

Newsletter

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

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I hope this first *Newsletter* of the fall 2003 finds you each in good health and spirits. It was wonderful seeing so many of you at the Portland meeting this year. Not only did I see many friends, family, students and others, but I also saw Mt. Hood one morning before the mists came in. Next year in Dallas we will not have Mt. Hood, but the timing of the meeting may be right for the "Fat Stock Show" in Ft. Worth. And that's not something to be missed. I'll have to check on that and will let you in a subsequent *Newsletter*.

Observing the vicissitudes of the stock market in the last couple of years has brought home to many of us the significance of designing mechanisms to protect the financial security of the Society. Tom May, the Executive Director of the Society, the previous Presidents of the Society, and members of the Board have done an excellent job in conserving the financial resources and simultaneously developing new revenue streams for the Society. However, it is now time to begin to develop a long term-financial planning strategy to keep the Society strong and stable.

In order to protect members' low dues rates and high benefits, I will begin to work with the Board, the Executive Director and others from PMA, to investigate different strategies to assure the Society's financial security. A small working group and I will research a variety of different scenarios for the Board to discuss and determine a plan. This phase may take a year or so, and when the plan has been approved, I will come back to you for your direct involvement in protecting the future of the Society. My goal is to have a long-term financial planning document in place and activities begun by the time I step down from the

Presidency in 2005. But your help will be crucial. I will keep you posted and also invite any information, ideas, experiences you have that might help this process.

This month the Board approved a motion to create a Student Scholarship, and I am very pleased to see our scholarships growing. See Andrew Gardner's column in this issue of the *Newsletter* for more information about the scholarship. Some of the details still need to be worked out and approved, but I hope this will take place soon so students will have increased support for attending the annual meeting of the Society.

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In planning ahead, you should mark your calendars for March 29-April 4, 2004. Whether or not the "Fat Stock Show" is in town, applied anthropologists will be. The meeting will be in Dallas, and Ann Jordan from the University of North Texas is the Program Chair. The theme of the meeting, "Social Science and Advocacy," is apt and central to any discussion of applied research, practice and teaching, and certainly extends well beyond applied anthropologists. This should be an exciting and stimulating meeting, shared with the Society for Medical Anthropology as we have in the past. In addition to scholarly panels, plenary sessions, noisy arguments and even noisier reunions with friends and colleagues, we will have a dance this year. So, bring your computer, cell phone, overheads/slides, and don't forget your *dancing shoes*.



Plan your sessions, presentations, panels and reunions now. Registration is on-line again (as well as low, pre-meeting price dance tickets). I hope that your autumn is productive and cool (this is being written in Florida where it is not cool) and I convey my best wishes.

KNOW YOUR "CAPITALS": THE FURTHER DIFFUSION OF A BAD IDEA

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

Political capital. Sexual capital. Social capital. As if Chairman Mao (apropos) had called for a thousand capitals to bloom in the jargon of the social sciences, our discourse is now awash in various types of capital. Moreover, through the normal processes of linguistic diffusion, the multiplicity of capitals has begun to leak out of the supposed ivory tower isolation of the academy into more general usage. Prior to the Iraqi war, my local newspaper informed me that England's neoliberal Labour Party Prime Minister, Tony Blair, in supporting George Bush's drive for war on Iraq, was putting "his considerable political capital and personal credibility on the line" should the war produce heavy casualties or not play out as scripted by the warmongers. As this sentence makes clear, what is meant by "political capital" is, in fact, political support among other party bigwigs and opinion leaders.

Elsewhere, in the very same week, I read that the urban poor depend on their "sexual capital to make ends meet." While I find this a strikingly important

sentence about one of the many harsh and often hidden injuries of social inequality, the author clearly intends a somewhat different meaning for capital than did the political columnist commenting on the type of political risks being taken by Blair. Here what is intended, it appears, is a kind of behavioral resource or capacity (selling sex) that can be resorted to insure survival at a certain meager level (and, hence, the moderately diffused term "survival sex" as a tool for situating more widely dispersed labels like "prostitution" or "sexual exchange" in their appropriate political economic context).

Recently, Paul Durrenberger (*Anthropology Newsletter* 43(9):5, 2002) called attention to the fact that the term social capital has become the new buzzword of analytic writing in the social and behavior sciences. As he points out, what is usually meant by social capital is social relations, in the sense of an individual's network of effective social bonds. If, for example, I want to find out how one of my grant applications has fared in the formidable review process in place at the National Institutes of Health, I know whom to call to find out early about the good or (may it never come to pass) bad news. The social relations I have established and fostered with certain (and in this case very significant Others) can be drawn on to achieve personally desirable ends.

Fortunately, I have not yet encountered all of the kinds of capital that I can imagine, such as technological capital (the know how, software, and equipment to find useful things like blueberry pie recipes and the abstracts of recently published articles on topics of interest on the web), educational capital (being able to list on one's vita graduation from one of our more rarified centers of learning), or (and, believe me, I dread even introducing the term in print) fieldwork capital (having done research in an exotic enough setting to garner prestige points in job applications). I suspect, however, that it is only a matter of time before these terms too gain currency in talk and text.

As this tour of "capitals" reveals, not only has there been a proliferation of new-sprung uses for the term capital, the meaning invested in the word certainly varies.

As this (very low budget) tour of some of our world's new (existing and imagined) capitals reveals, not only has there been a proliferation of new-sprung uses for the term capital, the meaning invested in

the word certainly varies. While in all cases, something one has that can be used to get something done is intended; it is variously employed to mean political backing, personal capacity, or social connection. The analogy, of course, is to money or wealth. Money is something one can draw on to achieve goals, be they political, survival, social, beneficial, evil, or otherwise.

As Durrenberger rightly emphasizes, however, wealth is not capital. He states (and in *Europe and the People Without History* the late Eric Wolf made unambiguously clear), "Capital is wealth used to create more wealth as part of a system of production in which all the components are market commodities. One of these is labor, which creates more than the value of its cost because the system continually increases productivity through technical innovations." This is not being nitpicky for one very important reason. We all have personal capacities, qualities, and social ties that we can and everyday often use to shorten the distance between our hopes and our holdings.

By contrast, we do not all have control over the means to produce new wealth, which is not to be confused by our capacity to acquire wealth that is new to us (say by taking on a consulting job on the side). Similarly, many of us (with a few extended deadlines, an enormous amount of frustration and self-doubt, and the saintly patience of those near and dear to us) can write (and make a little money off of) books. Very few of us have the control over the resources needed to produce, distribute, market and, hence, realize a profit from the books we write. The difference is profound. Notes Durrenberger, "If we all control capital, then we can't distinguish classes based on who controls it and who does not. Classes become invisible."

Of course the disappearance (from our awareness and identity) of social classes is a common enough phenomenon, particularly in U.S. public discourse and social sciences. There is even a sense that bringing up the notion of social classes is impolite, a gaff revealing one's lack of good breeding or having a vile commitment to that newest form of political incorrectness "class warfare." Given that disparities in wealth are colossal and ownership of productive wealth (mines, factories, farms, baseball teams, publishing companies, etc.) so starkly divided between a few haves and a vast number of have nots as to be beyond dispute, the capacity to make social classes disappear from public and professional consciousness is a tremendous capacity; dare one call it hegemonic capital?

In applied anthropology, it is useful to be able to measure the qualitative capacities of people and groups, to assess the nature of social relations, and

to determine how things get done (as well as barriers to getting things done). Consequently, there may well be a temptation to adopt concepts like social or sexual capacity as both seemingly useful and intellectually sophisticated. This is one bandwagon, however, that is better left passengerless.



