

Newsletter

Society for Applied Anthropology

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SfAA PRESIDENT'S LETTER

By Linda Bennett <Lbennett@memphis.edu>
University of Memphis

Perhaps you, like me, find yourself especially looking forward to spring this year. In anticipation of spring warmth and colors, I certainly hope that you have made your plans to participate in the annual meetings of the SfAA to be held in Merida (March 28-April 1). I can't think of a more enjoyable way to celebrate the ushering in of the new season. Program Chair Mark Grey has organized a very exciting meeting around the theme of "Conflict and Accord in the Postglobal Age." SfAA meetings 2001 will include a rich scientific program, an impressive set of awards to be conferred, and a particularly full program of receptions and parties. You certainly won't want to miss the grand finale party on Saturday evening hosted by the Governor of Yucatan. If you have not made your airline and hotel reservations, please do so you can join the rest of us in Merida. For some SfAA members, we return to Merida recalling fondly the meetings there in 1978. We are truly pleased to be invited back to Merida this year by our hosts, the Autonomous University of Yucatan.

Among all the outstanding meeting events that I could highlight, I would like to draw your attention to the Plenary Session on "The Ties that Bind: Building Communities in the 21st Century." Organized by Stan Hyland, University of Memphis, the Plenary is co-sponsored by the School of American Research (SAR) and the SfAA. The initial idea for the Plenary was the result of discussions between Doug Schwartz, President of SAR, Tom Weaver, and SfAA officers and the Business Office beginning in fall 1999. The "Ties that Bind" Plenary is scheduled to run from mid Thursday afternoon into the evening, to be followed by a reception sponsored by SAR and the SfAA.

Last summer participants in the Plenary met in Santa Fe, New Mexico, at the School of American Research. As a

result of their seminar discussions, these individuals are scheduled to present papers in Merida: Mary Catherine Bateson (George Mason University), John van Willigen (University of Kentucky), Francisco Fernandez (University of Yucatan), Anthony Oliver-Smith (University of Florida), William Leap (American University), Marietta Baba (Wayne State University), Jody Kretzmann (Northwestern University), Noel Chrisman (University of Washington), Jean Schensul (Institute for Community Research), and Stan Hyland (University of Memphis). Clearly, this is an event you will not want to miss.

As I write this column — my last while president of SfAA — I am getting ready to travel to Tampa where we will be holding our second annual meeting of the Consortium of Applied and Training Anthropology (CAPA) Programs. Linda Whiteford, SfAA Board Member and Chair

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of the Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, invited us to Tampa for this year's meeting. In our first meeting last year in Memphis, representatives of nine departments of anthropology were invited: Oregon State University (John Young), California State University at Long Beach (Robert Harman), Northern Arizona University (Robert Trotter), Wayne State University (Meta Baba), University of Kentucky (John van Willigen), University of Memphis, University of Maryland (Erve Chambers), American University (William Leap), and the University of South Florida (Linda Whiteford).

At the Memphis meeting we agreed upon our name (CAPA), concurred that the initial group would constitute a steering committee, and stressed the importance of expanding both the institutions involved in CAPA as well as the representatives from those schools. At the time of this writing, we anticipate the participation of two archaeologists in the Tampa meeting (Paul Shackel, University of Maryland, and Ellen Shlasko, University of Memphis), a representative of a new graduate program in applied anthropology (Ann Jordan, North Texas University), and Nancy Rosenberger from Oregon State University.

In Memphis, the steering committee identified five areas upon which to focus initially: (a) to develop a web page for the consortium; (b) to begin an internship exchange bulletin board via a restricted list serve; (c) to provide input on the tenure and promotion process based upon the applied anthropology experience; (d) to establish a circuit rider program to present workshops/continuing education programs in business anthropology; and (e) to conduct a market survey of alumni of our programs to determine the most critical continuing education programs.

Over the past year, we have held two well-attended open forums at the SfAA meetings and AAA meetings in San Francisco. Through these meetings, we substantially broadened the group of anthropologists taking an interest in participating in CAPA. I believe it is fair to say that the idea of the Consortium has received enthusiastic support from many faculty, students, and practitioners. We recognize that we have a great deal of work ahead of us. In the next SfAA *Newsletter*, I will publish a progress report. Please write with your questions, comments, and suggestions.

President-elect Noel Chrisman and I have worked together closely over the past year, in anticipation of the transition from my presidency to his at the time of the Merida meetings. Once I have actually "stepped down," I will have some reflections back on the past two years. In the meantime, I hope to see you in Merida.



NEW GLOBAL FORUM ORGANIZED: THE INTERNATIONAL NETWORK ON DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT (INDR)

By Satish Kedia <skkedia@memphis.edu>
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The World Bank estimates that over 10 million people are displaced by development projects each year, resulting in substantial, multifaceted risks of impoverishment. Applied anthropologists, including three Malinowski Award winners (Michael Cernea, Elizabeth Colson, and Thayer Scudder), have labored to overcome this immense human tragedy. Their effort includes development of theoretical models, on-site research under the most trying of field conditions, and policy advocacy in hostile bureaucratic environments.

For the past three decades, resettlement specialists only occasionally meet at international meetings, beginning at one co-sponsored by the World Bank and the Refugee Studies Center at Oxford in 1995. The most recent was an intense four-day meeting in which over 100 specialists from over a dozen countries discussed the risks, reconstruction and development of displaced peoples at the Tenth World Congress of Rural Sociology in Rio de Janeiro – encouraged by the Maninder Gil and Michael Cernea at the World Bank.

Something different happened in Rio. In an *ad hoc* meeting organized by former SfAA President, Ted Downing and Shi Guoqing (Hohai University, China), 60 resettlement specialists from over 20 countries formed the International Network on Displacement and Resettlement (INDR). The INDR's primary objective is to build a virtual, global communications network of scholars, practitioners, and policy-makers who share a common goal of preventing development-induced impoverishment from involuntary resettlement. A key part of this effort will be communications through a new website <www.displacement.net> to be launched this spring.

The website is being developed through a cooperative agreement between Professors Ted Downing, at the University of Arizona, and Satish Kedia, at the University of Memphis. Through this site, the INDR hopes to provide the global support to resettlement specialists with one-stop access to research information on policies, risk assessment, mitigation methods, theoretical development, and the evaluation of development-induced resettlement. The INDR and the new website have policy, human rights, research and practical objectives. It will also provide practical information for advocates and peoples who need to track changes in the emerging international standards on involuntary resettlement, including the strong focus that those displaced by development projects should be beneficiaries, not victims of development.

The site will have a series of short essays, 300 words or less, that will be electronically published, on innovative ideas in resettlement theory and practice. The essays will be accompanied by short bios on the authors' experiences in involuntary resettlement. The INDR will organize occasional events in conjunction with other professional meetings — beginning with a meeting at the SfAA in Merida. The web development effort is being conducted in collaboration with the Policy Kiosk <www.policykiosk.com>, a nonpartisan, policy-neutral, public forum, and in collaboration with the Society's International Standards Committee. The organizing group selected Ted Downing as their chair, Alan Rew (University of Wales, Swansea) as treasurer, and Juliette Hayes (London School of Economics) as secretary.

Downing explained, "building on the successful intervention of the Policy Kiosk, the INDR will enlist the power of modern communication to assure that resettlement specialists and those concerned for displaced peoples have to continue their battle to overcome development-induced displacement."

The INDR invites all those who specialize in displacement and resettlement to get involved in various capacities and become members. The location of the website will be announced in the near future. For further information contact Ted Downing <tedowning@earthlink.net> or me (at the above address).

WHEN THE FEDS ARE UNINFORMED, RESEARCHERS CANNOT CONSENT

By Murray L. Wax <mlwax@artsci.wustl.edu>
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Members of SfAA have frequently discussed and analyzed the distinctive ethical problems of their research. Sue-Ellen Jacobs (past-president) and Joan Cassell (executive committee) alternately edited an ethics column for the AAA *Newsletter* and then assembled a *Handbook of Ethical Issues in Anthropology* (1987), which the AAA published but then allowed to go out of print. Earlier, Cassell and I obtained a grant from the Program in Ethics and Values, NSF, in order to host a series of interdisciplinary conferences on "Ethical Problems of Fieldwork" (1978-81). Among the products was a special issue of *Social Problems* (1980) containing essays by SfAA members Peter Kong-Ming New, J. Thomas May, G. N. Appell, Erve Chambers, M.G. Trend, plus Cassell, Jacobs, and Wax. This was done together with Sioux spokesperson Vine Deloria, Jr., several sociologists, and ethicist theologian William F. May.

The federal regulatory system has been the outcome of commissions composed of physicians, theologians, moral

philosophers; conspicuously lacking have been social researchers or applied anthropologists. The ideological system justifying the form of the regulations was derived from 19th century EuroAmerican philosophers (Kant, Bentham, Mill), oriented toward atomized individuals within a mass society. Consequently, the regulations have had but little relevance to social research within communities, especially communities of subordinated non-Western peoples.

