

Newsletter

Society for Applied Anthropology

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

WILL YOU STILL NEED ME WHEN I'M 64? - ASSUMING THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SFAA*

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Sixty-four years ago this month, in April 1941, the Society for Applied Anthropology was incorporated in Cambridge, Massachusetts (W.L. Partridge and E. M. Eddy, 1987, "The Development of Applied Anthropology in America." In *Applied Anthropology in America*. 2nd edition. E. M. Eddy and W. L. Partridge, eds. P. 38. Columbia University Press). Along with Eliot Chapple, the society's first president, the founding members were Conrad Arensberg, Charles Loomis, Gordon MacGregor, Margaret Mead, John Provinse, Frederick Richardson, Laura Thompson, and William Foote Whyte (E. H. Spicer, 1976, "Beyond Analysis and Explanation? Notes on the Life and Times of the Society for Applied Anthropology," *Human Organization* 35:335).

Comprised largely of what we today call practitioners, these nine visionaries-our founding mothers and fathers-passionately believed that anthropology and sociology must play a vital role in the affairs of the modern world. The society's first meeting, held at Harvard on May 2 and 3 of that same year, attracted 56 persons, including Ruth Benedict, Gregory Bateson, George Murdock, and Ruth Underhill (Partridge and Eddy 1987:38).

In a plenary address to our 35th annual meeting in 1976, Edward Spicer (1976:335) called the organization of the Society for Applied Anthropology "one of the most important events in the development of anthropology during the 20th century." Others have shared Spicer's assessment (A. M.

Ervin, 2000, *Applied Anthropology: Tools and Perspectives for Contemporary Practice*. Allyn and Bacon. P.18), while also lamenting that the society "was not enthusiastically welcomed into the world of anthropology...[it] was regarded by most anthropologists as something of a monstrosity and as a consequence it began its growth in the limbo of illegitimacy" (Spicer 1976:335).

Fifteen years after its founding, this illegitimate monstrosity boasted 323 active members and 167 student members (*Human Organization* 11(4):33). In that same year, 1956, William Foote Whyte, in his first editorial in the society's journal, by then called *Human Organization*, urged the membership "to rekindle the enthusiasm of our founding members and transmit it also to our new and younger groups of members, lest we become just another academic society" (*Human Organization* 15(2)).

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Whyte and its other founders need not have worried. Our membership now exceeds 3,000, and attendance at the 2005 meeting surpassed 2,000 (both records). More important than size, the SfAA has never been "just another academic society." Spicer (1976:339-340) considered the founding of our society a monumental event for four reasons. They bear repeating, if only briefly, here:

1) Our society and its journals "have nurtured the yearning felt by many anthropologists through the years to see their kind of knowledge employed usefully in the general society...the S[f]AA has institutionalized...the persistent sentiment...that there is indeed practical value in anthropological knowledge" (339);

2) Our society was founded by an eclectic mix of social scientists and "it has fostered, as was originally hoped...interdisciplinary communication and even cooperation" (340);

3) Our society's two major journals and its annual meetings "provide a proving ground for ideas formed in the systematic study of concrete cases...of attempts to guide the course of human events" (339); and, finally,

4) From its very beginning, our society has assumed a position of leadership in socializing anthropologists and other social scientists in their responsibilities, as persons of knowledge, to the societies that produce them and to the societies in which they engage in research and practice (340). We can all take immense pride that in 1949, our society was the first in our discipline to adopt a code of ethics.

The vision of our founders and the inspired efforts of so many dedicated colleagues over the past 64 years have transformed the Society for Applied Anthropology from an illegitimate stepchild into a driving--and defining--force in the social and policy sciences.

Several years ago, *Anthropology News*, a wet finger often used to test anthropological winds, began wondering whether anthropology is relevant. Soon to follow were dire predictions that: "Extinction is the imminent threat that faces anthropology. . . . [and] to escape this fate," such arguments posit, "anthropology needs to become more cosmopolitan, more political, more social scientific--that is, more relevant" (R. Stade, 2001, "A

Matter of Relevance," *Anthropology News* 42(8):7). Anthropology newsletters, listservs, and letters to editors are rife with hand wringing about how, despite the growing public fascination with things anthropological, no one pays any attention to anthropologists. Invariably, there are reports that Margaret Mead has left the building.

Long ago I stopped paying attention to anthropological Chicken Littles, or to their barnyard cousins who crow about disciplinary salvation through public anthropology or engaged anthropology or other as-yet-to-be-christened aliases for anthropological application and practice. And I pay little attention to cluckings about how we have so much to say, if only we could figure out how to get people to listen to us.