WHY THE IDEA OF SOCIAL CAPITAL ISN'T SUCH A BAD IDEA

By Andrew Gardner [gardner@email.arizona.edu]
University of Arizona

In a recent edition of the *SfAA Newsletter*, Paul Durrenberger (2002) published a short piece in which he argued that the concept of social capital represented a theoretical misstep. He called it a "conceptual trick" devised to "make classes disappear" (2002: 3) His short essay appeared almost simultaneously to my first refereed publication, an article in *Human Organization* that relies heavily upon the concept of social capital (Gardner 2002). In providing a rebuttal to his essay, I hope to demonstrate the utility of the concept while simultaneously securing my own release from the anthropological dungeon of conceptual tricksters.

Durrenberger's reaction to the proliferation of the concept of social capital isn't extraordinary. When I first began toying around with the concept I did what most graduate students do: I began bringing it up in seminars and in the office hours of my various instructors, mentors, and friends amongst the faculty at Arizona. The strongest negative reactions came from those anthropologists generally occupied with the various arguments as to how far the Marxist vernacular ought to bend to meet the roving anthropological focus - a group smitten with Wallerstein and seemingly in agreement that Wolf's *Europe and the People Without History* was the last definitive text in the anthropological canon. In other words, his argument is one that I'd heard before: there is economic capital, there are social relations, and those concepts have sufficient explanatory value for the anthropological enterprise. Social relations under the capitalist mode of production are that portion of our social existence

directly related to the formation and maintenance of class structure, and classes, Durrenberger notes, are the result of the simple fact that "some people use their wealth to organize production and the rest work for them" (2002: 3).

My fieldwork with truck drivers in southern Louisiana provided an ideal opportunity to explore the concepts of social relations and social capital. For nearly fifty years, the state of Louisiana fixed the price for "line hauls" - a term for carrying a load of material from one location to another. Because truckers could not alter the prices charged to customers, competition shifted to other parameters. Social and familial relations played an important role in the development and maintenance of class and difference, and I collected numerous stories from my informants about the way one went about this: they formed softball teams, they met friends and potential customers in strip clubs, they invited one another on hunting trips, they hosted barbecues, they bought each other dinner, and they joined various fraternal organizations and clubs.

These sorts of relationships, I suggest, are examples of social capital. And while the trucking industry of twentieth century Louisiana provided a hothouse of social capital for my analysis, the parallels to situations in other parts of our society are obvious. Nearly every human in the world has friends and acquaintances. All of us are social creatures to some degree or another. But contrary to Durrenberger's suggestions, we can conceive of social capital in terms parallel to economic capital - if wealth only becomes capital once it structures the relations of production (Wolf 1997: 78), the same could be said for social capital.

There are many kinds of relations in society, but some subset of those relations is geared toward organizing production. It's in that subset that we find social capital. It is accrued, sought, maintained, and lost. These relations are *structurally significant* in terms of capitalism. In my case study I found that these particular forms of social relations - as social capital - helped define and maintain a class system that excluded women, African Americans, and outsiders from succeeding in the business of trucking.

Bourdieu (1986) was one of the principal progenitors of the concept, and he found a way to mesh the concept of social capital with Marxist theory.

Like Durrenberger, Wolf, and the smattering of unnamed professors of mine that I mentioned above, Bourdieu agrees that social relations and the economy are inextricably intertwined. Social capital is a conceptual mechanism for describing portions of that shared space. Bourdieu utilizes the concepts of social capital, cultural capital, and economic capital, and argues that each obeys a particular logic (1986). For example, you can take your daughter to the bank and sign everything over to her, effectively giving her the economic capital you've assembled over your entire life. Yet social capital is much more difficult to transfer - the friendships and acquaintances, along with the obligations implicit in those relationships - are not as easily conferred. Bourdieu argues that understanding the logic of these different forms of capital, as well as their symbolic value, is a significant part of the sociological puzzle (1986; Bourdieu and Wacquant 1992). Better yet, however, he notes that power rests in the transformation of capital from one form to another (Bourdieu 1986). Control that junction and you have power.

Rather than obscure class, these concepts help to illuminate the inner workings of classes, for they help describe how people shift position in a society, and how they prevent others from doing the same. By discarding the ordinal, static portrayal of class one reads in Durrenberger's essay (wealth - you either have it or you don't), we can begin to discern the mechanisms individuals use to move about the classes wrought by capitalist production. The concept of social capital helps us integrate the minutiae of our ethnographic data into the analysis of this process, and it helps us understand how gender, race, geography, identity, habitus, and numerous other factors contribute to the articulation of class microstructures.

In other words, the concept of social capital makes space for agency in the deterministic framework of classic Marxism. Moreover, social capital seems to be particularly useful in doing what Wolf wanted us to do (but didn't do himself) - construct ethnographies that are decidedly local as the empirical fodder for macrotheory. The concepts from the classic Marxist vernacular are ideal for his macroscopic vantage point, but I found them too impoverished to be of use when dealing with the minutiae found in my field notes. Why does one trucker spend tens of thousands of dollars more for a "tricked-out" truck? How do I explain

But contrary to Durrenberger's suggestions, we can conceive of social capital in terms parallel to economic capital - if wealth only becomes capital once it structures the relations of production, the same could be said for social capital.

that the most successful trucker in one small town just happened to own the only place worth eating at for miles around? Bourdieu's concepts - including social and cultural capital, but also symbolic capital - help bridge the chasm between materialism and symbolic/interpretive anthropology. He rejects the blunt determinism of materialist position, and he encourages us to explore the particular logics of social arenas that span the infrastructural and superstructural divide.

It's certainly true that the concept of social capital means a lot of different things to a lot of different people. In its most popular manifestation, social capital is something that can be measured, and it is something nations ought to strive to possess (Coleman 1988, 1990; Putnam 1993, 1995a, 1995b, 2000; Fukuyama 1995). The World Bank now designs programming specifically targeted to improving social capital as if it were the panacea for the world's problems (Grootaert and Bastelaer 2001). While Durrenberger critiques the notion of negative (or "bad") social capital (see Portes 1998; Portes and Landolt 1996; Gardner 2002), I think he misses the underlying point: demonstrating the existence of ethically ambivalent or negative forms of social capital is a corrective in line with the concept of capital in general - there is nothing inherently good or bad about it. Rather, by its particular logic social capital contributes to the production stratification and inequity.

A break with orthodox interpretations of capital may be a difficult pill for some to swallow. For many of us, however, it's been a liberating experience - as anthropologists, the concept of social capital provides us with another tool for connecting the minutiae of our ethnographic data with the inequities we observe in contemporary capitalism. Contrary to Durrenberger's suggestion, it does so by illuminating the internal mechanics by which inequity is reproduced.

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POLICE STATE OR CORPORATE STATE?

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Remember when George W. Bush flew onto an aircraft carrier in a fighter jet to announce the end of major fighting in Iraq? Don't bet on it. The fighting continues not only in Iraq but here.

In the United States, corporations and the Bush Administration are still involved in major fighting against American workers and farmers.

The Bush administration was adamant that the Transportation Security Administration's workers would not be represented by a union.

America's largest marine terminal operator, SSA, Stevedoring Services of America, tried to bust the International Longshore and Warehouse Union with last Fall's West Coast lockout. They operate ports all over the world. Unions in Bangladesh opposed SSA at the port of Chittagong. When Bangladesh's High Court supported the unions, the U.S. ambassador threatened that all future American investment would be at risk. Even in Bangladesh the U.S. government backs corporate union busting.

The same kinds of companies run the world's food. The largest grain handler in the world, Cargill, controls a quarter of the planet's grain. Cargill's own Daniel Amstutz drafted the legislation that was the death

knell of family farming in the U.S. The same guy represented the Reagan Administration in the Uruguay round of trade talks.

Cargill is no more popular in the third world than SSA. Half a million farmers in India marched against the trade agreements and a thousand of them destroyed a Cargill factory.