When the research team headed by myself and Rosalie H. Wax studied Oglala Sioux children in BIA schools, the IRB at the sponsoring university would have wanted our research team to obtain signed statements of "informed consent" from their parents. Having been repeatedly swindled by the federal government, the Sioux would not have signed any pieces of official paper. Likewise, many among the BIA staff would have refused permission for our researches, except for the intervention of Commissioner on Indian Affairs Philleo Nash (later to become an SfAA president). Initially, we had explained our investigation to the Tribal Council. However, regardless of their endorsement, and despite the composition (Indian and non-Indian) of our research team, and the character of our work, many Oglala remained uncertain about our project, until they saw our report (1964/1989), whereupon they saluted us as though we had accomplished an heroic warrior deed. Then in typical Sioux fashion they interpreted and acted upon the findings.

Robert K. Thomas (Cherokee and anthropologist) was field director of a project among the tribal Cherokee of eastern Oklahoma. In response to the plea from Thomas and his Indian associates, Rosalie H. Wax and I organized a project to study Cherokee children in schools. Cautiously and tentatively, many Cherokee welcomed and assisted. However, the (federally appointed) Principal Chief and his associates deliberately sabotaged the investigation, culminating in a campaign to discredit the project with the federal government and the sponsoring university. The narrative can be found in R. H. Wax, (1971). Both of these projects constitute lessons in the irrelevance to ethical field research of mechanical notions of "informed consent".

In fieldwork, information is continually being exchanged within relationships that are being elaborated. *Informed consent* is thus a *process* that is continually being redefined.

In fieldwork, information is continually being exchanged within relationships that are being elaborated. *Informed consent* is thus a *process* that is continually being redefined. Whereas within biomedicine, little information can usually be exchanged, and "informed consent" is an event, an assent to a legal and jural document.

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Much more has been said and in the context of the present embroglio should be noted and possibly re-argued. Providing we note and become aware of our history, applied anthropologists have a record of which we can be proud. (I cannot resist adding that SfAA did miss the opportunity to publish the findings of a project reporting the responses of Indian communities to the researches conducted amongst them. See Wax 1991; Deloria 1991.) Otherwise, a listing of publications relevant to the ethical practice of fieldwork would tax the resources of this *Newsletter*.

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THE PROBLEM OF CLASS

By Paul Durrenberger <epd2@psu.edu>
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There is but one truly serious ethnographic problem, and that is class. I paraphrase Camus' opening line of *The Myth of Sisyphus*. All of the other things we discuss and debate from gender to literary styling, from ritual to choice of mates, from conceptualization to commerce are derivative. No longer is there refuge for people outside a global system of information, culture, commerce, capital, labor, and affect, all of which mutually affect the others; all of which class determines.

One percent of the people in the U.S. control 48% of its wealth. The next 19% of the people control 46% of the wealth. The bottom 80% of the people control 6% of the wealth (Longworth 1998:201). Our theoretical styling must start and end with these stark observations. Postmodern fashion ability demands nuance, shading, and shadows, moving from the clear light of day into the recesses of the less visible. We need fewer distinctions, not more so we can see the phenomenon more clearly rather than obscure it. We need a less nuanced approach to class.

When an early American robber-baron said he could hire half of the working class to kill the other half of the working class, he was speaking in the un-nuanced rhetoric of guns in the hands of Pinkertons he hired. The contemporary approach, as Ehrenreich (1990) puts it, is to hire half of the working class to manage the other half of the working class on behalf of the employing class. Anthropologists are part of that structure. We too eagerly join with sociologists to speak of SES, socioeconomic status or to assert that in the United States there is no class, only status. A generation of anthropologists has criticized a previous one for cooperation with the colonial enterprise while it has systematically obfuscated facts and issues of class at home and abroad.

The specter that haunted Europe, that frightful hobgoblin that stalked through Europe, as the first English translation of the Communist Manifesto put it (When 1999: 124), has been laid to rest. Now the demands of the manifesto look curiously like something from a platform of an acceptable American political party respectably engaged in electoral politics and the American Communist Party had only half the card-carrying membership of the American Anthropological Association when their long-time octogenarian leader Gus Hall died in the year 2000. Did we notice the specter? We chronicle nuances of resistance to hegemony without talking about a ruling class. We play with consequences and dare not discuss causes.

What happened to the working class that was so clearly visible to the Industrial Workers of the World that they could unambiguously state in the preamble to their constitution

that there are but two classes — the employing class and the working class and they have nothing in common (Renshaw 1968, illustration 1 after p. 103)? The robber baron furnished part of the answer. He and the employing class hired the guns. That's no joke.

Consider the alternatives for class-consciousness. One is discussion. In the last century Peter Kropotkin pointed out the pitfalls of the right to free speech. In Great Britain revolutionists, persecuted and chased from Europe, could speak as openly as they pleased, publish what they wanted, discuss as openly as they desired as long as they did not do anything untoward. In Tsarist Russia to even think or speak in subversive tones demanded organization into paranoid secret societies. The cost of freedom of speech was organization.

The observation is still appropriate. When the rage of impotence moves people to arms they are met with sure and swift and overwhelming violence from any one of a number of government agencies from Alcohol, Firearms and Tobacco to the Coast Guard to the National Guard or a local Special Weapons and Tactics Team likely trained if not armed by the Department of Defense. It seems almost every agency of government has its own goon squad. For those agencies that do not maintain their own means of violence, there is the all-purpose Federal Bureau of Investigation. The examples are all too frequent in the news from Ruby Ridge to Waco to either example of Wounded Knee to the latest worker gone postal or whack-o with a gun taking as many others as possible with him to the next life.

What Scott (1985) observed of Southeast Asian peasants is true of other stratified societies — not only are people not fooled by ruling class symbolic or ritual proclamations but they also know from hard won experience that head-on resistance only results in tragedy. It may be that every generation in every land must pay a price in blood to learn that lesson but what the peasants taught the Yale scholar remains true.

The safer alternative is to remain within the law and try to organize for common purposes. Some countries, such as the Scandinavian ones, demand it. But even this element of corporatist states is weakening under the hammer of global economics as manufacturing moves its well paying jobs to the cheap labor markets of the third world to achieve greater profits for shareholders, save on their tax bill, undercut the tax base, and threaten the social contract that has underwritten class cooperation on mutually agreed terms.

Other lands, such as the United States, incorporate into law charters for the employing class to systematically pre-

vent such cooperation and destroy whatever gains the working class may threaten to make through organization. The Taft-Hartley amendments to the Wagner Act are examples. As Miriam Wells (1996) points out, local and national administrative interpretation of the law is another avenue. The third avenue is the inevitable and tragically predictable internal collapse of organized labor under the weight of its own political necessities (Durrenberger and Erem 1999) and personal proclivities (Mills 1959).

Democratic societies provide the option of victory through their electoral processes. Economist John Kenneth Galbraith (1992) documents how this system works only for those for whom it works. Most of that lowest 80% of the population of the US is so ill served by the political system that it is a waste of their time and effort to participate in it even to the extent of voting. The 40% of the population who either are well served by the political system or who can come to think of themselves as possibly served by it, participate in the process and continually reinvent it to serve their interests — those of the employing class and that part of the working class that serves them.

A generation of anthropologists has criticized a previous one for cooperation with the colonial enterprise while it has systematically obfuscated facts and issues of class at home and abroad.

As Galbraith points out, all that's left is for the employing class to hire some academics to proclaim that they do not even exist to make the sham complete. This explains our unwillingness to address clearly issues of class. We are impli-

cated in the process of obscurantism. Why else does the American Anthropological Association see in two-worker households that sometimes don't even manage to stay above the level of poverty a "working middle class," instead of the working class? Why else do anthropologists endlessly discuss nuances of their own northeastern suburban high school days? Why else do we avoid the issue of class and obscure it so thoroughly? It's time we quit it.

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FROM THE SECRETARY

By Willie L. Baber, SfAA Secretary
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I am humbled by the role of SfAA Secretary. It is an important hub in an increasingly active Society, requiring me to call upon all committee chairs and subcommittees to forward brief reports, via e-mail, in time to be included in an agenda for the SfAA Board Meetings or Business Meeting in Merida.

An important initiative surfaced during the fall SfAA Board Meeting, November 18, 2000, York Hotel, San Francisco. Review of Professional Management Associates (PMA) documents led to motion no. 8, noted below — to take steps as necessary to change the names of the business office and manager. SfAA has grown greatly in corporate responsibility. Management of the Society today involves significant contract negotiations so that an executive officer role is needed. The name changes noted will improve the Society's ability to negotiate contracts, and lay the foundation for an executive function independent of PMA functions.

Several institutional linkages were approved or discussed by the Board. First, The SfAA Board approved The University of Kentucky Oral History Program, pending contract negotiations, as the official repository for the oral history tapes and transcripts generated by the Society for Applied Anthropology's Oral History Project. John van Willigen was appointed Director and liaison of the SfAA Oral History Project and the University of Kentucky Oral History Program. Second, Linda Bennett and Linda Whiteford shared information on the Consortium of Applied and Practicing Anthropology Programs (CAPA), the goal of which is to help expand applied programs in academic settings. Third, Linda Bennett shared her participation on a National Academy of Sciences National Research Council Committee.