Perhaps the "problem," if you can call it that, so lamented by those who claim no one listens to us, is that anthropologists engaged in public discourse and action are often not identified as such.

I am not the first to decry anthropology's self-absorption, and I deplore its self-flagellation (see A. D. Napier, 2004, "Public Anthropology and the Fall of the House of Ushers," *Anthropology News* 45(6):6). I disagree profoundly with the very premise of such arguments. None here need be told that anthropologists and kindred social scientists are actively engaged in public discourse and that they are deeply involved in public policies and actions. . At least, that is my experience. I am frequently consulted by print and electronic media, by community groups and agencies, but when my name appears in print, I am most often identified as an expert on the meat and poultry industry, not an anthropologist. The same fate, I suspect, befalls many of you who are regularly engaged in current affairs. I rarely go more than a day or two without seeing a story rich in anthropological content, and I often see my colleagues quoted, in many cases, they just don't get identified as anthropologists. And so what? What matters is that we are out there and doing something. (We identify ourselves as anthropologists, of course, but column inches are dear, and anthropologist is such a long word, and hard to spell.)

It is not that anthropology is not relevant in today's world; or that not enough of us are engaged; or that no one listens to us. Yes, as Del Jones (1976, "Applied Anthropology and the Application of Anthropological Knowledge," *Human Organization* 35:222-223) pointed out long ago: "policymakers could do a better job if they utilized accurate and complete information...[And] it should be the responsibility of the producers of information to make sure that relevant facts are made available to appropriate parties...[But] it is almost a perverse arrogance to even assume that information collected will automatically be used by policymakers. That 'useful' information may be known and not utilized by policymakers is itself a policy decision. Political processes are not guided so much by truth as by political ideology, group interest, pressure politics."

Jones did not mean to suggest that the role of applied anthropologists is only to produce knowledge. He believed, as do many of us, that we must train anthropologists and kindred professionals to be users of knowledge no less than its producers. Practicing anthropology is not just a label for where some of us work; it is vision of what anthropologists must do. I think most of us would agree with Heinen (1990, "Comment on Anthropological Advocacy: A Contradiction in Terms," Kirsten Hasstrup and Peter Elsass, *Current Anthropology*

31:388) that "Anthropologists do not have all the answers, but . . . they have important . . . knowledge. I have yet to see economists, ecologists, or political scientists asking themselves if their academic specialty gives them a theoretical brief on involvement in practical issues. Why should we?"

I am fond of quoting from the conclusion of Robert Hackenberg's seminal 1988 essay on the future of applied anthropology ("Scientists or Survivors? The Future of Applied Anthropology under Maximum Uncertainty." In *Anthropology for Tomorrow: Creating Practitioner Oriented Programs in Applied Anthropology*, Robert Trotter, ed. American Anthropological Association, Special Publication No. 24). Bob (184) reminded us that we, the members of the Society for Applied Anthropology, "are descended from a family of living leg-ends. [And] [t]his is [our] turn to add [our] chapter." Indeed it is. This society belongs to us and we hold its future in our hands. SfAA can be as inclusive or as parochial as we make it; as active or as passive as we ourselves choose to be. Editing *Human Organization* over the past six years laid to rest any notions I might have entertained about the veracity of rumors of an impending extinction of applied social science.

I assume the presidency of the Society for Applied Anthropology at a propitious time. As Louise



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SfAA Executive Board ~ 2005

Lamphere pointed out in the Winter 2004 issue of *Human Organization* ("The Convergence of Applied, Practicing, and Public Anthropology in the 21st Century"): "Now, more than ever, there is interest in bringing anthropological knowledge to publics outside the academy and to influencing public policy. And more students are demanding training that will give them access to careers not only in academia, but in a host of nonacademic public and private organizations" (431). And she is right when she says it is time we stop posturing over the "differences between applied and practicing anthropology, on the one hand, and public interest anthropology or policy-oriented anthropology, on the other...The more inclusive we are and the less time we spend defining terms and drawing boundaries, the more likely more of our colleagues are to join us" (432).

As incoming president, I am also blessed to inherit a vibrant and visionary professional organization, thanks to the excellent work of our executive director, Tom May, and his fine staff, as well the many officers who have so ably carried out the society's mission for the past 64 years. I am especially grateful to the outgoing president, Linda Whiteford, who has pointed the way for me in so many things. Among them was the inspiration and insight I gained from her presidential reflections, "Clouds in the Crystal Ball: Imagining the Future while Reimagining the Past," which appeared in the Winter 2004 issue of *Human Organization*.