As the Bush administration transplants the American Way to Iraq, it is taking along the warfare of government-backed corporations against their own workers and farmers.

Who is going to operate a major port to move the massive amounts of supplies, food, and medicine necessary to bring democracy to the people of Iraq? Stevedoring Services of America. If they tried to bust unions in the U.S. and Bangladesh, what chance do unions in Iraq have? If our government fights the right to organize of their own Transportation Security workers, what chance do the workers of Iraq have?

Who is going to reconstruct the agriculture of Iraq? Cargill's own Dan Amstutz. If he devastates family farming in the U.S., what chance do farmers in Iraq have?

Thankfully the guns and bombs are mostly silenced in Iraq. But democracy? For the people of Iraq there's little difference. Before, it was the political repression of Saddam's police state goons. Now it's the economic oppression of George W.'s corporate goons.

MIKI CRESPI

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Author's note: This tribute to Miki Crespi should appear in the Anthropology Newsletter. The AAA has guidelines for Death Notices, as they call them, so the article conforms to their suggestions for specifics on professional and personal life. It was a pleasure to write it, and it builds on my life experiences and also the interviews that I did with Miki for the SfAA oral history project, under the leadership of John VanWilligen. This project is important to capture the work and reflections of people like Miki, and we need to pursue



Photo by Allison Pena

it before people cannot participate any longer. I would also like to acknowledge the important contributions of Allison Pena, Laura Bruce, Audrey Brown, and Mark Schoepfle, along with the support of Frank McManamon and too many others to mention in the Park Service who contributed to the two works mentioned in the AN obituary. They are tributes to Miki's legacy.

Miki (Muriel) Crespi died April 25, 2003, at Sibley Hospital in Washington, D.C., after a valiant battle with cancer. Miki was a pioneer in practicing anthropology and pushed the doors open for applied ethnography to gain a prominent place at the National Park Service (NPS). She gave 22 years of dedicated service to anthropology, and through the Park Service, to the public sector. Miki was 73 at the time of her death and is survived by a brother. Miki graduated from Brooklyn College in 1959, pursued her Masters in Anthropology at Columbia University, and completed her PhD At the University of Illinois in 1968. Miki specialized in Latin America and the Caribbean. Her dissertation work in Ecuador focused on the social, economic, and ecological organization of the traditional hacienda system and particularly the relationships between indigenous laborers and non-Indian managers and townspeople. Miki started her career in anthropology as an assistant professor at Hunter College CUNY, the University of Wisconsin as a visiting professor, followed by a Fulbright appointment at the Universidad Católica, Quito, and a Research Associate position at Brown University.

In 1980, Miki moved to Washington, D.C., looking for a non-traditional job in anthropology where she could have connection to the results of her work and people she researched. Fortunately, the NPS was seeking a cultural anthropologist to build a program in ethnography. She became the first "Chief Ethnographer" for the NPS in 1981 and stayed until her recent death. In this job, she developed the NPS Applied Ethnography Program. The goal of the program, as Miki wrote, was to "help humanize and democratize decision making by addressing the concerns of contemporary peoples with traditional associations to park cultural and natural resources."

The ethnography program became the centerpiece for cultural anthropological studies, training, support, and advocacy in the Park Service - the first national recognition by the NPS of the importance of cultural anthropology to the management and direction of the Service's planning and management, Miki formalized the new program in NPS through systematic documentation in policy and planning guidelines. With this important foundation she built a national program, promoted its visibility, hired regional and park

ethnographers, instituted internship programs, and funded projects that used ethnographic tools to provide voice to people and resources that otherwise would not have been integrated into the Park Service. She introduced and codified several ethnographic concepts including the then-revolutionary idea of ethnography as a useful tool, traditionally associated peoples and resources, rapid ethnographic appraisal, and humanizing conservation.

Miki conducted over 150 workshops and training sessions in the Park Service and national and international professional associations to promote understanding of anthropology and the useful employment of cultural anthropologists. Workshops and training sessions with Park personnel and professional associations were part of her life's devotion to advance ethnography and to give voice to traditionally associated peoples. She guest-edited groundbreaking service-wide publications such as *Common Ground and Cultural Resources Management*, authoring issues that promoted the use of anthropology in the federal government. She reached up into the Park Service in order to achieve visibility and she reached out to professional organizations, notably the AAA and Society for Applied Anthropology (SfAA), to form alliances to promote and fund the program through federal appropriations.

Miki's service to AAA, SfAA and professional organizations was tireless and spanned her career from 1970 until her death. She presented papers, organized panels, held numerous appointments on editorial boards, committees, and was president of the Washington Association of Professional Anthropologists from 1990-91 and elected to the executive board of the SfAA from 1990 to 1993, bringing local practitioner organizations (LPO's) into closer contact with that organization. She organized luncheons and business sessions of representatives of LPOs from across the country at SfAA meetings, a tradition that continues. She received the High Plains Society for Applied

Anthropology's Omer C. Stewart Award in 1992 and the AAA's Solon T. Kimball Award for Public and Applied Anthropology in 1994. Miki participated in interagency initiatives including global climate change, and the SfAA's Environmental Anthropology project with the Environmental Protection Agency. She accomplished all this through clarity of vision for the future of practicing anthropology, inventiveness, and dogged determination to the end. Miki, you have left an indelible footprint for generations to follow.

FOR MIKI CRESPI'S CELEBRATION OF LIFE

By Shirley J. Fiske [Shirley.Fiske@verizon.net]
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Miki in Oaxaca (Mexico) market. Photo by Shirley Fiske

Author's note: This is a personal reflection about our loss of Miki and what it means to me and to our collective "community" in professional and applied anthropology. It was written for the memorial service organized by her family and nephew Michael Kaminsky, for a celebration of her life in Washington, D.C. on May 25, 2003. I am glad to share them.

Miki was my friend and colleague, who I will dearly miss. Her extensive network of friends, anthropologists, and colleagues in the National Park Service across the U.S. appreciate efforts to "humanize conservation," to use a phrase from her early work. We will all continue to carry her inspiration forward.

her spirit and conservation," to use a phrase from her early work. We will all continue to carry her inspiration forward.

Despite a 15-year struggle with many forms of cancer, Miki was always an optimist, always focused on the positive aspects of any situation in which she found herself. Even in her last weeks, she insisted that she was "only on sick leave!" from her work at the Park Service.

Miki was persistent, dogged, and determined in her dedication to her work. She came to Washington, D.C. in 1980 seeking a non-traditional job in anthropology. She told me recently that she wasn't really sure at the time what an applied anthropologist

would do, but that she found the academic life, well, too academic. A graduate of Columbia University, with her PhD from the University of Illinois, she had done her dissertation and early fieldwork in Ecuador. She had just completed a Post Doctoral appointment at Brown University when she came to D.C.

Fortunately, the National Park Service was seeking their first cultural anthropologist to build a program in ethnography. Miki had found her niche. She was determined to see that cultural anthropology, and especially ethnography, had a role in the Park Service. She was dogged in her view that cultural anthropology can help legitimate and interpret the role of traditional peoples in and around National Parks. She was determined to see that a *national* program for ethnography was established and maintained.

Miki developed a national ethnography program, with early guidance from her NPS colleague and boss, Doug Scovill. The ethnography program became the centerpiece for cultural anthropological studies, training, support, and advocacy in the Park Service. With cooperation, support and networking with many colleagues, she developed and formalized the mandate to work with, consider, and respect the people who shared the history and culture in and around National Parks. She was tireless in her pursuit of this goal.

