversity events at citywide ethnic museums/cultural centers. This is part of the Cultural Connections Program at The Field Museum’s Center for Cultural Understanding and Change. CAPA will hold a summer potluck on June 30th at the home of Alaka Wali (The Field Museum). Mike Lieber (University of Illinois) is rounding up his bluegrass band to provide the music. For more information about CAPA, contact Convener, Rebecca Severson, at [rseverson@fmnh.org]. Join the Chicagoanthro listserv at [www.groups.yahoo.com].

The “High Plains Society for Applied Anthropology” (HPSfAA) held its spring conference and annual meeting at Estes Park, Colorado, on April 19-21. Over 50 applied anthropologists, professionals, and students heard 31 presentations. Harald E. L. Prins, Professor of Anthropology at Kansas State University, gave the keynote address, “Visuality in Indian Country: From Salvage Ethnography to Action Anthropology.” HPSfAA member, Peter Van Arsdale, received the 10th annual Omer C. Stewart Memorial Award for outstanding contributions to applied anthropology. Peter was honored for his years of service at the local, regional and national levels.

If you are a practicing anthropologist in the eastern Great Lakes/St. Lawrence region (upstate NY, western New England, and southern Ontario and Quebec) and are interested in establishing a regional LPO, contact Kreg Ettenger at [kreg.ettenger@excite.com] or (315)

424-0706 in Syracuse, NY. He has prepared a brief prospectus for such an organization that could provide networking and publishing opportunities, mentoring for students and new professionals, and various other resources for applied social scientists in the region. Kreg will schedule a planning meeting for late summer or early fall if there is sufficient interest in the idea.

SfAA held its annual LPO luncheon on March 8th in Atlanta in conjunction with the annual meeting. Representatives from five LPOs met to share updates on activities and discuss common interests. The SfAA-LPO Liaison identified several support mechanisms provided by SfAA including website linkages with LPOs, the LPO news column in the Newsletter, exhibit table space at SfAA annual meetings, and names and addresses of SfAA members in targeted geographical areas for LPO start-up efforts. The next SfAA-LPO luncheon will be held in Portland, Oregon on March 21, 2003.

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

CONSORTIUM (COPAA) UPDATE

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

The Consortium of Practicing and Applied Anthropology (COPAA) Programs held its third annual meeting on March 5, 2002, in Atlanta, GA, prior to the SfAA meetings. New officers of the Consortium are Gina Sanchez and Jeanette Dickerson-Putman, IUPUI, co-treasurers, and Kerry Feldman, University of Alaska, Anchorage, secretary.

The Consortium sponsored three sessions at the SfAA meetings: an Open Forum and two workshops. One workshop was on The Basics of Business Anthropology (Ann Jordan, organizer) and the second was on Divergent Strategies for Training Applied Anthropologists (Linda Whiteford and Linda Bennett, organizers).

Standing committees have been established to address the main objectives of the Consortium: (1) COPAA Web Site; (2) Internship Practicum COPAA Bulletin Board; (3) Professional Exchanges and Short-term Faculty Visits; (4) External Reviews and Tenure and Promotion Reviews; (5) Continuing Education; (6) Funding; (7) Guidelines for Applied Anthropology Training Programs; and (8) Advisory Board. Chairs and

members for each of these committees will be announced in the next SfAA Newsletter.

In this column, I would like to emphasize the formation of an Advisory Board. Consortium members are academically based programs. However, we understand fully that any success to "collectively advance the education and training of students, faculty, and practitioners in applied anthropology" relies critically on regular input from non-academically based applied anthropologists. Therefore, over the next year we will be establishing an Advisory Board of individuals and organizations that are practicing anthropology while not holding a full time affiliation with an academic department. I strongly encourage anyone who is interested in serving on the Advisory Board to please contact me.

REPORT FROM THE *HO* EDITOR

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

With Volume 60 (2001), I concluded my first three-year term as editor of *Human Organization* (HO). I am grateful to the Society for Applied Anthropology Board of Directors for giving me the opportunity to serve as editor and for renewing my appointment for a second (and final) three-year term. I would like to take this opportunity to summarize the 2001 annual report I delivered in Atlanta.

Volume 60 contained 30 articles, one special collection of 8 articles, 1 Malinowski Award Lecture, and 1 commentary, for a total of 40 pieces and 436 pages. Of the 147 authors who published in HO last year, 44 percent were male, 47 percent were female, and the gender of 9 percent is unknown.

During 2001, 89 new manuscripts were submitted to *HO*. Of these, 77 came from the United States and 12 from other countries. North Carolina (8 submissions) and California (6) led the United States in submissions; the United Kingdom (3) and Australia (2) led all other countries.