Finally, Noel Chrisman and others shared information about the developing SAA and AAA Continuing Education and Training Joint Committee.

Two commendations were approved; one going to Rob Winthrop for his very fine work on the PMA Review, and the other to Barbara Johnston, for her very fine work as EPA-SfAA Project Director.

The Board unanimously approved the following committee reports: Nominations (John O'Neil), Student (Anne Ballenger), Membership (Carla Littefield), International (Carla Guerron-Montero and Gisele Maynard-Tucker), Internet (Satish Kedia and Ed Liebow), American Indian (Linda Bennett for Paredes and Medicine, and Reyman, former co-chair) Contracts Working Group (Ed Liebow); 2002 Program Chair Report (Ben Blount); the International Standards Committee Report was received (Jerry Moles for Ted Downing) and the LPO Report (Carla Littlefield) was received. In the absence of a Public Policy Committee Report, Will Sibley, a member of the Policy Committee, heard the public policy concerns of the Board. Following a written report received from Jonathon Reyman, and a separate report forwarded to Linda Bennett by newly appointed co-chairs (Tony Paredes and Bea Medicine), the American Indian Committee Report was accepted with the suggestion that the Committee improve internal communications.

The Board unanimously approved the Reports of the following Awards: Spicer (Art Gallaher), Sol Tax (Lucy Cohen), Del Jones (Willie Baber), Margaret Mead (Jill Korbin), and received information from Linda Bennett regarding the American Indian/Alaskan Native Scholarship, Peter K. Knew, and Malinowski Awards. Tom May noted in his Awards Trusts Report that an Award Trust guarantees to potential donors that any contribution would never be exposed or jeopardized by an operating budget. Interests earned from the Trust pays the operating costs of the Malinowski, Mead, Spicer, Sol Tax, and Del Jones, and Peter K. Knew, Awards.

The following reports related to publications were approved by the Board: Marketing of *Classics* (Tom May), Publications Committee (Ruthbeth Finerman) and Monograph Series, editor (Pat Higgins), *Newsletter* (Mike Whiteford), *Human Organization* (Don Stull), *Practicing Anthropology* (Sandy Ervin),

The Board unanimously approved the following ten motions: (1) Motion from Linda Bennett, second by Noel Chrisman, to approve John Van Willigan as Director of the Oral History Project. (2) Motion from Linda Whiteford, second by Noel Chrisman, to approve Oral History Project in co-operation with the University of Kentucky (amended by Tom Arcury and Linda Whiteford), and to negotiate a contract with the University of Kentucky and SfAA. (3) Motion from Sandy Ervin, second by Stan Hyland, that Board ap-

proves four students for the ballot. (4) Motion from Tony Oliver-Smith, second by Sandy Ervin, to initiate the Spicer Award for the Merida meeting in the amount of \$500.00. (5) Motion from Linda Whiteford, second by Tom Arcury, to receive material for Sol Tax Award on the last day of January for this year only. (6) Motion from Ed Liebow, second by Susan Andreatta, to accept the Student Committee Report with a clarification that past presidents of SfAA serves in an advisory role to assist the Student Committee. (7) Motion from Linda Bennett that a subcommittee (Willie Baber, Noel Chrisman, Don Stull, and Tom May) draft an appropriate statement on the history of SfAA ethics for the purpose of a press release to publicize SfAA mission and goals, and in light of allegations in the Tierney case. (8) Motion from Don Stull, second by Mike Whiteford, that Board adopt the first sentence of item # 4 of PMA document: except change "society office" to read "Society for Applied Anthropology Office," and to refer to the current position of business manager as Executive Officer (by amendment) with appropriate review of by-laws and discussion by members of Society, as necessary. (9) Motion from Don Stull, second by Mike Whiteford, to appoint Rob Winthrop interim EPA-SfAA Project Director, (amended by Linda Bennett and Susan Andreatta) to approve Diane Austin as alternate, if needed. (10) Motion from Mike Whiteford, second by Don Stull, to approve Barbara Johnston as a consultant to complete series of case study profiles, to be approved by Tom May, Linda Bennett, and Contracts Working Group Committee.

Linda Bennett announced that the next biennial meeting of the Society for Community Research and Action (SCRA) will take place June 7-10, 2001, at Georgia State University, and encouraged SfAA participation. Review the SCRA website (www.apa.org/divisions/div27) for more information.

The Treasurer's Report contained a proposal to increase subscription rates, ten dollars on Human Organization, and 5.00 on PA; a modest increase in dues is proposed, too. Both proposals will be presented and discussed in Merida.

Tom May noted that preparations for the Merida meeting are moving smoothly. For example, at this time all correspondence with pre-registrants and authors of abstracts can be done electronically. Mark Grey, 2001 Program Director, reported that the SfAA WebPages contain an electronic and searchable preliminary program. Stan Hyland described the SfAA-SAR (School of American Research) plenary session for the Merida Meeting, which is shaping up nicely, entitled: "Ties that Bind: Building Communities in the 21st Century."



REPORT FROM THE HO EDITOR

By Donald D. Stull <stull@lark.cc.ukans.edu>
University of Kansas

"I think that the president and many others have misinterpreted my writings, which are written in a very academic context, which are very nuanced, which are very ponderous."

Lani Guinier, June 5, 1993

"Easy reading is damned hard work."

Nathaniel Hawthorne, as quoted by Maya Angelou on the Today Show, January 19, 1993

As I write this column, the *HO* staff is working on the summer 2001 issue — our tenth. It is hard to believe the time has gone so quickly. The first year we didn't know whether we were coming or going much of the time, but since then it has been smooth sailing except for a few swells.

Through the first three-quarters of 2000, we maintained an average of 90 days from the initial receipt of a manuscript until we reached a decision on it. In fact, we took an average of 17 fewer days to review and evaluate first-time submissions than authors did to revise their accepted manuscripts for publication (107 days)! Once we received an acceptable revised manuscript, we invariably brought it to publication in one to two issues. The average time it took us to publish an accepted manuscript (including authors' revision time) was 251 days. In fact, our average time to publication would have been much shorter, had one author not taken 14 months to revise a manuscript. Now tell me, where else can you go to get that kind of turnaround? And *Human Organization* comes out on time - every March, June, September, and December.

Yes, I am bragging. Why not? But I also want you to know that we are on the scout for good manuscripts. We will process them promptly and fairly, and we put them into print as fast as anybody in the business. I hasten to add that we will also continue to maintain our journal's high standards — only about one in four initial submissions will be accepted. And even when manuscripts are accepted, they often require considerable revision before being published. But you can tip the odds in your favor — and make our job much easier in the process.

Before submitting a manuscript to *Human Organization* carefully consider whether *HO* is the best place for it. Review past issues to see if your manuscript is akin to what we have published previously, and if you aren't sure whether it is a good fit, feel free to e-mail me or give me a call (785-864-2641) to discuss it. Before submitting, carefully read - and follow — the "Guidelines for Preparing and Submitting Manuscripts" in Vol. 58 (3): 349-350. Publishing in *Human Organization* is a privilege, not a right. You may not like

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our requirements for submission, formatting, or graphics, but we have them for good reason, and we enforce them. It will be much easier on us — and you — if you abandon your wicked, wicked ways, stop questioning authority (in this instance), and follow instructions. We'll love you for it, and it will mean fewer headaches for you in the long run.

When preparing your document, remember E. B. White's dictum: "Simplify, simplify." Use the default commands for everything, and don't embed commands and codes. They give us fits. When preparing graphics, do not embed titles within the graphic — type titles on a separate page and leave their placement to us. And please don't do anything fancy. When in doubt call or e-mail our design editor, Laura Kriegstrom (785-864-9120 <lstull@ukans.edu>), and she can tell you what works for us — and what doesn't. Or visit our Web site for the column she wrote in Vol. 11, No. 3, of this *Newsletter* (August 2000).

We do our best to select appropriate referees for manuscripts, but our expertise is finite, and finding qualified reviewers for some manuscripts can be daunting. We welcome authors' suggestions for competent and objective persons to review their work. If you do wish to suggest potential reviewers, please provide postal and e-mail addresses.

But most of all, please remember that Ms. Guinier did not get the job in large measure because her writings were "written in a very academic context, which are very nuanced, which are very ponderous." And you will hurt your chances of getting published in *HO* if you write like her. We expect the articles we publish to be well researched, well-reasoned, and relevant to applied social science and public policy. We also expect them to be clearly written, carefully copyedited, and to the point. The more you stray from the standards of good writing you first learned from Strunk and White (*The Elements of Style*, 1979, Macmillan) the more you invite editorial intrusion - and ire. Neither of us wants that.

We'll be waiting eagerly at our mailbox for your next manuscript. Please don't disappoint us.

"Writing is adding; editing is subtracting."
Michael Larsen, 1994

"Most editors are failed writers - but so are most writers."
T.S. Eliot



REPORT FROM THE PA EDITOR

By Alexander (Sandy) M. Ervin <erwin@skyway.usask.ca>
University of Saskatchewan

Place-based, community-oriented research and service learning in Appalachia are the major themes of the Spring, 2001 issue of *PA*. The guest editors are Sam Cook of Virginia Tech and Betsy Taylor of the University of Kentucky and the title is "Academics, Activism, and Place-Based Education in the Appalachian Coal Belt."