Not many people realize that NPS has over 300 park units - and Miki wanted each of the parks to value the "human connection." Whether it was creole sharecroppers, French nationals, Native Americans, or Native Hawaiians, she sought to ensure that they had a place at the table in the interpretation and management of national parks, so that their story would be told with respect. She continually worked to expand the anthropological tool kit for the Park Service. She introduced the concepts of "rapid appraisal" for research efforts, and she was working on the progressive concept of "traditionally associated peoples and resources" when she died.

Miki was the consummate student of policy and bureaucracy. She organized anthropological professional organizations to support the mission and appropriations for the cultural anthropology program on Capitol Hill. She pioneered new ground for applied anthropology, and received the Solon T. Kimball Award for applied and practicing anthropology in 1994. She was a dedicated participant and organizer in the national meetings of the American Anthropological Association and the Society for Applied Anthropology, and she was past President of the Washington Association for Professional Anthropology. She continually mentored graduate students, interns, and young professionals in the National Park Service, and

ushered in a generation of cultural anthropologists, both regional and national, into the Service.

Despite expectations to the contrary, Miki recovered and prospered in the final six months. She organized a workshop in Tucson, Arizona, to discuss the importance of traditionally associated resources and peoples. And she bought a new car. One side effect of growing up in New York was that she was never comfortable driving. It was not second nature; (like for those of us from California). In fact, it was a necessary nuisance. She had a car, but she kept it in her garage, and hired people to drive it around when she was on travel, just to keep it running. Then in the last six months, she invested in a "relatively new" car that worked. It's one of those ironies that makes me love her even more.

There's one last thing. One of Miki's special points is her consummate sense of style. She shared with me her early interest in art and design from her high school days in New York. And shopping - whether we were in Mexico City, looking for silver bargains, in Oaxaca shopping for mole, or Santa Fe visiting pueblos, her enthusiasm for style, life, and design were a important part of life. She always dressed elegantly and was composed perfectly. For those of you who could not be with her through the last year, I can testify that she died with the same style and spirit. With elegance and persistence.

Miki, you will remain with us in spirit, style, determination, and soul.

REMEMBRANCES

Enclosed are some words from Miki's colleagues in the National Park Service.

NPS Southeast Regional Ethnographer, J. Anthony Paredes, a former president of SfAA, writes:

Miki was so open and constant in her professional mission. In the early '90s, as SfAA president and not then an NPS employee, I briefly saw Miki 'up-close'— more so than her NPS colleagues — in the profoundly important work she did building connections between the Society for Applied Anthropology and both federal agencies and local organizations of practitioner anthropologists. Despite possible appearances to the contrary, Miki was a very careful and deliberate person. Perhaps this is why she never wrote that piece for *Human Organization* on "doing government anthropology from the inside" that I kept prodding her to do when I was an associate editor of that journal back in the mid '80s. Now that I am on 'the inside,'

I think I understand better why Miki was still waiting 'til the time was right for writing such a piece.

Notwithstanding all Miki's accomplishments as a government employee, the keenest, most endearing memory I have of Miki is of her as the consummate anthropologist that she was and never ceased to be. About 1999, she and I were both attending the "Heritage Day Celebration" at Kingsley Plantation, an NPS unit near Jacksonville, Florida. During that day there was a full program of public performances and displays by mostly African-American artists, speakers, and local school groups— of which perhaps, I had begun to grow a bit weary even though not admitting it to myself. At one point late in the day, I sat down next to Miki in the main performance tent. I was almost startled to see that Miki had out her notebook and - like a dutiful, fresh new graduate student fieldworker - was conscientiously filling the tablet with line after line of carefully penned notations and very expert ethnographic drawings of the doings on the stage. Miki seems never to have lost that sense of anthropological excitement in carefully observing and discovering ethnographically new and interesting things in the world around her.



Alexa Roberts, NPS site manager, Sand Creek Massacre site notes:

Miki put special thought, care, and effort into designing and accomplishing many enduring workshops over the course of several years. She considered these workshops important forums for reaching a broad audience, exchanging ideas within and outside the NPS, and making a lasting contribution to the discipline. Among the many she put together, for several years she had envisioned a workshop on ethnographic oral history. Miki saw the need to inform park managers and others about the different ways in which oral history is approached in the NPS and to ensure that the development of NPS guidance was reflective of "oral history" in the broadest sense of all its meanings. Miki and several other NPS anthropologists spent many hours fleshing out ideas about various disciplinary perspectives on oral history and began to design a workshop about it for NPS historians, anthropologists, and others. As the workshop took shape, Miki became more and more enthusiastic about it and helped make it become a reality in June 2002, even though at that time she was not well enough to attend. It was the kind of workshop Miki would have loved - full of discussion

and debate and ideas, and reflective of the unique role of anthropology in the NPS - something that would have been very gratifying to Miki. Although her presence was sorely missed at the workshop, she was there in spirit.

It was also during that workshop that, while still recuperating, Miki was on the phone with a few of the NPS anthropologists one evening talking enthusiastically about the NEXT workshop: one specifically designed to gather NPS and contract anthropologists to discuss Ethnographic Resources and Traditionally Associated Peoples as these core concepts are applied in the NPS. Because of her determination, that workshop, too, became a reality in February 2003, just two months before her death. The workshop accomplished what Miki had envisioned: to further define anthropological concepts as they apply to the unique management needs of the NPS and the communities attached to the resources NPS protects. It struck me at the workshop, that without Miki, there would never have been a forum for thirty or so federally employed or contracted anthropologists, to engage in a discussion of anthropological concepts and their application to the management of public lands and resources. It was wonderful and fitting to have Miki presiding, in her element, once again, making a lasting contribution to the discipline.



Allison Pena, Park Anthropologist, observes:

Miki gave herself totally and completely to her work. The National Park Service has benefited greatly from her dedication and her incredible foresight which truly brought the recognition of people and the community into the National Park Service world. There was always attention to the archeology, to the historical structures, to the battlefields - but what about the people and the communities that surround the parks, that were once part of the parks - where was the attention to them? Miki wanted to make certain that the relationship between the parks and the people connected to those parks was a reality. And she did just that!....Miki was incredibly smart, direct, funny, and stubborn...She fought very hard and "did not go gentle into that good night" - Miki, we will continue to support your work, and the NPS ethnography program, and we will campaign and fight for those things you brought to the table in the field of cultural anthropology - and into the NPS domain - and as Mother Jones once said (Miki always loved this quote) - "pray for the dead and fight like hell for the living."

NAPA HIGHLIGHTS

By Ed Liebow [liebow@policycenter.com]
NAPA President

In June, NAPA launched its new website, <www.practicinganthropology.org>. The site reflects several years of conceptual development, user research, and careful planning under the watchful guidance of Cris Johnsrud, Sue Squires, and the Communications Committee. For those of you who appreciate elegant, scaleable programming, our webmaster, Eliot Lee, is the one who transformed the concepts and plans into reality. We have finally consolidated content from a number of different web locations into one site.

The NAPA *Bulletin Series* is now co-edited by Tim Wallace and Alayne Unterberger. Demand was so high for the two most recent volumes, 20 and 21, that we have had to order a second printing. Volume 20 is "Careers in Anthropology: Profiles of Practitioners," edited by Paula Sabloff. It pulls together 30 updated career profiles and offers a far-ranging survey of ways in which one's anthropological training can be put gainful use. Volume 21, edited by Holly Ann Williams, is "Caring for Those in Crisis: Integrating Anthropology and Public Health in Complex Humanitarian Emergencies." The six chapters in this volume present a coherent and extremely timely overview for multidisciplinary practitioners in the public health arena. Ordering information is available at <<http://www.aaanet.org/pubs/orderform.htm>>.