Last year is the second year in a row that new manuscript submissions have fallen: the 89 submissions in 2001 represents 21 fewer submissions than we received in 2000 and 44 fewer than in 1999. Submissions seem to be up in 2002, however. Of the manuscripts submitted in 2001, 27 percent were accepted, compared to 23 percent in 2000 and 37 percent in 1999.



HO Editor Donald Stull contemplating the program

Human Organization is a discerning journal; it is also a timely one. I am proud to report that the time it takes us to process a manuscript continues to fall. The elapsed time from receipt of a manuscript until a decision is made on it was only 72 days, down from 80 in 2000 and 89 in 1999. The longest it took to process a manuscript was 131 days.

Once we accept a manuscript, we want to bring it to our readership as quickly as we can. Two factors enter into this equation: the speed with which authors revise their manuscripts for publication and the time it takes us to bring revised manuscript to press. The interval between initial acceptance and the date the author returned the revised manuscript was 48 days in 2000, down from 91 days in 2000 (data are not available for 1999). The longest it took an author to revise a manuscript in 2000 was 138 days, down from 420 in the previous year.

Human Organization comes out every March, June, September, and December. Once we receive a revised manuscript, we move it into production as rapidly as possible. Last year, it took an average of 201 days from receipt of a revised manuscript until it was published. The range was from 99 to 654 days. In 2000, the average publishing time was 160 days, and the range was 50 to 375 days. How soon the revised manuscript goes to press depends in part on when in the publication cycle we receive it. It also depends on

how publishable the revised version is. Manuscripts that fall on the “long end” of this timeline are ones that require additional substantive revisions or extensive copyediting because English is not the authors’ first language.

Taking into account all three variables in publication turnaround—manuscript processing time, author revising time, and publishing time—manuscripts we published in 2001 averaged 299 days from the day they first landed on our desk until they reached your mailbox. By the standards of scholarly publication that is PDQ.

Timely publication is only one criterion for a first-rate journal; another is quality. We believe *HO* is the premier international journal for applied social science. We hope you agree. If you do, please let us know, and if you don’t, well, let us know that as well. We want to hear from you on what we’re doing right and what needs improvement.

FROM THE NEW EDITORIAL TEAM OF PA

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

Beginning in 2003, *Practicing Anthropology* will be housed in the Department of Anthropology at Wake Forest University, Jeanne’s home base. We are co-editing *PA* because we value the ability to work together and consult, but also because as practitioners, we both spend time in the field.

We eagerly anticipate carrying forward the momentum Sandy Ervin generated over his six years of service to you and the society as editor. *Practicing Anthropology* must grow to survive any future fiscal adversity, and we are interested in ideas you may have for increasing the subscription. We are both chairs of undergraduate departments at our respective institutions, and value what anthropology has to offer to students who are trying to figure their way in this world, and wanting to do something worthwhile. As such, we believe teaching is an overlooked and neglected form of practice that deserves serious attention. We want to hear from those of you who have insights to share about teaching as an application of anthropology. We also want to reach out to practitioners, who have insights for those of us teaching in the academy.

Many practitioners across the country have formed local organizations that provide a valuable forum for

collective/communal identity and interaction through regular meetings, newsletters, websites and other media. We invite the members/leadership of these organizations to encourage their members to write about their work and submit it to us.

Anthropology and anthropologists are strongly eclectic, and we will seek to expand contributions about practice towards our counterparts/brothers & sisters in sociology. We also want to increase international contributions and multicultural perspectives in the publication, and ask those of you working outside the U.S. to encourage your counterparts in other countries to make submissions. We are interested in good writing that meets the challenge of being both interesting and informative for practitioners at all points of the spectrum of professional development. We want to hear about the new areas of anthropological engagement, the innovative methodologies being formulated, failures as well as successes. We know that the founders of *PA* envisioned this as a forum for all types of news relevant to practitioners, and in that spirit, we hope to diversify the content of the journal and minimize the time it takes to publish relevant material.

We look forward to working with you, and doing our part to keep you informed of the important work our colleagues are carrying out around the globe. Please contact us and share your ideas and work with us!