Themes include ways of bringing academics, students, and community members to common research and action goals and to approach problems according to community priorities and perceptions. This is done while researching and reinforcing a sense of place in terms of local meaning regarding history and the environment — highly important to peoples of Appalachia. Much of the work focuses on coal mining, issues of power, and the environment. This culturally rich, but economically struggling region has been subject to power abuses from overlapping class, corporate, and government interests. The authors show leadership in establishing relationships with local communities and engaging in anthropological advocacy.

The issue contains four individually submitted articles. Barbara Bonnekessen of the University of Missouri writes about her experiences as the director of a race relations committee in Lawrence, Kansas. Rather than touting her successes, she bravely emphasizes why projects fail. Related to race, Sandra Lambertus of the University of Saskatchewan writes of the role of the media and the police in inflaming Native-white relations in the orchestrated coverage of a land protest/occupation in British Columbia. With the goal of reducing negative stereotypes, she has recommendations for more effective police and media standards for covering Native issues.

Margaret Wilson, a Seattle-based anthropologist, describes her efforts with a Brazilian sociologist to establish a tutoring center so that poor, black, street girls in a Brazilian city could have an opportunity to go further in school. Following the theme of anthropological action, Richard Warren of San Luis Obispo, California, documents the development of a day center for the homeless that he helped establish in the midst of community controversy. Rob Winthrop returns with his "Real World" column, and there may be a contribution of "Sources" coming from John van Willigen.

I have been planning the last six issues of *PA* for my editorship that ends during 2002. I would like to encourage a few commentary pieces of approximately six double-spaced, typewritten pages. We need more debate and controversy to help us map out our burgeoning but highly complex field. One area where I would especially like to encourage discussion is the relationship between anthropologi-

cal theory and practice. The connection often seems tenuous or indirect. People could write about their explicit use of theory (say for instance, political economy, discourse analysis, etc.) or major conceptual/methodological approaches, such as network analysis, in practice. Contact me if you are interested in this or other types of commentary themes.

The addresses and phone numbers for the editorial office of *Practicing Anthropology* are: Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, 55 Campus Drive, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 5B1, Canada; the office telephone number is (306) 966-4176; my home number is (306) 343-5944; the departmental fax number is (306) 966-5640; my e-mail address is found at the top of this column.

STUDENT TRAVEL AWARDS

By Carla Guerrón-Montero
<cguerron@OREGON.UOREGON.EDU>
University of Oregon

The beautiful city of Merida will open its doors to SfAA members from March 28th to April 1st, 2001. For anthropology students, this meeting will be a wonderful opportunity to become involved in a professional association that is truly committed to serving their needs. Among the many activities specifically aimed to students, there will be a career workshop, a mock job interview session, a past-president/student luncheon event, and a special event session featuring an extraordinary panel of senior applied anthropologists. Students will also find it extremely valuable to participate in the events organized by the different committees of the Society, always eager to involve students in their activities.

As if this were not enough, the Society has recently announced the availability of three student travel awards. Two Spicer Travel Awards and one Del Jones Memorial Travel Award will be offered to students who have submitted paper abstracts for the Merida meetings.

The Spicer Student Travel Fund Awards commemorate the lifelong commitment of Edward H. and Rosamonde B. Spicer to the professional growth of social science students in the academic and applied world, and their permanent interest in the understanding of the nature of community. Two awards of \$500 each are available to students who meet the eligibility qualifications. The Del Jones Memorial Travel Award honors the distinguished SfAA member and anthropologist who worked on the improvement and transformation of the lives of oppressed and disadvantaged peoples until his death in 1999. One award of \$500 will be given to an African-American student who meets the eligibility qualifications.



SfAA Executive Board (Ed Liebow, Sandy Ervin, Linda Bennett (President), & Willie Barber (Secretary))

The timetable for applications for the 2001 awards has been announced before and hopefully many of you were able to make the January 30 deadline. The Spicer Student Travel Fund Award and the Del Jones Memorial Travel Award will be offered annually. They will provide many students with the invaluable opportunity to become part of the SfAA community. See you in Merida.

LPO NEWS

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

Mid-South Association of Professional Anthropologists (MSAPA) will conduct a symposium on March 23 at 6:30 PM at the Junior League in Memphis, TN. The Symposium on Careers in Applied Social Sciences will be for students from area universities, such as the University of Memphis, State University of West Georgia, Rhodes College, and Christian Brothers University. The Symposium will feature speakers from a variety of professional areas in which anthropologists work: community development, corporations, museums, archaeology firms, hospitals, the criminal justice system, and grantors. More information can be found at <www.clik.to/msapa> or call MSAPA president, Christina Blanchard-Horan, at (901) 728-4149.

“Chicago Association for Practicing Anthropologists” (CAPA) is following through with its revitalization plan to increase and enliven its membership. Rebecca Severson is inviting anthropologists in Illinois to attend a reorganization meeting on February 25 in the Chicago area. For details, contact Rebecca at <rseverson@netzero.net>.

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“Southern California Applied Anthropology Network” (SCAAN) will hold its next meeting on February 22 at 7 PM at Cal State University at Long Beach (CSULB). It will be co-sponsored by the CSULB Master’s Program in Applied Anthropology. Jean Gilbert, an organizational and medical anthropologist, will speak on “Working in a Corporate Health Care Bureaucracy: Ethics, Politics, and Opportunities.” Jean served as anthropologist to Kaiser Permanente for ten years. For directions to the meeting, contact Gillian Grebler at <ggrebler@gte.net>.

“High Plains Society for Applied Anthropology” (HPSfAA) will hold its annual meeting at Estes Park, April 20-22, 2001. For information, contact president-elect, Emilia Gonzales-Clements, at <dsaiintl@aol.com>. HPSfAA has formed a search committee to fill the position of editor of its prestigious journal, *The High Plains Applied Anthropologist*. Deward Walker, Jr., who has held the position since 1996, is resigning. If you are interesting in applying, please contact Bus Lahren at <slahren@worldnet.att.net> by June 1, 2001.

Please plan to participate in the LPO workshop/discussion session scheduled for Wednesday, March 28, 3-5 pm at the SfAA Annual Meeting in Merida. Representatives from five local and regional practitioner organizations (SCAAN, SCOPA, WAPA, HPSfAA, and MSAPA) will share their experiences in developing and nourishing their organizations. Discussion should be lively and benefit members of existing LPOs as well as groups in need of rejuvenation. There is no fee for this event, which will take the place of the annual luncheon.

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



INVESTING YOUR MONEY IN 2001 – A NOTE FROM THE TREASURER

By Thomas A. Arcury <tarcury@wfubmc.edu>
Wake Forest University School of Medicine

The Society’s Executive Board approved a 2001 Budget with estimated income of \$342,835, and estimated expenditures of \$339,116, at the Fall Board Meeting in San Francisco, CA. This provides a margin of \$3,719 – only about 1% of the total budget. The entire line item 2001 budget indicating all sources of expected income and purposes for expected expenditures will be posted on the Society’s web site <www.sfaa.org>. Estimated and actual income and expenditure figures are presented for the years 1996 through 2001 for comparison.

The columns of numbers presented in the budget are largely uninteresting. If I were not the treasurer, I probably would not look at them. However, this budget tells some truly interesting stories about where the Society has come from, and some new directions it is exploring. It also tells the story of the great efforts of several of our colleagues who have made a dedicated effort to serve the SfAA in the past and into the future.

The growth of the SfAA and the activities, which our Society has undertaken in the past four years to serve the membership and applied anthropology, are documented in several lines of this budget. For example, expenditures for the Monograph Series have grown from no dollars in 1996, to \$200 in 1998, to an estimated \$14,300 in 2001. This growing expenditure has allowed the Society to underwrite the development and publication of several high-quality volumes. In the long term, these high quality volumes will pay for themselves, and provide the seed money for future volumes.

The budget indicates several new directions the Society is exploring to better serve the members. Building on the successes of our Cooperative Agreement with the US Environmental Protection Agency, we have established a Working Group to explore new opportunities for like agreements with other organizations. Expenditures on the Society web site continue to increase, but in addition to providing a service to the members, the web site has become a source of revenue. Expenditures for the web site increased from \$1,200 in 1998 to an estimated \$12,000 for 2001. This cost actually underestimates the investment in this platform for communication, as some of the costs are hidden in volunteer efforts of the members and personnel costs in the Business Office. However, in addition to saving the Society from expending resources for such activities as printing and mailing the preliminary program, we expect the web site to generate \$2,900 in income in 2001.

Finally, the Society is investing in the heritage of applied anthropology through the institution of an oral history program. In this program we will interview our long-time members so we can document the place of applied anthropology in the larger discipline, and educate our colleagues in the larger discipline about the true public nature of applied anthropology.