Another reminder about the approaching deadline for NAPA's competition for the **Student Achievement Award**, which carries a cash prize of \$200 for the first-place paper, \$100 for first runner-up, and \$50 for the second runner-up paper. Papers should be submitted as electronic file attachments to Alex Costley (awc10@columbia.edu) by October 1, 2003. Papers should report on work that puts anthropology to use addressing real-world recommendations or outcomes in the tradition of praxis and applied anthropology. Papers may be the products of field school internships, volunteer service, preliminary fieldwork, part of a degree requirement, or a contractual product for an NGO or service agency.

If the cardio-friendly native foods of the Windy City aren't enough of an excuse for going to Chicago later this fall, Lenora Bohren and the NAPA Workshop Committee have been busy assembling a full slate of training workshops for the program of the Annual Meeting of the AAA. It is not too early to ask for the time off and scrape the travel funds together to make sure you can attend one of these workshops:

Concepts of Evaluation, Parts I and II
Campus Sustainability
Teaching and Using Qualitative Software
Engaged Anthropology and Service Learning, Parts I and II
The Ethnographic Field School Experience: Tips and Techniques
New Directions in Tourism Research and Methods
Promise of DVD: Prepare or Produce a DVD of your Social Research
Postmodern Positivism: Building Bridges in Anthropology
Promote your Anthropology Background in 30 Seconds in Plain English
Rapid Assessment Process
Anthropologists Talk With Science Writers

MINDING YOUR BUSINESS

By Jude Thomas May [tom@sfaa.net]
Executive Director
University of Oklahoma

What is a Sustaining Fellow? The Board of Directors established a new category of membership, the Sustaining Fellow, several years ago. The purpose was to allow those loyal members who had the resources to contribute a part of their membership dues to support student-oriented SfAA activities. The Board was particularly concerned that the membership dues for students remain at an affordable level. Student members now pay dues of \$30/year and receive all of the SfAA journals.

A total of 190 members elected to enroll as Sustaining Fellows in 2003 at a dues rate of \$90/year. A part (\$28) of this amount is used to offset the discounted costs of student membership. The number of Sustaining Fellows is slightly below our target of 240 (which would represent approximately 10% of the total membership).

The Society has over 700 Student members and they constitute almost 30% of the total membership. The number and percentage of student members has remained relatively constant for the past five years.

The revenue generated from the contributions of the dues of Sustaining Fellows is an essential way that the Society offsets the costs associated with discounted student dues. Those members who have the resources and the interest may request additional information on this category of membership from the SfAA Office.

STUDENT COMMITTEE REPORT

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

Fellow Students: By the time you get this, you will already be in the throes of preparing for the upcoming year of school. You're most likely scanning course lists, trying to plot out the next season of your academic career, figuring out those classes you need to take to meet degree requirements, then circling those classes that you really want to take.

If you're like me, it doesn't take long to fill a course schedule with classes you would find both informative and interesting, both within anthropology as well as from other disciplines. But do you ever find yourself asking the question, "Are there any courses that I should be taking, ones that might also be important to my career?" Are there classes I'm not looking at that have the potential to enhance my degree, that will make me a better anthropologist, and let's face it, most importantly, that will help me get a job at the end of the academic odyssey? If so, let me share with you some strategies that other students have identified for enhancing anthropology degrees through course work.

For those of you with a medical orientation, you may want to consider taking some classes in Public Health. Additional training in research design and the opportunity to strengthen quantitative research skills are just a two of the reasons students have appreciated outside course work in public health fields such as epidemiology. Others have found public health classes expose them to more interdisciplinary research environments, perhaps mirroring the work reality of many anthropologists outside of academia, and thus leading to better opportunities for conducting health research while in school. You may even want to explore the option of pursuing a joint MA/MPH or PhD/MPH.

An increasing number of archaeologists and environmental anthropologists are turning to course work in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to give them an edge in the work world. Research institutions are increasingly looking for this skill. If your anthropology department is not presently offering GIS, speak with someone in a Geography Department and see if they can point you to the right classes.

In reality, the answer to the question "what classes will enhance my degree?" is different for everyone; depending on interests and the area we would like to specialize in. One way to meet your personal interests is to look for certificate programs that include your interests. Certificate programs are similar to minors

for graduate students and are often interdisciplinary. Examples of certificates include Environmental Resources Management, Public Policy, and Non-Profit Management. If you are lecturing in a classroom setting, you may be able to get a certificate in teaching based on your current work combined with a few extra classes.

Lastly, don't forget skills. Public speaking, Computer Programming, Focus Group training, and IRB trainings are skills that warrant special attention throughout anthropological training.

With a new academic year come new opportunities. Good Luck.

We would also like to remind students and professors of the exciting opportunities SfAA offers student participants at the Annual Meetings. Currently, the following awards are available for students:

- The Del Jones Memorial Travel Award
- The Peter K. New Student Prize
- The Edward H. and Rosamund B. Spicer Travel Awards

I know it seems far away, but it is time to begin developing an abstract for a poster or presentation to meet the October 15 deadline. Please visit the SfAA web site to learn more about submitting an abstract and information regarding the awards.

REPORT FROM THE STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

By Andrew Gardner [gardner@email.arizona.edu]
University of Arizona

In November of 2000, Kristin Lundberg was elected to the position of student representative to the Board of Directors by the membership of the SfAA. Thanks to her hard work, student participation in the Society remains as strong as ever. Like many graduate students in anthropology, however, Kristin will pursue her dissertation fieldwork in a location far from home, making it difficult for her to finish out the three-year term. As a result, the Board of Directors asked me to serve as the interim student representative to the Board of Directors while she begins her fieldwork in Laos.

It is a testament to the foresight of the Society that a student representative is included on the board at all. While the business office handles most of the day-to-day responsibilities of managing a Society of

2000+ members, the board is responsible for steering the policy, planning, and vision of the Society. The student representative is neither a token nor junior member. Rather, the student representative votes as an equal among the other elected members of the board.

The actual tasks include showing up at the two annual meetings - one at the SfAA and one at the AAA - and voting on all relevant matters. In practice, however, the student representative also serves as a conduit for passing information between the students and the Society, as well as between the board and the Student Committee (a separate, elected body of student members of the SfAA).

As the interim representative, I'll mostly commit my energies to continuing Kristin's hard work. Here's what's on my agenda:

- Continue to support the establishment of the student travel fund. The former Student Committee Chairwoman Anne Ballenger seeded the idea with \$500 of her own money, and Dr. Tom May, the executive director of the Society matched that amount from his pocket. The Board voted to match the combined \$1000 with an equal amount from the Society's award fund, and we'll now begin to solicit additional funds from the general membership.
- Encourage student appointments to the various subcommittees of the Society. The SfAA has a wide variety of subcommittees (have a look at the SfAA website). I want to try to get more students involved in these committees. These committees are the inner mechanics of the Society, and by encouraging students to participate in this work, we'll ensure that the next generation of applied anthropologists has the knowledge base to manage and lead the Society.
- Harangue all students regarding the Peter K. New Award. This paper award carries a prize of \$1000 - that's a fair chunk of change! I urge all students to consider pulling something together for this award. The deadline is December 30, 2003. You should also consider applying for the Del Jones Memorial Travel Award and the Edward H. and Rosamund B. Spicer Travel Awards. Details about all these awards can be reviewed at the SfAA website.
- Facilitate the election process for my replacement. This is perhaps the most important task of the coming year, as I'll basically be keeping the seat warm for the new student representative. Elections begin this November, and the meeting in the spring will conclude my service as interim representative. If you're interested in serving - even slightly interested - drop me an email and I'll try to advise you about the election process and the responsibilities of the position.

If you have any suggestions or comments about how I might better serve you, or if I can answer any of your questions, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at the e-mail address above.

REPORT ON COPAA

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

COPAA has launched a website, and we invite you to log on to take a look <www.copaa.info>.