TIG FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

By Mary Riley [mriley88@hotmail.com]
Calumet College

The TIG for IPR conducted its business meeting at the SfAAs Annual Meeting in Atlanta earlier this year. While the attendance was low, the number of people who expressed interest in the group (including those who could not make it to the SfAAs this year) was encouraging. One idea that came up during the meeting was thinking of new ways to expand the dialogue on IPR and indigenous rights issues across anthropology. It is well understood that many, many anthropologists and social scientists are supportive of furthering the cause of indigenous rights, whether or not they "formally" work within that field of interest, academically speaking. And it is also well understood that many of the biggest debates within indigenous rights circles stem from underlying issues and concerns that are of special fascination to anthropologists - issues which are not all in black-and-white terms, nor easy to reconcile with other related issues.

So, in this vein, the TIG for IPR is interested in hearing from those of you who want to discuss at least some of the issues revolving around indigenous rights more in depth. I would love to have more column space in the SfAAs *Newsletter* devoted to different aspects of the indigenous rights movement and indigenous rights concerns. And I would love to have a number of contributors to be guest columnists for this Newsletter - hopefully starting with the issue following this one - because I sincerely feel that my own breadth of knowledge on indigenous rights leaves much to be desired! I very much want to hear about any on-going cultural, political and legal disputes that are currently affecting indigenous peoples worldwide, preferably from those of you who have a better understanding of the specifics of these events than I do.

So, if you find yourself feeling thus inspired by this appeal to your inner writer, please drop me a line at: Department of Urban Studies, Calumet College, 2400 New York Avenue, Whiting, Indiana 46394, or send an e-mail.

WHAT IS NAPA?

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

This is the first of what, I hope, will be an ongoing column in the SfAA *Newsletter* by members of the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology (NAPA). I would like to thank Mike Whiteford and Ed Liebow for suggesting this column and providing the space.

Let me begin by providing some background information about NAPA just in case you have never heard of NAPA, or have never been clear on what NAPA does. The National Association for the Practice of Anthropology (NAPA) is a section of the American Anthropology Association (AAA) although a good number of our members are also members of SfAA.

NAPA was founded in 1983 to promote the practice of anthropology, support the professional development of practicing anthropologists, and to further the practice of anthropology as a profession. There are currently about 800 members who belong to NAPA. While some of our members teach in academic settings, the majority of our members work outside of the academy in the private or public sector. No matter where we work, our anthropological training is what makes us who we are.

Like SfAA we support Local Practitioner Organizations (LPOs). With SfAA, we have sponsored LPO luncheons at the AAA meetings. Our Board attends LPO events such as the High Plains meetings in Estes Park. And, we encourage LPO representation at our table in the exhibition hall during AAA meetings.

NAPA is proud of our efforts to support the professional development of practitioners and our member benefits reflect this focus. As a member of NAPA one receives:

- NAPA Bulletins and other special publications
- Access to career development mentors through the Mentor Program
- Discount to NAPA events
- Access to a supportive network of practicing anthropologists locally and nationally
- Special Member Access to the NAPA website and other online resources
- Free admission to special NAPA supported events at conferences

NAPA also sponsors a Student Achievement Award to recognize scholastic achievements in the area of practicing anthropology. The Student Award provides opportunities for students, particularly students who have worked in team projects in applied contexts, to submit research papers of their projects. Please contact Alayne Unterberger at [aunterbe@hsc.usf.edu] for more information.

REPORT FROM THE STUDENT BOARD MEMBER

By Kristin Lundberg
[lundberg@mail.ukans.edu]
University of Kansas

The SfAA as an organization is quite committed to its student membership. The leadership of the society view students as the future of the organization. This is not just because our numbers are important, but also because we bring a level of vitality to the society. Individuals who are students today will be shaping and responding to the issues tomorrow and often are already doing so by their interest, inquisitiveness, and their research. As the elected student member on the SfAA board, I'd like to share what the position represents.

The role of the student member of the SfAA board exists to:

- Represent the student membership of the SfAA on the board.
- Benefit the board by a student perspective during discussions and decisions.



Student Board Member Kristin Lundberg

- Provide the board a liaison to the student committee in order to:
- Provide valuable information to the committee
- Convey concerns or questions of the board to the committee
- Provide input to the committee regarding who, what and how issues should be handled. (I might add here that the board has other board members as liaisons w/ many of the SfAA committees and their chairs)
- Involve the student board member in activities of the whole organization and specific board tasks that are undertaken.

The recent conference in Atlanta had great presentations by students and involvement in various activities. I'm sure the Student Committee column in this *Newsletter* will apprise you of that participation. I encourage you to get involved with the Student Committee to help plan the conference next year in Oregon. It's a great way to meet both students and regular society members. If that doesn't strike your fancy, inquire about other committees or tasks that you can be involved. It doesn't take much time and really can be of great benefit down the road. I've found that folks remember well my research interests. In fact, a scholar from 5 years ago to whom I introduced myself and re-introduced myself each year, was instrumental just recently in connecting me with research sponsors in Thailand.