I intend to build on the considerable accomplishments of so many who came before me, and I will call on you as fellow members of SfAA to join me in ensuring that this chapter in our society's history will make our founders proud. I will do everything in my power to ensure that when I pass the gavel to my successor two years hence, you will find that our society remains on sound financial footing, that our journals have successfully expanded into complementary digital formats, that our membership has not only grown but become even more inclusive of those who share our commitment to bring our knowledge and influence to new publics and new arenas, and that we redouble our efforts to welcome to our ranks greater numbers of international colleagues and those from beyond anthropology.

The SfAA is rightly proud of its preeminence in the international community of applied social scientists. Evidence of the society's appeal to an expanding constituency is readily apparent here in

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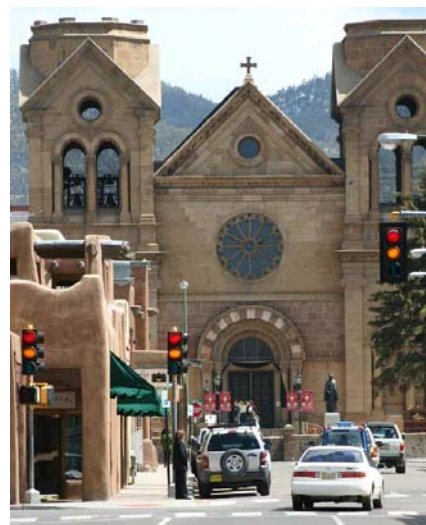
Santa Fe, as we welcome increasing numbers of colleagues committed to application and practice in archaeology, biological anthropology, folklore, history, museums, and related humanities.

In 1956, when the SfAA was barely in its teens, William Foote Whyte called on its membership "to rekindle the enthusiasm of our founding members and transmit it also to our new and younger groups of members, lest we become just another academic society." Today, in our society's 64th year, I ask the same of you. In doing so, it seems only fitting that I invoke one of the most influential voices of our time, that of Paul McCartney:

Send me a postcard, drop me a line, stating
point of view...
Give me your answer, fill in a form, mine for-
ever more.
Will you still need me, will you still feed me,
When I'm 64?

The Society for Applied Anthropology needs us and we need it. I encourage you to call on me and the society's other officers to advance its primary objective: the scientific investigation of "the principles controlling the relations of human beings to one another . . . and the wide application of those principles to practical problems." And we will count on you to assist the society in the vigorous pursuit of these principles, so that the Society for Applied Anthropology never becomes "just another academic society."

*(*I am deeply grateful to Erve Chambers and Robert Hackenberg for reading the initial draft of these remarks and for sharing their ideas, which I so shamelessly pilfered.)*



2006 VANCOUVER MEETINGS

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2006 SfAA Annual Meetings

Its unique combination of multi-cultural urban living and close proximity to the mountains, forests, and the ocean arguably make Vancouver one of the most visually beautiful and culturally vibrant cities in the world and an attractive location for the 66th Society for Applied Anthropology Annual Meetings, March 28 to April 2, 2006. Vancouver is most suited for our theme of "World on the Edge."

Vancouver's placement on the edge of North America and its position in the Pan Pacific region provides the backdrop for globalization, multiculturalism, borderlands, migration and resettlement, and development. It also lends itself to Native American and First Nations issues, as well as to cutting edge tourism matters. Specifically, the conference theme will concentrate on how we can effectively contribute to better understanding of and resolutions of human concerns and miseries related to ethnic tensions, while helping to maintain both multiculturalism and ethnic uniqueness?

How can we better address, in a post 9/11 world, questions and worries related to migrant labors, border issues, censorship, internal and international migrations? A world on edge is also a world of risks, wars, natural disasters, and ethnic tensions. Subsequently, forced resettlement has become an affliction. What roles do professionals, nations, NGOs, and other organizations play, or should they play? What does increase in migration and resettlement of documented and undocumented migrants and refugees mean to cultural survival, nationalism, and multiculturalism of relocates and their hosts? How do we address the externalization of costs, e.g. the distorted economies, of migration and displacement?

A world on the edge is also the world of risk for indigenous people, ethnic minorities, and other groups on the margins. How do we address heritage preservation, racial and class profiling, inclusion and exclusion, and construction of otherness and resistance to otherness? A world on the edge is also a world of health epidemics. What can we do to help slow down and eventually defeat the epidemic spread of diabetes? What roles can we play in con-

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quering HIV/AIDS? How can we help confront national and international health disparities? A world on the edge, of course, is also a world of cutting edge tourism. What are rolls in ecotourism, agrotourism, ethnotourism, and so on?