The fourth annual business meeting of the Consortium for Practicing and Applied Anthropology (COPPA) was held prior to the SfAA meetings in Portland, in March 2003. Twelve of the 21 member departments were represented at the meeting, along with ex-officio member Noel Chrisman and NAPA president Ed Liebow. You can find the draft minutes of the meeting on the website. The anthropology program at Santa Clara University was voted to become the twenty-second member of the Consortium.

During the SfAA 2003 meetings, COPAA sponsored a Faculty Forum organized by Ken Brook (Montclair State) to discuss university reward systems and applied/practitioner anthropologists. The session provided a forum for discussion of faculty experience and examination of critical issues related to faculty roles and rewards. Current university practices for evaluation of faculty reappointment, tenure, and promotion were given special attention, along with a discussion of developing "best practices" standards for recognizing and rewarding the work of applied/practitioner anthropologists. Panelists discussed their home institutions with regard to developments in "engaged scholarship" and the review process for faculty and programs. Panelists included: Jeanette Dickerson-Putman (IUPUI), Satish Kedia (Memphis), Laurie Price (California State, Hayward), John Young (Oregon State), Linda Bennett (Memphis), Mark Nichter (Arizona), and Ken Brook (Montclair). Ken Brook is collecting materials from these and other departments as exemplars of procedures for evaluating and rewarding engaged scholarship. COPAA will continue this discussion through a session to be organized for the 2004 SfAA meetings in Dallas.

COPAA members have organized two sessions for the upcoming AAA meetings in Chicago. First, Nancy Rosenberger (Oregon State) will prepare a workshop and Jeanette Dickerson-Putman (IUPUI) entitled

"Cultivating an Applied Anthropology Perspective". Sponsored by and organized in collaboration with NAPA, This workshop offers training in integrating applied anthropology into curricula at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Starting with an overview of various models used across the U.S., the seminar features anthropological experts in: integrating applied issues into courses, developing an undergraduate concentration or major, designing a Master's degree, and transitioning into a Ph.D. Discussion and design practice are included. As materials are developed for the workshop they will be posted on the COPAA website.

A second event COPAA has proposed for the AAA meetings is an open forum on Short-Term Faculty Exchanges for Advancing Education and Training in Applied and Practicing Anthropology. This will be co-sponsored by the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology. Organizers include Linda Bennett (Memphis), Ben Blount (Georgia), Ann Jordan (North Texas), and Barbara Miller (George Washington). For this forum, COPAA invites participation by students, faculty, and practitioners in planning and implementing short-term faculty exchanges between campuses. Recognizing disparate strengths in programs' expertise, COPAA anticipates cross-fertilization through short-term exchanges. The Open Forum solicits new ideas for such exchanges.

COPAA members will be working on the following projects over the upcoming year:

- Install a moderator for the bulletin board and develop the bulletin board.
- Develop an Advisory Board of Practitioners.
- Gather information regarding open anthropological positions at institutions of higher education that are being advertised for applied anthropologists.
- Similarly, collect information about the positions taken by recent Ph.D. graduates from programs that provide training in applied anthropology.
- Explore the possibility of including international members in the Consortium.
- Collaborate with the SfAA to develop a web-based directory of applied anthropology departments.
- Work with NAPA in its Councilor Program.

In the current organizational structure of COPAA, the officers are: Secretary Kerry Feldman (Alaska, Anchorage), co-treasurers Jeanette Dickerson-Putman and Gina Sanchez Gibau (IUPUI), and Chair, Linda Bennett (Memphis).

Departmental members are: University of Alaska Anchorage; American University; University of Arizona and BARA; California State University, Long Beach;

California State University, Hayward; University of Florida; George Washington University; University of Georgia; Georgia State University; Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis; University of Kentucky; University of Maryland; University of Memphis; Mississippi State University; Montclair State University; Northern Arizona University; University of North Carolina, Greensboro; University of North Texas, Denton; Oregon State University; University of South Florida; and Wayne State University.

COPAA will hold its annual meeting in 2004 in advance of the SfAA meetings in Dallas. The Department of Anthropology at the University of North Texas will host the meetings. Departments that embrace our mission "To collectively advance the education and training of students, faculty, and practitioners in applied anthropology" are invited to contact us about joining this endeavor.



LPO NEWS

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

The "Chicago Association of Practicing Anthropologists" (CAPA) recently held elections for the coming year. Michael Chapman is the new convener; Ericka Mechen is program coordinator; Daniel Wolk is secretary, Eve Pinsker is historian, and Mario Longoni continues as treasurer. Michael Chapman expresses thanks to the outgoing leadership, especially Kate Gillogly and Rebecca Severson for their amazing efforts in revitalizing CAPA and Will Kelly for his work as secretary. For more information, contact Michael at <michael@mindsparconsulting.com>.

The "High Plains Society for Applied Anthropology" (HPSfAA) also elected new officers following its annual meeting in Estes Park in April. Current president is Clare Boulanger; president-elect is Dave Stephenson; treasurer is Merun Nasser, and secretary is Becky

Mantonya. HPSfAA is preparing for its annual retreat at Ghost Ranch in Abiquiu, New Mexico, September 5-7, 2003. The retreat theme is "Memories." Members and guests are asked to come prepared to share stories from the field. A special focus of the retreat will be remembrances of Martha Lang who passed away in the Spring. Martha with her husband, Gottfried Lang, had fostered and nurtured HPSfAA in its early stages of development over 20 years ago and had been a gentle and positive presence at annual meetings and retreats through the years. She will be greatly missed. For information about HPSfAA, contact Clare Boulanger, at (boulange@mesastate.edu) or <www.hpsfaa.org>.

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

SfAA ORAL HISTORY PROJECT NEWS

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

There have been a number of recent additions to the SfAA Oral History Project collection of taped interviews since our last report. These include interviews with Thayer "Ted" Scudder done by Lisa Cligett (Kentucky). Ted is known for his work on the impact of dam construction of human communities. Lisa Cligett, a colleague of mine at the University of Kentucky, has been working with Ted and Elizabeth Colson on the materials from the Kariba Dam project that was discussed in the interviews. Also recently accessioned was an interview with Art Gallaher, Jr. Art made important contributions to applied anthropology through his work with the Society as treasurer and president and his leadership in the creation of the applied anthropology program at Kentucky. Art recently received the Sol Tax Distinguished Service Award of the Society. Juliana MacDonald, a recent graduate of the UK program did the Gallaher interview.

Tom May, Executive Director of the SfAA and a medical sociologist interviewed Wilton S. Dillon, recently retired from the Smithsonian. Dillon was an associate of Margaret Mead and was involved in the Smithsonian's international programming for more than 30 years. The most recent accession are tapes of interviews done by Martha Rees (Agnes Scott) of Art Hansen (Clark Atlanta). Art has played an important leadership role on forced migration. All these interviews are currently being transcribed. We appreciate the willingness of Drs. Scudder, Gallaher, Dillon and Hansen to be interviewed. We are especially appreciative of the interviewers spending the time to

help document applied anthropology. Thanks to Drs. Cligett, MacDonald, May, and Rees.

We are always looking for ideas for interviews. If you have any ideas please let the oral history project committee know. The committee can be reached at (ant101@uky.edu). Interviews are promptly transcribed and made available through the University of Kentucky Library's Oral History Program. Many of the transcripts are listed in the projects database <<http://www.uky.edu/Libraries/EIAMC/oralhistory.html>>. New transcripts are being added regularly.