One of the greatest stories of hard work documented in 2001 budget is in the level of funding for the awards. Simply, no funds are allocated in the general budget for the Mead Award, the Malinowski Award, the Peter K. New Award, or any of the several student awards! The past leadership of the Society (those who preceded me, so I take no credit for this) along with the Business Office has worked so that the Awards Trust is fully endowed with no funds coming from the annual budget. This is an extraordinary feat, one that will ensure the work of the Society no matter what the vagaries of year-to-year budgets. Many individuals deserve credit for this achievement.

Please take the time to review the 2001 budget. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at address above.



TIG FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

By Mary Riley <mriley88@hotmail.com>
Columbia College-Chicago

I hope to see you at the SfAA Meetings coming up in March, in beautiful Merida, Mexico! If you are going to be at the SfAA Meetings, keep on the lookout for the TIG for Intellectual Property Rights Round Table Discussion entitled *Globalization and the Challenge to Indigenous Claims to Intellectual Property Rights*. It is scheduled for Saturday, March 30th from 3:00-4:50 p.m. Please consult the SfAA Annual Meetings Program Guide for more details about all of the conference sessions, which currently can be viewed from the SfAA web site <www.sfaa.net>. There will also be a TIG business meeting at some point during the SfAA Meetings — please try to come to that as well! We really want your input as to what the TIG for IPR can be doing in the upcoming year.

In recently reported national news, another loss for con-

sumers concerned about the potential health and environmental effects of genetically engineered foods. The FDA regulations, which provide guidance for the release and marketing of food developed through biotechnology, do not *require* labeling (or pre-market testing!) of engineered foods. Despite receiving tens of thousands of comments supporting mandatory labeling of genetically engineered foods, the FDA decided to endorse *voluntary* labeling guidelines, but not make labeling mandatory for manufacturers. The FDA said it would post information submitted by manufacturers, as well as FDA's responses, in the agency's electronic reading room, located at: <<http://www.fda.gov/foi/electr.htm>>. (Why can't they put up a bulletin board especially for *consumers*?).

It would seem that Europe, as usual, is further ahead in both the regulation of (and in dealing with issues concerning) genetically modified foods as well as intellectual property concerns which crop up when access to genetic resources coincide with communally-held traditional knowledge systems. The European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) recently stated that it was in favor of establishing a *sui generis* system in order to handle the complex issues of access to genetic resources, traditional knowledge systems and intellectual property rights, and endorses the role of WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) in governing the process by which a *sui generis* system can be created to handle intellectual property concerns as tied to traditional knowledge. More information on CEFIC's statement can be found at <<http://www.grain.org>> through their "Archives" link, or go to <http://www.cefic.be/position/Sec/pp_sec28.htm>.

For those of you searching for applied anthropologically related work in environmental or biotechnological fields, there are two recent announcements that may be of interest. The Environmental Defense Fund, located in Washington, D.C., is searching for a social scientist. More information can be found at <www.environmentaldefense.org>, or by contacting Cheryl Pickard at EDF at e-mail address <cpickard@environmentaldefense.org>. The deadline for application submissions is February 28, 2001.

Also, Harvard University's Science Technology and Innovation (STI) Program offers post-doctoral fellowships in Science, Technology and Development under the auspices of the Biotechnology and Globalization project and supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. The aim of the project is to provide research-based information to policy-makers and the general public on the role of biotechnology in the global economy with emphasis on its implications for developing countries. Research topics include intellectual property as it relates to biotechnological developments. The deadline for this opportunity is March 15, 2001; more information can be found at <<http://www.cid.harvard.edu/cidtech/index.htm>>.

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Another item of news to be shared here is that one of our TIG members, Tressa Berman, founder of BorderZone Arts, Inc., a newly-formed international arts organization, recently received NEA support for an exhibition project involving Indigenous Australian and Native American artists, focusing on the theme of cultural appropriation. Through a visual dialogue, the exhibit showcases the works of artists whose motifs engage issues of land rights and cultural rights. For more information about this and other BorderZone Arts projects, or to make a contribution, please contact: Tressa Berman, Executive Director, BZA, 97 Miguel Street, San Francisco, CA 94131 or e-mail <borderzone@aol.com>.

Another member of our TIG, Luisa Maffi, founder of Terralingua <<http://www.terralingua.org>>, collaborated with WWF International on the project Indigenous and Traditional Peoples of the World and Ecoregion Conservation. The project yielded a mapping of the world's ethnolinguistic groups onto the world's ecoregions and a report outlining an integrated approach to conserving the world's biological and cultural diversity. The report contains recommendations on best practices in working with indigenous peoples in ecoregion conservation, with a special focus on issues of traditional ecological knowledge, use, and management of traditional resources. Both the map and the report are available on the web at <http://panda.org/resources/publications/sustainability/indigenous3/eco_intro.htm>. Hard copies of the report can be obtained from Gonzalo Oviedo, Head, People and Conservation Unit, WWF International, Avenue du Mont-Blanc, 1196 Gland, Switzerland (e-mail <goviedo@wwfint.org>).

Maffi also informed us of the imminent publication of her edited book *On Biocultural Diversity: Linking Language, Knowledge and the Environment*, to be released by Smithsonian Institution Press this April. The book is based in part on the international working conference "Endangered Languages, Endangered Knowledge, Endangered Environments" held in Berkeley, California, in 1996. It brings together an interdisciplinary and multicultural group of researchers, practitioners, and activists to discuss the common threats to the world's biological, cultural, and linguistic diversity. In addition to theory and case studies, the book's chapters deal with indigenous peoples' cultural, linguistic, and traditional resource rights and outline action needed to counter biocultural diversity loss. For content and ordering information, see <<http://ucjeps.herb.berkeley.edu/Maffi-book.html>>.

Another news item of possible interest for those doing applied work with Native American groups: the firm of Bronitsky and Associates (Gordon Bronitsky), is putting together an international festival called *Beauty from All Directions: Indigenous Voices in the New Millennium*. This multi-day international festival of contemporary indigenous theater and performing arts includes contemporary indigenous theatrical and dramatic presentations, contemporary

dance and celebrations, and contemporary vocal and musical works.

Indigenous communities, which have worked with Bronitsky & Associates that have created a wealth of theater and performing arts, have included (but are not limited to): 1) Navajo Nation, Arizona; 2) Zuni Nation, New Mexico; 3) Inuit of the eastern Canadian Arctic; 4) National Theater Company of Greenland; 5) Maori, New Zealand; 6) Tzoltal Maya, Chiapas, Mexico; 7) Saami, Finland; 8) Ainu, Japan; and many more.

Beauty from All Directions will attract audiences of all ages from around the world due to the dispersed geographic venues from which participating companies will be recruited. The festival will attract families, theatergoers, performing and visual arts sponsors, supporters, consumer, school groups, scholars and all people interested in indigenous voices and perspectives. The host venue can expect to increase public membership, participation and support through its sponsorship of this festival, which will be both a significant outreach statement and a world-class festival.

If you are interested in working with (or finding out more information from) Bronitsky & Associates on what they do to bring events like this into action, contact: Bronitsky and Associates, 3551 South Monaco Parkway, Suite 195, Denver, CO 80237; Telephone: (303) 504-4143; Fax (303) 504-4297; or E-mail: <g.bronitsky@worldnet.att.net>.

There is a lot of information on upcoming conferences out there, so here I will try to mention at least a few of them. New Technology, Anthropology, Museology and Indigenous Knowledge, convening on 17-18 May 2001, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Auditorium, 3 rue Michel Ange, 75016 Paris, France. *All papers will include interactive presentations: CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, websites or databases, and, if possible, a videoconference with an Indigenous community in Australia will be scheduled* (meaning that there may other ways you can get to see some of the conference presentations without necessarily having to book a flight to Paris!). Two days are organized to study the impact of new technologies (multimedia, internet) on research and teaching in anthropology, museology and current protocols for the re-appropriation of their tangible and intellectual cultural property by Indigenous peoples. Contact information: Dr. Barbara Glowczewski (Barker), Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale, 52 rue du Cardinal Lemoine - 75005 Paris email: <barker@ehess.fr>; or Dr. John Stanton, Berndt Museum of Anthropology, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, UWA, telephone (01) 44-27-17-57, Fax (01) 44-27-17-66, E-mail: <jjstanton@cyllene.uwa.edu.au>.

Another conference (a little closer to home!), "Refiguring the Ecological Indian" is being sponsored the American Heritage Tenth Annual Symposium, University of Wyoming Laramie, Wyoming, to convene on September 20-22, 2001.

The symposium's program committee is requesting proposals for papers and sessions "which examine both the varied interactions between the Indian peoples and their environments and the ways they have been portrayed, and indeed appropriated, by scholars and in popular culture". Papers are not topically limited to portrayals of indigenous peoples in North America — the "Ecological Indian" can also include Central and South America, or anywhere worldwide where this phenomenon has occurred. Proposals for papers must be received by February 28, 2001, and should be submitted to: Sally Sutherland, American Heritage Center, P.O. Box 3924, Laramie, Wyoming 82071; phone (307) 766-4295; fax: (307) 766-5511; for more information, contact Dr. Sutherland at e-mail: <sallys@uwyo.edu>.