Following the success of the Santa Fe/New Mexico Day and the inclusion of traditional storytellers, we plan to devote a day to Vancouver and British Columbia themes. We will include special presentations addressing the First Nations of British Columbia (the United Native Nations Society estimates that there are about 60,000 people of aboriginal origins in the Greater Vancouver area). Discussions on and with the Chinese, Indian, and other immigrant populations will provide a taste of Vancouver's cosmopolitan nature. We also plan discussions on how regional tourism, First Nations' heritage, immigration, HIV/AIDS, and economic disparities take on a unique Canadian tone in the British Columbia setting.

We will invite the citizens of Vancouver and British Columbia to join us for all these events free of charge. Storytellers and film screenings will provide additional insight into the region and support the program theme. A range of tours will be available for conference goers wishing to explore the unique beauty, flora, fauna, and diverse cultural heritage of Vancouver and British Columbia.

We are very pleased that once again the Society for Medical Anthropology will join the SfAA meetings and invite you to offer suggestions for other groups that may wish to meet under our patronage. Please, contact me with your comments and suggestions. I also welcome volunteers for variety of tasks.

MEMORIAL DAY, 2005

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Americans remember our war dead on the last Monday of May. It was early April, walking from our hotel to the SfAA meetings in Santa Fe when Suzan and I stopped into the Monroe Gallery to look at the dis-



play of Carl Mydans's black and white photographs. He worked for the Farm Security Administration during the Depression and then for *Life* magazine.

Some of the photos carried the following titles: "A woman demanding the right of workers to organize, 1936"; "Italian fascist ministers' fancy cars parked for a 1940 meeting"; "A French resistance fighter, 1944"; "Marines hoisting the flag at Iwo Jima, Mac Arthur at Luzon, the Japanese surrender, 1945"; "An old woman collecting water from a broken water pipe amidst ruins of Hiroshima, 1947"; "General Tojo's war crimes trial, 1948"; "An American corpsman holding a wounded comrade in Korea, 1950"; "a Korean woman fleeing Seoul with a baby at her breast and her possessions on her head"; "a Turkish sentry in Korea, 1951"; "The joyous family greeting of an American POW returning from Vietnam, 1973".

I remembered the letter I found among the war-time correspondence of my mom and dad. It was from my dad, addressed to me, dated 1944.

"Why was it necessary for my father to write 'Happy Birthday' on my first will no doubt ramble through your mind many times in the future," he wrote. He said it wasn't simple, that many had tried to explain it to their sons through history. When he was falling asleep in history classes, he never thought he would have to do it, but now, awaiting assignment after Navy boot camp, it was his task. He wrote that when he was born our land was fighting the Germans and now it was happening again with the addition of the Japanese. He continued:

Obviously to develop the richest nation in the world took individual ingenuity as well as hard work. We, the people, possessed these qualities as we did this very thing...We made mistakes but we knew no harm came of telling the truth and facing facts.

Other powers had only a few men ruling them....They did not rule themselves and did not think for themselves....When they had their people in the right state of mind they began to build up armies, air forces, navies... a powerful machine of war....

In doing this the government thought for its people. Told its people lies and stimulated

hate....When this machine was finished, they began to take the smaller nations one by one.

In the meantime we Americans would not hate these people....We are peace loving people...

We were attacked one Sunday morning, December 7, 1941.

We, the citizens of the United States, united every bit of our strength to a common cause...first in the manufacturing of the weapons of war....We supplied the allied forces and manufactured arms so they might continue to fight.

He explained that the time came for every able bodied citizen to use this equipment and how draft boards of neighbors and "the President of these United States (Franklin D. Roosevelt)" had called him to serve. He ended with, "May each and every other birthday be just a little happier and more enjoyable."

That letter ran through my head as I looked at the photos in the gallery. I thought of my uncle who was on the first mine sweeper into Japanese waters, of another uncle wounded by Japanese bombs in the Pacific, and of my Dad who was assigned to the fleet post office to handle mail as he did in civilian life until shortly before he died.

Most of the people in the gallery photos were nameless French, American, Korean, Japanese, Turkish workers and soldiers of all countries like my Dad and uncles fighting the wars on behalf of the named—Churchill, MacArthur, Tojo.

I looked at the photos and recalled recent photos of the war in Iraq and thought that we are doing now what my Dad said the bad guys were doing back then. A few men ruling the country, telling lies, telling us not to think for ourselves, and building a war machine to take wealth from the rest of the world.