Got any concerns, suggestions or questions? Feel free to e-mail me at address above. I'll connect you or bring your issues to the board or to the right person.

CALL FROM THE PUBLIC POLICY COMMITTEE

By Joe Heyman [jmheyman@mtu.edu]
Michigan Tech University

The Public Policy Committee of the SfAA is soliciting contributions to a new section of the SfAA website dedicated to enhancing applied anthropologists' public policy skills. Contributions will include syllabi and short essays. The syllabi might include courses on public policy generally or specific policy-relevant subjects. Useful syllabi will have full article and book references. The essays will be reflections on experiences in public policy arenas that will inform other anthropologists working in similar domains or issues. Essays should be short (1000 to 2000 words) and effective essays will go beyond specific cases to draw out transferable lessons for policy and participation effectiveness. For example, essays might delineate specific lessons for working with private voluntary organizations, state legislatures, or international advocacy networks, in contexts as diverse as India, Mexico, or the U.S. The goal is to tap SfAA members' accumulated wisdom for a site that is easily accessible to applied anthropologists all over the world, whether they seek general self-education in policy skills or specific points for a particular activity. Current contributions, as well as other activities of the policy committee, can be found at (<http://www.sfaa.net/committees/policy/policy.html>). You can send contributions as Word files to the above E-mail address; please note the attachment of a policy document in the subject line of the email. It is helpful to communicate to me in advance of writing essays (e.g., to avoid duplicative essays and to clarify topics) and general questions and queries are always welcome.

MARGARET CLARK AWARD

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. The submission must contain: address, affiliation, phone; faculty statement of student status; 3 copies of the double-spaced manuscript, and an abstract. Deadline: **JUNE 1, 2002**. Dr. Mark Luborsky, Clark Award Chair, Institute of Gerontology, Wayne State University, 87 East Ferry, 252 Knapp Bldg, Detroit, MI 48202, Phone (313) 577-6790, Website [www.iog.wayne.edu/clarkaward.html], e-mail [jbuddenborg@wayne.edu].

The 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society
for Applied Anthropology (SfAA)
Portland, Oregon [March, 19-23, 2003]

BUILDING BRIDGES: COLLABORATING BEYOND BOUNDARIES

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, posters, and special sessions focus on ways anthropologists collaboratively work on complex issues with other professionals, practitioners, stakeholders, and diverse publics. The meeting seeks 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 conducted by anthropologists, 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 helps uncover current trends and future paradigms for research, teaching, and application as well as their impacts on important policy issues and public debate.



FULBRIGHT OFFERS LECTURING/RESEARCH GRANTS

The Fulbright Scholar Program is offering lecturing/research awards in some 140 countries for the 2003-2004 academic year. The competition opens March 1.

Opportunities are available not only for college and university faculty and administrators, but also for professionals from business and government, as well as artists, journalists, scientists, lawyers, independent scholars and many others. There are awards in 37 different disciplines and professional fields, as well as in a variety of subdisciplines such as gender studies and peace studies.

Traditional Fulbright awards are available from two months to an academic year or longer. A new short-term grants program—the Fulbright Senior Specialists Program— offers two-to-six-week grants in a variety of disciplines and fields.

While foreign language skills are needed in some countries, most Fulbright lecturing assignments are in English. Some 80 percent of the awards are for lecturing.

Application deadlines for 2003-2004 awards are:

- November 1 for the summer German Studies Seminar and for spring/summer seminars in Germany, Korea and Japan for academic and international education administrators
- Fulbright Senior Specialists Program — rolling deadline

For information, contact the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) at 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5L, Washington, DC 20008-3009. Telephone (202) 686-7877; E-mail [apprequest@cies.iie.org]. Information and online applications are also available on the Web [www.cies.org].

SfAA/NCI CANCER DISPARITIES FELLOWSHIP

Applied anthropologists are encouraged to apply for a one-year postdoctoral fellowship in the Behavioral Research Program (BRP), Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences (DCCPS) at the National Cancer Institute (NCI) in Rockville, Maryland. The fellow will work with Dr. Suzanne Heurtin-Roberts, Health Disparities Research Coordinator, who is an applied medical anthropologist. The primary responsibility will be to assist the Health Disparities Coordinator in all aspects of program development and management for

the Health Disparities Research Group of the BRP of the NCI. The postdoctoral-fellow will be responsible for overseeing the evaluation of program development for the Health Disparities Research Group (part of BRP) and will assist the Coordinator in her role as Program Director of the newly issued RFA "Centers for Population Health and Health Disparities" especially in scientific and other research matters. The recipient of this position will: manage information connected to projects, prepare information for and take part in all project team meetings; draft reports and articles in collaboration with the project team; conduct both quantitative and qualitative data analyses relevant to the project; and provide consultative input and expertise on all matters.