Again, if anyone would like to contribute to this column appearing in the next SfAA Newsletter, please let me know by e-mailing me at the address above, or by sending your contributions to: Mary Riley, Department of Liberal Education, 10th Floor, Columbia College, Chicago, Illinois 60605. You may also contact Tressa Berman (TIG Co-Facilitator) at the Women's Leadership Institute, Mills College, 5000 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland, California 94613, or by e-mailing her at <borderzone@aol.com>. Also, please continue your contributions on-line to ANTHAP-3 at <anthap3@oakland.edu>.



SfAA ENVIRONMENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY PROJECT

By Rob Winthrop <rwinthrop@msn.com>
Director

On December 1, 2000, I replaced Barbara Johnston as director of the SfAA Environmental Anthropology Project. Barbara will continue as a consultant, preparing an analysis of the key lessons and accomplishments of the project over the past four years. Barbara Johnston has been central to the Environmental Anthropology Project from its inception. The project's considerable accomplishments not only reflect Barbara's hard work and dedication, but that of the SfAA Board and the project's advisory committee, as well as the project's many fellows and interns. I will do my best to shepherd this brave endeavor through the next phase of its existence.

This transition within the Environmental Anthropology Project comes at a critical time. The project has been supported through a five-year cooperative agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency, supervised at the agency by our colleague Theresa Trainor. We are now in Year 5 of that agreement. Part of my duties involves managing contracts currently underway. An equally significant responsibility is to organize briefings, brochures, and other outreach efforts that demonstrate what our project has accomplished, and (looking forward), that explain to the uninitiated what environmental anthropology has to offer. The assessments and project profiles that Barbara Johnston is now preparing will form the foundation of that effort.

Apart from Barbara's work, a number of significant studies are nearing completion. John Wingard is completing his analysis of source water protection in Memphis. Carmen Burch, in collaboration with the Pueblo of Zuni Fish and Wildlife Department, is finishing her study of spiritual, social, and cultural values as forces in wetlands protection on American Indian lands. Patricia Townsend is also in the final stages of a major evaluation of the role of faith-based groups in shaping community responses to serious pollution hazards at three Superfund sites.

More generally, I will be working closely with the SfAA Board and the project's advisory committee to chart a strategy for the future. At this point the Environmental Anthropology Project is not initiating new fellowships or internships. That must wait for a new funding commitment, whether from EPA or another organization.

However much strategic planning is supposed to involve a rational exploration of options, it also constitutes a type of Rorschach test, in which the patterns we perceive reflect our assumptions and experience. For this reason, something of my background may be worth noting.

I've worked since the early 1980s as a consultant on cultural rights and environmental change, chiefly involving the collision of American Indian values with the juggernaut of natural resource development. Until this past summer I was based in the Pacific Northwest, working on such projects as pipelines, hydro, forestry, road construction, and nuclear waste cleanup. My clients included corporations, government agencies, and tribes. For better or worse, this experience fostered a very practical orientation to doing anthropology. Regardless of which constituency I worked with, as a consultant the key questions were the same: what's the anthropological value added? How do your skills actually improve this project? In this world "improve" means helping people reach a decision that is fairer, faster, or more defensible (that is, more consistent with laws and regulations), preferably all three.

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This past summer I moved to the Washington, D.C., area to return to graduate school in international policy at George Washington University. My aim has been to shift direction to work within the rapidly changing world of international trade and globalization to seek policy solutions that can protect cultural rights and conserve cultural pluralism.

As director of the Environmental Anthropology Project, my experience in consulting and public policy lead me to pose certain questions. What are the central aims of environmental anthropology? What are its essential tools? Given that ethnography is now an approach claimed by numerous fields, over what types of analysis (if any) do we still hold a monopoly, or at least, do particularly well? How well do our new graduates (whether at the masters or doctoral level) understand the practical context of applied environmental anthropology? How well are we equipped actually to understand policy systems, and use them to guide our work? How well trained should we be in the more dominant approaches of environmental impact assessment, which rely heavily on economic models, such as contingent valuation? How effective are we in presenting findings that help non-anthropologists reach defensible decisions? If we are deficient in some of these areas, what role, if any, should the Environmental Anthropology Project play in improving the situation? Finally, what should the project be doing for the members of SfAA? I welcome your thoughts on all these points. (I can be reached by e-mail at the address above; by phone at 410-499-3692; by mail at P.O. Box 1006, Abingdon, MD 21009.)

A number of project fellows will make presentations at SfAA's Annual Meetings in Merida. (Our session is "Community Struggles to Reclaim the Commons": Friday, March 30 at 3:00 PM.) Come join us, and talk with us about the future of the Environmental Anthropology Project.

STUDENT COMMITTEE COLUMN

By Anne Ballenger <anneball@erols.com>
Catholic University
Chair, SfAA Student Committee

The Student Committee is sponsoring a number of events just for students at the SfAA Conference. The SfAA Conference Committee and Student Committee will provide 20 students with a free lunch at the SfAA Past Presidents and Student Luncheon. This is a wonderful opportunity to meet and speak with applied anthropology "movers and shakers" in a relaxed and intimate setting. You can sign-up on-line at the Student Committee web site or at the Conference Table in Merida .

In addition, the Membership Committee, along with the Student Committee, is co-sponsoring two Career Workshops: 1) a CV/Resume workshop will take place where students will receive a personal counseling session from an applied anthropologist, and 2) a mock interview workshop is being arranged where students receive immediate feedback from an applied anthropologist.

Further, the Student Committee has organized a Special Event Session with an extraordinary panel of senior applied anthropologists entitled "The Real World of Applied Anthropology: Problems, Dilemmas, and Innovations in Practice". Panelists will discuss "what it's really like" to do applied anthropology outside academia and how they overcame barriers to achieve successful innovations in practice. There will be lots of discussion and input from students attending.

I look forward to seeing you at these Conference events and receiving new Student Committee nominations in the coming days. As always, the Student Committee is here for you. Please do not hesitate to contact me at the above e-mail address.

THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AND CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

By Stuart Plattner <splattne@nsf.gov>
Program Director for Cultural Anthropology

The National Science Foundation's Program in Cultural Anthropology is the primary supporter of research in the field of social and cultural anthropology and related areas. The Program's annual budget for 1999-2000 was \$2.6 million and will increase this year, for the NSF is slated to received the largest annual budget increase in its history. I write to draw the attention of SfAA members to the various opportunities at the program, which include both traditional grants that many know about and new possibilities. I also want to address basic procedural changes taking place at NSF that effect the entire anthropological community.

The National Science Foundation has supported the research of anthropological disciplines for many years; in fact Archaeology was the first social science program. For the past ten years the Cultural Anthropology, Archaeology and Physical Anthropology programs have been administratively independent. However the program officers coordinate our activities in recognition of the historic and current academic links between the sub-disciplines. The most common award from the Cultural Anthropology Program is the normal NSF "senior" (meaning the PI has a Ph.D.) research grant. Grants can be for up to five years, although the typical grant is for two years.

There is no formal limit on the size of the grants, although the program's budget is limited in comparison to NIH or some private foundations. The largest grant made was for almost \$770,000 over five years to Marcelo Suarez-Orozco, for research on cultural factors explaining differential school performance of immigrant children from six ethnic/nationality groups in the Boston and San Francisco area. This project was exceptionally high in social salience; the typical anthropological grant is about \$85,000 for the first year and about \$66,000 for the second year, if one is funded. The program usually reviews about 80 proposals and awards about 20-25 grants per fiscal year.

The program has several funding opportunities of interest to applied anthropologists. The Scholars Award for Methodological Training provides up to \$50,000 for technical training to enhance an on-going research career. The typical request is for training in GIS, but the program will consider any relevant request. The Grants for High Risk Exploratory Research will give up to \$25,000 to support pilot projects to demonstrate the feasibility of a research project. These proposals are not necessarily sent to the panel, so they allow for a more rapid decision than the normal six-month period.

The program has several grants focused on graduate student research. The Ethnographic Research Training grant provides \$50,000 to PhD departments to support the fieldwork experience of graduate students before the dissertation project. The program also has one of the largest Doctoral Dissertation Research Grants competitions in the social sciences. Students can receive up to \$12,000, and the program normally reviews about 150 proposals and makes about 30 awards per fiscal year. The Research Experience for Graduates (REG) supplements provide small amounts of funding to existing PIs to involve graduate students in collaborative/comparative research projects. The program also supports efforts to expand the Research Experiences of Undergraduates (REU) through supplements to existing PIs to defray the costs of undergraduate research activities.

The program also accepts proposals for Conferences and Workshops, although successful proposals promise a focused theoretical or conceptual advance. Detailed information on all of these activities, program guidelines, and application materials can be found at the Program's website (<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/bcs/anthro>). Please contact the Program with any questions concerning eligibility or the application process.