NINTH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY RESEARCH & ACTION

By Richard Jenkins [rgj2@cdc.gov]
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Center for Disease Control, Atlanta

The SfAA was a co-sponsor of the 9th Biennial Conference on Community Research and Action in Las Vegas, NM on June 4-7, 2003. The conference was presented by the Society for Community Research and Action (SCRA), which is affiliated with the American Psychological Association. Information about SCRA is available from their website at <<http://www.apa.org/divisions/div27/>>. The meeting was organized by SCRA in conjunction with the multidisciplinary social science faculty at New Mexico Highlands University with assistance from Montanos de Norte Area Health Education Center at Luna Community College (both institutions are in Las Vegas, NM, northeast of Santa Fe). Psychologists for Social Responsibility was another co-sponsor for the meeting.

The SfAA has co-sponsored the previous SCRA Biennial, which was held in Atlanta in 2001. SCRA co-sponsored the last two SfAA meetings, which were held in Atlanta and Portland. Members of SfAA and SCRA have been working to explore shared interests and to have multidisciplinary panels at each organization's meetings. SCRA's membership draws from applied subfields of psychology and focuses on issues in community research and intervention, with particular attention to primary prevention of mental health and public health problems. SCRA emphasizes an ecological multi-disciplinary focus that draws heavily on anthropology and sociology, as well as public health. An abbreviated conference program from this year's SCRA Biennial is available at their website.

CALL TO UPDATE BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

In light of contemporary discussion of the public visibility, presence and impact of anthropology, it is noteworthy that our discipline has, for 15 years now, been a significant player in public and scientific discussion of and response to the global AIDS pandemic. A marker of the consequential role of anthropology in the AIDS arena was the volume *The AIDS Bibliography: Studies in Anthropology and Related Fields*, edited by Ralph Bolton and Gail Orozco and published by the Commission on AIDS Research and Education, American Anthropological Association in 1994. The volume included 1,663 citations of works by anthropologists and closely aligned scholars on diverse AIDS topics. Beginning with the article "Sexual Assessment and the Epidemiology of AIDS" by Paul Abramson and ending with "Risk and Reciprocity: HIV and the Injection Drug User" by W. Zule, this 126 page book stood for several years as useful guide to the places, topics, people, and programs that comprise the anthropology of AIDS. However, time marches on and before long, like all hard-copy bibliographies, Bolton and Orozco 1994 was out of date.

In the spring of 2,000, the AIDS and Anthropology Research Group (AARG) of the Society of Medical Anthropology came to the rescue and was granted permission by the AAA to begin an electronically accessible listing of the bibliography on its website at <http://puffin.creighton.edu/aarg>. This action has helped to make the bibliography a globally accessible resource for scholars and others interested in the anthropology of AIDS. Under the able direction of Raymond Bucko, and with initial assistance from Andrew Maloney, the AARG has maintained and continued to update the bibliography. In March of 2003, the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS) at the University of California San Francisco permitted the AARG to add their on-line bibliography to the list of publications, resulting in the addition of almost 1,000 new references. Updating of new publications has continued and today there are over 3,750 citations listed in the AIDS and Anthropology Bibliography.

However, members of the AARG know that the bibliography is still incomplete, even for works that are several years old. Consequently, the AARG is calling on all readers of the *Society for Applied Anthropology Newsletter* who have publications and presentations on AIDS-related topics to please send a listing of these items to Raymond Buck at bucko@creighton.edu. The AARG seeks to turn this remarkable resource into an even more useful and complete compendium of the

significant response of anthropology to the crisis of AIDS. Indeed, the goal of the AARG is to achieve 5,000 listings by the end of the year. Readers are urged to email Ray with your AIDS-related publications and presentations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE PUBLIC POLICY COMMITTEE PAGE ON THE SfAA WEBSITE

The SfAA Public Policy committee's webpage <<http://www.sfaa.net/committees/policy/policy.html>> has three new documents that will be of interest to applied anthropologists dealing with public policy issues. They are "Reaching Policy Makers," a cogent essay with useful pointers for applied anthropologists written by Carol Colfer; "Adventures in Engaged Anthropology, or Why 'Getting It Right' Isn't Enough," a lively discussion of the importance of getting and staying engaged by Ric Curtis; and notes from the highly productive "Open Forum on Finding Success in Policy Arenas" held at the 2003 SfAA meeting, recorded by Joe Heyman. The Public Policy webpage contains many other useful documents, including nine syllabi, both on anthropology and public policy generally and on specific topics, such as "Environmental and Community Health." The webpage includes policy statements approved by the SfAA and the core documents describing goals and procedures of the policy committee. SfAA members are urged to browse the page, make use of its resources, and especially to spread the word far and wide about this resource for the field. Ideas and drafts of possible contributions, as well as other correspondence about the webpage or the committee, can be directed to Joe Heyman <jmheyman@utep.edu>.

SOPHE ANNUAL MEETING HEADS TO THE GOLDEN GATE

SfAA members are cordially invited to the Society for Public Health Education's (SOPHE) 54th Annual Meeting, "Leadership and Diversity: Bridges to a Golden Health Education Era," November 14-16, 2003 at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

Meeting in the beautiful city of San Francisco offers a window on the changing face of America. With such a wide range of ethnicities, California leads the way in recognizing that by the middle of this century, there will no longer be a majority population in the U.S. The growing population diversity across age, gender, disability status, and sexual orientation challenges health educators, anthropologists, and other social scientists to demonstrate leadership in developing policies and cutting-edge practices, partnerships, research, and professional development opportunities that are culturally competent and effective.

This meeting will feature:

- Keynote Presentation: Angela Oh, LLP, Leading Social Justice Advocate;
- Closing presentation: Camara Jones, MD, PhD, CDC Research Director on Social Determinants of Health;
- 6 pre- and post-conference skill building workshops;
- 26 plenary and concurrent sessions and 40 posters displayed through out the conference;
- Networking opportunities, including the Opening Social that celebrates the culture, dance and tropical allure of the inviting South Seas.
- Meeting Mentor Program - a great way for students/new professionals and seasoned health educators to learn from each other;
- Scholarships for students;
- Awards Banquet at the California Culinary Academy, a world class training center featuring Le Cordon Bleu Culinary Arts Program;
- CHES and CE credits for registered nurses and social workers; and
- Resource Room and Job Bank.

For fun, be sure to join the professionally guided, four-hour walking tour of the Castro, one of San Francisco's many distinct and unique communities. See the internationally famous murals of San Francisco's Historic Mission District in the company of a professional muralist! Stay fit and active during the conference by participating in the Scavenger hunt/ walking through the streets of San Francisco, or by taking classes in Yoga or Tai Chi. Take advantage of the early bird rates by registering by **September 26**; see <www.sophe.org> for more information.

THIRD CANCER CULTURE AND LITERACY INSTITUTE

The Cancer, Culture and Literacy Institute is a series of educational activities that examine the nexus of culture and literacy relating to effective communications and research. This NCI funded program includes a five-day hands-on intensive learning experience in Tampa, Florida, January 10-15, 2004, as well as monthly continuing educational modules delivered via the Web, and mentoring experiences with nationally recognized scholars involved in this area of scientific inquiry. A yearlong commitment is expected where participants apply new knowledge in their research activities. Tuition, transportation, lodging, meals and resources are provided to participants during the five-day program. Doctorally prepared investigators (PhD, DrPH, MD, DNS, ScD or equivalent) wishing to enrich their perspectives on culture and literacy in the conceptualization and design of cancer control/population science research should apply. Deadline for receipt of application: September 22, 2003, 5:00 pm EST. For more information about the Institute and eligibility requirements call (813) 632-1414, E-mail Dr. Cathy Meade cdmeade@moffitt.usf.edu or visit our Website at <http://www.moffitt.usf.edu/promotions/cclinstitute>

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor Whiteford,

In my piece, "Computers, Websites, Transitions, & Neil" (*Newsletter*, May 2003), my attempt to coin a new word, "cybernatics," meaning "rabid, unrestrained, untempered, unwaveringly, mindless, witless enthusiasm for computer technology," was foiled. Apparently the stupid Spellchecker on your computer changed "'cybernatics'" to mundane "'cybernetics,'" substituting a second "e" for the "a" in my new word. The quotation marks should have been the tip-off that something was different. The printed text in the *Newsletter* retains the quotation marks but changes the word to "cybernetics," which makes the meaning of the sentence off-center at best.