The candidate must have a Ph.D. in applied anthropology or related anthropological area, a strong background in health and behavior or public health, and competence in both quantitative and qualitative research methods. The person must demonstrate a track record (courses, research, other positions, for example) in addressing the health concerns of medically underserved domestic populations and racial/ethnic minorities. In addition, the prospective fellow must have skills in planning, organization, and management, strong interpersonal skills for a team-based effort, and the ability to appraise organizational context.

The stipend for the position is commensurate with experience and education and includes a moderate level of benefits. Location on the NCI campus provides easy access to numerous conferences and other training opportunities. For further information, contact Suzanne Heurtin-Roberts by telephone at (301) 594-6655 or e-mail [sheurtin@mail.nih.gov].



**Treasurer-Designate Diane Austin
at Business Meeting**

FROM THE EDITOR

Greetings. If you were at the recent annual meetings, I hope you enjoyed them as much as I did. If you didn't make it to the gathering, I urge you to peruse the on-line program and request copies of papers from colleagues whose sessions you couldn't attend.

It comes as no surprise that meetings like those hosted by the Society don't magically take place and so I thought I would give recognition to some of the people who worked to ensure their success. Lining up hotels for a group of our size and then trying to stay within the suggested room rates, while holding the meetings within a six-week window in the spring (while avoiding major religious holidays - St. Patrick's Day doesn't count), is getting to be a task of not insignificant proportions. Kudos to Tom May for his tireless efforts in accomplishing this once again. Neil Hann (the SFAA's webmaster extraordinaire) was constantly on the move, keeping things functioning smoothly.

Lindsey Jones and Amanda Allen from the SFAA Business Office, along with Andrew Gardner, from the University of Arizona, handled the Registration Table, in addition to doing a myriad of other things. Others, whose names I don't have, stepped up and happily volunteered to do chores on an "as needed" basis. Buzzy Guillette, from Tulane University, once again oversaw the mechanics of the book exhibit.

Special recognition goes to Ben Blount and his Program Committee for putting together some truly excellent sessions. These individuals really do a first-rate job in lining up sessions. For the majority of session that might be quite easy. However, at times they have to construct symposia from what appear to be some pretty disparate abstracts. Nice work. Many, many thanks to all of you.

No sooner do we wrap up one meeting but we immediately start to plan for the following year's *pachanga*. If you haven't done so already, please mark your calendars for March 19-23, 2002. The Annual Meetings, whose theme will be "Building Bridges: Collaborating Beyond Boundaries," will be held in Portland, Oregon. Sunil K. Khanna, from Oregon State University, is already hard at work on the program. He will be making regular reports in this *Newsletter* on what will be taking place.

You might have noticed a new column in the issue. Susan Squires, the President of NAPA, has agreed to do a regular byline for us. This really makes sense.

The two organizations are so similar in many ways that the question is why didn't we do this sooner.

With the exception of a relatively small number of members who have requested that they receive a paper copy of this publication from the Society's Business Office, as you know, the *Newsletter* is a completely on-line publication. Members are alerted by e-mail when the *Newsletter* has been posted on the Society's server. Members (or anyone else, for that matter) can read the *Newsletter* on-line or download their own copy in PDF format. We will continue to do this, but this issue will be also posted on the server in HTML format. That means you will be able to read the *Newsletter* on machines that do not have Adobe Acrobat (or are unable to download it). We've experimented around with the HTML posting and while it does not maintain all of the original formatting, it is really not too bad. Beginning with this issue you might notice that we are putting all of our graphics and pictures (along with the *Newsletter's* banner) in color.

And that's about it from central Iowa. Always thinking ahead, I want to alert you to our next deadline for receipt of materials for the August issue of the *Newsletter* will be **July 25**. On that note, let me wish all of you a safe and productive summer.

Mike Whiteford [jefe@iastate.edu]

**The 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society
for Applied Anthropology
Portland, Oregon
March, 19-23, 2003**

**BUILDING BRIDGES: COLLABORATING
BEYOND BOUNDARIES**



The SfAA *Newsletter* is published by the Society for Applied Anthropology and is a benefit of membership in the Society. Non-members may purchase subscriptions at a cost of \$10.00 for U.S. residents and \$15.00 for non-U.S. residents. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the Society for Applied Anthropology.

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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