Other opportunities that many anthropological scholars do not know about are found in the NSF's International Program Offices (INT). The International Program encourages collaboration between American scholars and the rest of the world in all fields of science. Funding is often available for travel aimed at developing such connections at all levels, from graduate students to senior scholars. INT is es-

pecially interested in supporting postdoctoral exchanges, and support exists for organizing conferences to open exchanges. Research collaborations also are supported. INT is especially eager to expand connections to the lesser-developed nations, particularly in Africa. Anthropologists can obtain INT funding to supplement a regular award, or can apply directly to INT. For more information, see the INT web page, especially the announcement International Opportunities for Scientists and Engineers, NSF 00-138: <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/int/>

In recent years, NSF has focused funds on special research initiatives of timely importance, reaching across the entire Foundation. Several have been targeted at encouraging broader participation in science by under-represented groups. These include Faculty Early Career Development Awards (CAREER), Minority Postdoctoral Research Fellowships, and Career Advancement Awards for Minority Scientists and Engineers. The program has made CAREER grants to two young anthropologists: Jeffrey Cohen received a four year award of \$200,000 to study transnational migration between the US and Oaxaca, Mexico, and Kathleen Pickering is getting a five year award of around \$250,000 to study family economics on an Indian reservation in South Dakota. Other initiatives are focused on specific research topics of potentially great importance. These tend to have a three-year life, and provide special resources. Anthropologists are encouraged to propose multidisciplinary, collaborative projects for funding. Information about the entire crosscutting program of the NSF can be accessed at <http://www.nsf.gov/home/crssprgm/>.

The Foundation has been developing a paperless submission and review process for several years. The key feature is a web-based interface called FASTLANE. Eventually, this mechanism will allow all steps in the submission and management of grants to be handled electronically. While there is a bit of a learning curve, the result is a much more efficient and faster transmittal of information between the foundation and its clients. The ability to track your own proposal review, and to receive reviews quickly on line, are major benefits to PIs.

Many SfAA members will encounter the changes most directly when submitting a proposal. The days of mailing 19 copies of a proposal to Washington are over. As of 1 October 2000, the Foundation required ALL proposals, reviews, and reports be submitted digitally through FASTLANE. Independent scholars may apply for a waiver, but everyone else must use the new system. The system requires, however, that proposals be translated into PDF files in order to maintain formatting. Fortunately, NSF soon will translate Word, WordPerfect, or other formats into PDF. The information is on the FASTLANE web site <http://www.fastlane.nsf.gov>. Usually the process works smoothly.

(continued on page 16)

And FASTLANE does allow much more rapid transmission of copies at much lower cost and with substantial savings in paper. Moreover, once you have received an award, it will be a little easier to handle administrative details, like requesting extensions and submitting annual reports. Be aware that it may take a little more time at first, and you must draw upon the expertise of your sponsored research office.

The FASTLANE process also is changing all the time. For example, many individuals whose proposals were not chosen for funding this fall will be notified of the decision by email, not by mail. Eventually all communications will come by email. At the moment, I am most concerned about FASTLANE review of proposals. Many of you know that the program normally asks six scholars to evaluate every proposal. In the past, the proposal was mailed to reviewers, with instructions and criteria for conducting the review. Reviews were then mailed or e-mailed back to the NSF. From now on, however, reviewers will receive a request to review via email. The message contains instructions for accessing the proposal on the web, for printing a copy, and for submitting the review through FASTLANE. The Program and the review panel benefit enormously from this approach, for individual reviews can be seen much more quickly.

I've gone into detail here to ask for your continued cooperation and patience as this change of process continues. While it is interesting to watch this large organization cope with change in its large technical systems, reviewers encountering problems are more likely to be frustrated and angry than interested. Those of you asked to review proposals (more than 300 people this fall alone) should know the following:

1. If you experienced difficulties in reviewing proposals, I extend sincere apologies. The process is supposed to be easier, but sometimes failed. I'm very grateful for the extended efforts some of you made to transmit your reviews.
2. Please realize that NSF and the Cultural Anthropology Program depend heavily upon the efforts of its volunteer reviewers. The importance of the reviews has not been diminished by the shift in communication media. The program cannot make good choices without the guidance of experts in the various fields of research. So please try and help if you are asked to provide an evaluation.
3. Let me ask for your patience as the changeover to a "paperless" electronic world continues. The Program has no latitude here; these processes are mandated for the entire Foundation.

I would like to thank all who served as reviewers. I encourage anyone who has a question about the Program's scope, activities, or processes to contact me. We are always eager to talk to you about your ideas, your proposals, and your plans. We welcome queries by telephone or e-mail.

MA IN APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY - OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

By John A. Young <jyoung@orst.edu>
Oregon State University and SfAA Immediate Past
President

Oregon State University is nestled in the beautiful Willamette Valley, within a short drive of the most stunning coastline in America on one side and majestic, snow-capped peaks on the other. The Department resides in a spacious Victorian building, and has ten full-time faculty members with representation from all four primary sub fields. In addition, we have several adjunct faculty housed in other parts of the University. Faculty members bring international experience to their classes as well as regional focus on the Pacific Northwest. Our faculty is equally balanced in gender and includes two minority members.

The Department has been involved in graduate education since 1974 when we established an applied anthropology major in the context of an interdisciplinary program, the Master of Arts in Interdisciplinary Studies. We started to offer an MA in Applied Anthropology and to expand our graduate program in 1991. Our primary goal is to foster a supportive intellectual and social environment to help our students achieve success. In the last 25 years our graduate students have produced approximately 130 M. A. or M.A.I.S. theses and several non-thesis projects featuring visual representation in videos, slides and museum displays. Some of our graduates have gone on to study for a Ph.D., though most pursue careers in business, government, education, social services, etc.

We bring in approximately 15 new graduate students each year. The perennial deadline for applications is March 1. In making admission decisions, we look for diverse backgrounds; interests that match department specialties, writing ability, work/life experience, academic accomplishments, and clearly defined career goals. We do not require an undergraduate major in anthropology, and we seek applicants who recognize the value of anthropology and can usefully combine it with their previous expertise and experience. We do not require GRE scores because we think they are culturally biased, unclear as to what they measure, and discriminatory. We believe that past academic success is the best predictor of future academic success. At present our first and second year cohorts include eight international students, mostly from Asia and Europe. Our program has always included a significant number of international students from all parts of the world and some minority students. Most of our minority students have been of American Indian background. We do encourage students of all backgrounds to apply.

The present emphasis in our graduate program as reflected by enrollments, is in the areas of natural resources

and communities, health and culture, and business anthropology. We also have students focusing their study on cross-cultural communication, historic archaeology, cultural resource management, and American Indian issues. Each of these concentrations draws on the expertise of three or four different faculty members and courses from at least two of the sub fields of anthropology. We advise graduate students to choose courses that fit their career interests and prepare them for internship experiences and thesis work. Thus the program of each student is slightly different even within the same concentration.

All students take a common core curriculum including theory, basic applied anthropology and research design. They have a choice of a variety of methods classes depending on individual needs, although we stipulate ethnographic methods for cultural students and field methods for archaeology students. The minor field outside the department consists of three to five courses related to the student's concentration and organized around a common theme: for example, gender and development, public health, environmental sciences, or business marketing. As a Land Grant and Sea Grant institution, Oregon State University, has a wide array of colleges and departments where our students find courses to fulfill their minor, such as: fisheries and wildlife, forestry, geosciences, agriculture, business, education, home economics, and various social sciences.

Upon entering the program, each student is matched with a major professor who serves as an academic advisor and eventually will supervise internship and thesis work. A committee of four, including the major professor, another member of the anthropology faculty, a representative from the minor field and a faculty member at large assigned by the Graduate School, must approve the student's final program of study and thesis. We do not require a comprehensive exam, our rationale being that this gate-keeping device is not necessary for a professional degree.

The primary criteria we use to judge the professional development of our students are related to internship and thesis work. Our students have taken internships both locally and overseas. Here are a few recent examples: OSU web services, OSU Cooperative Extension Service, OSU Office of Multicultural Affairs, the Multnomah County Health Department, the Oregon State Office of Historic Preservation, the U.S. Forest Service, a language program at the Warm Springs Reservation, the qualitative analysis lab at Intel, a tourist bureau in Viet Nam, environmental NGOs in Belize and Northern Mexico, the personnel office in a joint venture in China, and a recycling program in the Marshall Islands. After completing the internship to meet the specifications of an initial three-way agreement, the external supervisor provides an evaluation and the student turns in a report to the faculty mentor. Second-year students report their experiences to first-year students in a pre-internship class. Sometimes students do thesis research in connection with

the internship and sometimes separately, depending on the circumstances and interests of the student.

We regard the internship and thesis as the two sides of the coin of the realm. The internship develops skills in adapting anthropological knowledge and skills to the workplace, while the thesis demonstrates the value of practice and applied research in contributing to knowledge in the academic world. We have found that thesis research, writing, and oral defense provides an effective means for a student to develop the analytic and communication skills necessary to become an applied anthropologist. Theses typically focus on social issues and relate findings to theory, both in anthropology and other disciplines, and propose empirically based recommendations.

The program of study for the MA in Applied Anthropology is designed for two years. Oregon State University operates on a quarter system, which includes three terms during the academic year and a summer term. Coursework normally covers four terms, the internship one-term (10 to 12 weeks) and thesis research and writing two-terms. Financial aid is available through the university and the graduate school. The Department offers teaching assistantships to graduate students on a term-by-term rotating basis. Other support comes from faculty grants and research projects. Most of our graduate students receive at least partial financial support during their time in residence.