No criticism of your fine editing of the *Newsletter* over so many years intended, just a reminder that the more we computerize, the harder we must work at monitoring and reining in ever faster galloping, brainless tools. Besides, I was pretty pleased with myself over coining "cybernatics" and did not want it to disappear.

*Tony Paredes [Tony_Paredes@nps.gov]
National Park Service*

FROM THE EDITOR

As Garrison Keillor might say on "Prairie Home Companion," it's been a quiet couple of months this summer in Ames. The days have been sunny and muggy, which is good for the corn, but awfully tough on us aging joggers. The pace of life has been low key and I like that. In spite of not accomplishing a couple of important objectives that I set for myself back in April, I am looking forward to seeing the campus fill up again and the rhythm of life become slightly more chaotic. I know that by early October I will miss the lack of traffic and noise that are our current companions. Anyhow, it's nice to start thinking about cranking things up for the fall and getting the August issue into the members' hand before the first sign of snow.

Over the summer we received word that SfAA member Jo Anne Schneider received an American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) NIH Science Policy Fellowship for 2003-2004. Congratulations, Jo Anne.

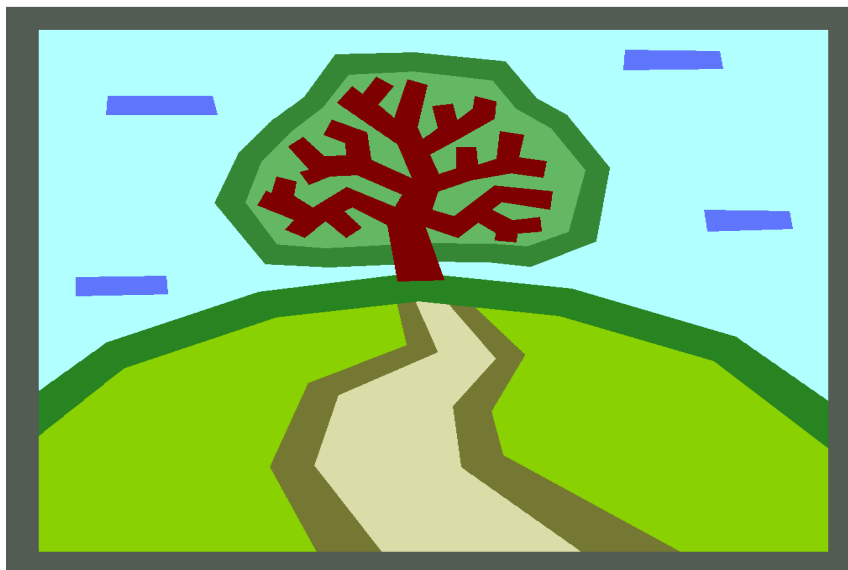
Joe Heyman (jmheyman@utep.edu) is looking for published studies of organizations, institutions, bureaucracies, agencies, and power holders/operatives in general, especially recent ones and ones that relate to applied anthropology. Such material might be cited in a paper on which he is working. If you have any references or papers, please contact him by September 30, 2003, at the e-mail above or Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968.

You're starting to see calls for papers and some serious advertising for the Spring 04 meetings. Anne Jordan and colleagues are hard at work putting together some interesting attractions. It is our collective and professional responsibility to propose some panels and symposia that are so tantalizing that we simply cannot keep from going.

As always, I look forward to receiving materials from you, the members. The deadline for receipt of materials for the next issue will be October 25.

Thank you.

Mike Whiteford [jefe@iastate.edu]



SfAA Annual Meeting

Fairmont Hotel

1717 N. Akard St., Dallas, Texas

March 31 - April 4, 2004

Applied anthropologists understand the value of spreading the knowledge of social science beyond the classroom and into the community. This applied work frequently leads to a position of advocacy. The 2004 meetings will focus on this part of the process: the role of social scientists as advocates. Sessions might address questions like the following. As world citizens, is it appropriate for social scientists to advocate for positions made clear to them as a result of their specialized knowledge? How does that specialized knowledge inform one's positions of advocacy? How do positions of advocacy inform research, teaching and application? When, as a scientist, is it difficult to take a position of advocacy? How does advocacy impact one's ethical responsibilities to the profession? What should be the future role of social scientists as advocates in shaping public policy and public debate?

The sessions, panel discussions, open forums, workshops and posters of the 2004 meeting will focus on these questions and others pertinent to the theme of Social Science and Advocacy. The SfAA invites contributions in all areas of anthropological inquiry and social science, especially in environmental conservation and sustainability, agriculture and development, migration and resettlement, health research and policy, education, urban planning and community development, technology and its social impact, ethnicity, gender, and class, business and work, society and the law, ethnic conflict and human rights, and cultural heritage and historic preservation. The meeting will provide an opportunity to discuss the past, present and future role of social scientists as advocates and the implications of this role in research, teaching and application.

Program Chair: Ann Jordan, University of North Texas. For questions about the program or to reach the program chair, please call (405) 843-5113, or email at sfaa2004@sfaa.net.



EDITOR SEARCH

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, *HUMAN ORGANIZATION*

The Society for Applied Anthropology announces a search for a new Editor-in-Chief of *Human Organization*, a journal that has been recognized as a leading scientific publication in applied anthropology since its founding in 1941. It is published four times annually and is directed toward interdisciplinary as well as anthropological audiences.

The term of the current Editor, Donald D. Stull, ends in December 2004. The successor's term will begin on January 1, 2005. The search is being initiated now to provide for a smooth transition.

The initial term of service for the new Editor-in-Chief will be three years. The term is renewable for one additional three-year period. The Editor-in-Chief of *Human Organization* also serves as a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for Applied Anthropology.

In addition to making at least a three-year commitment to the journal and to serving on the SfAA Executive Committee, candidates for the position should be able to secure release time (where possible) and other institutional support to supplement SfAA resources, constitute an Editorial Board, promote and cultivate the journal, and offer editorial expertise and direction.

Persons who are considering applying for the position should provide the Publications Committee early on with a letter of intent, which can help initiate discussion and provide potential applicants with necessary information.

The actual application should contain the following:

A letter of interest that indicates the candidate's experience, ideas, and vision for the journal, and any support (such as release time, space, equipment and/or editorial assistance) that may be available from the host institution

- A letter of support from the institution
- A copy of the candidate's vita or resume
- A proposed budget
- Additional material may be requested by the Publications Committee at a later date.

The application deadline is November 1, 2003. Applications should be sent to:

Society for Applied Anthropology, *HO* Editor Search, P.O. Box 2436, Oklahoma City, OK 73101-2436. Questions concerning the position can be directed to Barbara Rylko-Bauer, Publications Committee Chair (basiarylko@juno.com, telephone: 616/957-2466). Other members of the Publications Committee are: Hans Baer (Arkansas-Little Rock), Nancy Schoenberg (Kentucky), Laura DeLind (Michigan State), Tom Arcury (Wake Forest), Michael Paolisso (Maryland), Paul Durrenberger (Pennsylvania State). Ex officio members are: Donald Stull (Kansas), Michael Whiteford (Iowa State), Jeanne Simonelli (Wake Forest), William Roberts (St. Mary's College), Pat Higgins (Plattsburgh State), and Michael Angrosino (University of South Florida).



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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: 515/294-4729; fax 515/294-1303. The contributor's telephone number and e-mail address should be included, and the professional affiliations of all persons mentioned in the copy should be given.

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

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