Our students maintain an active anthropology club that sponsors a variety of voluntary activities. The Department publishes an annual newsletter as a means to keep in touch with alumni and friends, and to recognize their accomplishments. In January, 2000, we established an Alumni Board of Advisors that now has 11 members and is advising us about issues related to anthropology in the workplace and helping current students with career counseling and internships. Next year they will sponsor a poster competition for students, offering a monetary prize for the winner.

Our faculty and students are actively involved in SfAA. We will be well represented at the meeting in Merida, and at future Annual Meetings. You can also find us on our web site <<http://osu.orst.edu>>, or through a link to the SfAA web site.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

MARGARET MEAD AWARD FOR 2001. Margaret Mead, for years among the best-known women in the world, was also the best-known anthropologist with a particular talent for bringing anthropology fully into the light of public attention. The Margaret Mead Award, initiated by the Society for Applied Anthropology in 1979, and awarded jointly with the American Anthropological Association since 1983, continues to celebrate the tradition of bringing anthropology to bear on wider societal and cultural issues.

The Margaret Mead Award is presented to a younger scholar for a particular accomplishment, such as a book, film, monograph, or service, which interprets anthropological data and principles in ways that make them meaningful to a broadly concerned public. The award is designed to recognize a person clearly and integrally associated with research and/or practice in anthropology. The awardee's activity will exemplify skills in broadening the impact of anthropology — skills for which Margaret Mead was admired widely.

Nominees for the award must have received the Ph.D. degree after January 1, 1992 (ten years or less ago). Each application must include (1) the nominee's curriculum vitae, (2) letter (s) of recommendation describing the accomplishment and documenting its impact on relevant publics beyond the discipline and (3) other supporting materials, e.g., a book or film.

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

Please send nominations and four copies of supporting material to the Margaret Mead Selection Committee at the following address: Society for Applied Anthropology, Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124. Phone: (405) 843-5113; FAX (405) 843-8553; E-mail <info@sfaa.net>.

Deadline for receipt of all materials is June 1, 2001. Supporting material will not be returned unless specifically requested. The 2001 Award winner will be announced at the 2001 Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. The SfaA and AAA will make presentation of the award plaque and stipend jointly during the Annual Meeting of the SfaA in Spring 2002.

Previous Margaret Mead Awards winner are: John Ogbu, Brigitte Jordan, Nancy Scheper-Hughes, Mary Elmendorf, RuthAnn Knudson, Sue E. Estroff, Susan C.M. Scrimshaw, Jill E. Korbin, Myra Bluebond-Langner, Alex Stepiak III, Mark Nichter, Wenda Trevathan, Will Roscoe,

Leo R. Chavez, Katherine A. Dettwyler, Philippe Bourgois, Paul E. Farmer, and Kathryn Marie Dudley.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AT MINNESOTA STATE UNIVERSITY, MANKATO invites applications for a one-year appointment at the assistant professor rank with the possibility of renewal. Ph.D. in Anthropology required, with a specialization in applied anthropology; area specialty in Native North America, rural North America or other world regions that complement those of the department faculty. Successful candidate will teach undergraduate and graduate courses in Applied Anthropology, and other suitable topics including a four field introductory course; advise students in the undergraduate major and the new Master's program; develop an on going applied research program, and participate in service to the department, university and community. Please send CV, letter of application and names and phone numbers of three references to Dr. Winifred Mitchell, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Minnesota State University, Mankato, 358 Trafton Science Center N, Mankato, MN 56001, Phone (507) 389-6504, Fax (507) 389-6769, V/TTY (800) 627-3529, E-mail: winifred.mitchell@mnsu.edu. Priority consideration of completed applications begins February 15, 2001 and continues until position is filled. EOE/AA Website: <http://www.mnsu.edu>.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELD SCHOOL announces EFS 2001. EFS is an eight-week summer program (mid-June to mid-August) emphasizing training and practice in research methods and a cross-cultural experience on the Navajo Nation in the southwestern United States. EFS offers exciting opportunities for community-based research experiences to undergraduate and graduate students at all levels of training. The program fosters immersion in the local community through a volunteer placement program where students work under the direction of a local sponsor. Past placements have included: the Navajo Nation Office of Tourism, Navajo Office of Women and Children, Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutrition program, Navajo Extended Care (nursing home), Navajo Housing Office, KTNN, the Navajo Nation radio station, Navajo Nation Museum and Office of Historic Preservation, Navajo Times newspaper, and the Peacemaker Division of the Navajo Tribal Courts. Each student's placement is negotiated to meet individual student interests. In addition to their volunteer activities, students complete a research study related to their work. Past studies have included Navajo uses of computers, traditional themes in contemporary Navajo art, the media, minorities and community, the treatment of substance abuse using Navajo treatment modalities, how to create a Navajo nursing home, grazing patterns and land usage, sustainable agricultural and Navajo farming practices, and the treatment of tuberculosis in a Navajo setting. Students live in private housing, often with Navajo families

and have daily opportunities to learn about Navajo culture and practices.

The field school operates under the auspices of Northwestern University's Summer Session: students may elect two or three course credits. The program begins with a four-day orientation. There are individual and small group tutorials throughout the summer, to help students with data collection and analysis in the field site setting. EFS concludes with a two day 'debriefing' when students give oral presentations of their work and findings. For further information, information on program dates for 2001 and an application contact Dr. Madelyn Iris, Buehler Center on Aging, Northwestern University, 750 N. Lake Shore Drive, Suite 601, Chicago, IL, 60611, (312) 503-5444, or E-mail to miris@nwu.edu.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY CARBONDALE invites applications for a tenure-track position in sociocultural anthropology with a practice orientation, Assistant Professor rank, beginning August 2001. Ph.D. required at date of appointment, otherwise a one-year term appointment at the rank of instructor will be offered. Candidates must have excellent record of teaching, grants, publications and experience practicing anthropology in non-academic setting. Screening of applicants will begin February 1, 2001. Send vita, letter detailing professional interests, research, and teaching experience, and names/addresses/e-mail addresses/phone/fax #s of three references to: Chair, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Mailcode 4502, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901-4502. Southern Illinois University Carbondale is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer.

FROM THE EDITOR

It's a bright sunny day, but as I stare out my window, looking on to central campus, I'm reminded that it's still winter here in Iowa. December brought record amounts of snow and in spite of some intermittent warming, there's a thick blanket of the white stuff out there. Although it's a gorgeous day, people are scurrying along the sidewalks, hunched over, and looking like large (but very colorful) beetles as they try to protect themselves from the winds that seem to emanate from Saskatchewan and build up speed as they move unhindered across the Dakota plains. I'm reviewing my class notes for a course I'm teaching this semester on contemporary Latin America and as I peer up at the flags snapping very crisply in the breeze, I mumble something about how much better it would be if I were teaching this course *in situ*. My secretary calls out to me from the outer office and wants to know why I'm sighing and if I'm all right. The meetings in Merida can't come soon enough. Hope all of you have tickets and sunscreen in hand.

As part of an on-going effort to publicize the works of our colleagues and thus garner their unbridled loyalty and ensure their membership in the Society for many years to come, I would like to call your attention to a new book entitled *Global Health Policy, Local Realities: The Fallacy of the Level Playing Field*, edited by Lenore Manderson and Linda Whiteford (2000. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner). This volume is part of the series on "Directions in Applied Anthropology: Adaptations and Innovations" that is edited by Tim Finan. The tome is comprised of 12 chapters, all written expressly for this book. Chapter titles are intriguing (e.g., "Ethical Issues in Human Organ Replacement: A Case Study from India" or "The Politics of Child Survival") and I challenge anyone interested in health issues to put it down without reading at least one of the contributions.

This issue is full of all sorts of interesting items. In addition to the important regular contributions by our President and other Executive Board officers, and the updates by committees and organizations within the Society, I hope you find some of the other pieces engaging.

Satish Kedia reports on an international meeting on displaced people and issues of resettlement. A global network of scholars and policy-makers has been established that will work on issues of policy, human rights and other important issues. Satish and Ted Downing will be maintaining a new website.

Former SfAA President Murray Wax has a piece on ethical issues related to informed consent. This is really a contentious topic at many universities and Murray explores some conundra that are not often discussed. The matter of informed consent raises a series of interesting issues and poses some intriguing questions.

Paul Durrenberger's essay of "The Problems of Class" is tantalizing and thought-provoking. We are reminded that, as social scientists, class issues continue to haunt us and that we have not done a very good job of understanding social class dynamics in this country. Paul urges to rethink how scholars should address this topic.

Finally, under the kudos category, congratulations go to SfAA Board Member Susan Andreatta (UNC-Greensboro) who was just awarded \$150,000 over the next three years for research and outreach by the chancellor of her university.

Our next issue will emerge sometime in May and (with pleas and prodding) should cover many of the events of this Merida meetings. For inclusion in that issue, please try to get materials to me by April 25. Thank you.

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, 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 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124 (405/843-5113); E-mail <info@sfaa.net>. Visit our website at <<http://www.sfaa.net/>>.

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