In a couple of back rooms were other photos—some of celebrities of yester-year in scanty clothing to take our minds off the relationships and struggles depicted in the main gallery. One of the scantily dressed celebs was the one who taught us that if we use the violence of the rulers, we become the people who use violence against us, the person who

taught us that “no” is the most powerful word in any language: Ghandi.

THE NEW “KNOWNOTHINGISM”

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

“Knownothingism” was the strangely appropriate name adopted by the reactionary anti-Irish, anti-immigrant movement of the mid-19th century. In a new day and in a new way, we seem to be in the midst of a political effort that might well be labeled the New Knownothingism. This modern age return to idiocy includes all the darkest and mean spirited sides of the earlier movement but has as its special target science rather than immigration.



The new political assault on science was a topic of keen concern at the 2005 annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) held, appropriately, in Washington, D.C. As reported by the Associate Press, “Speakers at the [conference] expressed concern ... that some scientists in key federal agencies are being ignored or even pressured to change study conclusions that don't support policy positions.” Speakers also lamented that the administration’s proposed 2005 federal budget slashes spending for basic research while reducing investments in education that are designed to produce the nation's next generation of scientists. Further, the AP reported that scientists at government agencies like the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service were found in a UCS survey to have very low morale because of pervasive political interference in the agency’s environmental work.

Kurt Gottfried of Cornell University reported at the AAAS conference that the survey found, for example, that 42 percent of respondents said they felt pressured to not report publicly any findings that do not agree with administration policies on endangered species. Further, Gottfried noted, almost a third of the Fish and Wildlife researchers reported that they were even pressured never to express within the agency any views that were not in harmony with administration policies. “This administration has distanced itself from scientific in-

formation,” said Gottfried. The goal in Gottfried’s assessment is to let politics dominate pure science.

The source of the interference concerning the nation’s scientists, ultimately, is the primary resident at the White House, President Bush, as well as those he has appointed to various high level government offices but extending as well to particularly conservative members of Congress. As noted by the Union of Concerned Scientists on website (http://www.ucsusa.org/global_environment/rsi/page.cfm?pagelD=1406) “the Bush administration's unprecedented suppression and distortion of scientific analysis on a wide range of issues has continued unabated.” Added Rosina Bierbaum, dean of the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources and Environment, and a speaker at the AAAS conference, the Bush administration has cut scientists out of some key policy-making processes, particularly on environmental issues. “In previous administrations,” she noted, “scientists were always at the table when regulations were being developed.”

Growing concern about such interference led Representative Henry Waxman (D-CA), a ranking member of the House Government Reform Committee, and Representative Bart Gordon (D-TN), of the House Science Committee, to introduce the Restore Scientific Integrity to Federal Research and Policy-making Act (H.R.839). If passed, this bill would:

- Prohibit government employees from obstructing or censoring federally funded scientific research or disseminating scientific information known to be false or misleading;
- Extend whistleblower protections to federal government scientists;
- Prohibit appointments to scientific advisory committees based on political litmus tests;
- Place the responsibility for peer review in the hands of agencies like NIH--not in the White House Office of Management and Budget; and
- Require the White House Science Advisor to prepare annual reports on the integrity of science in federal agencies.

The overarching intention of the Waxman bill is to affirm the primary role of science, namely to know something, objectively. In the immortal words of T. H. Huxley, known among other things for his fierce, if critical, defense of the work of Charles

Darwin (for which he earned the colorful nickname "Darwin's Bulldog"), "The great tragedy of Science [is] the slaying of a beautiful hypothesis by an ugly fact." Hypotheses, and the theories that generate them, in other words, can be quite elegant, accounting in simple terms for much that goes on in the world in, around, and of us. There is a catch, however. In science one cannot ignore the ugly facts, those deviant findings that just don't fit or even seem to contradict the hypothesis. In politics, of course, different rules apply. In politics facts can be (and regularly are) ignored and those who know them and want to speak them can be intimidated, silenced, or, as a last resort, killed.

In his book, *Impact of Science on Society*, Bernard Russell noted "Aristotle maintained that women have fewer teeth than men; although he was twice married, it never occurred to him to verify this statement by examining his wives' mouths." If there was ever a time for opening mouths and speaking truth to power it is now lest the New Knownothingism prevail and science, like war, become but another tool of politics.

RETHINKING MIGRATION IN UNIVERSITY SETTING

By David W. Haines [dhaines1@gmu.edu]
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In a panel at the recent meetings in Santa Fe, an interdisciplinary group of university faculty, student affairs professionals, and institutional assessment staff came together to consider the experience of immigrants, children of immigrants, and foreign students in American universities. The discussion raised a series of important cognitive, social, and cultural questions about the nature, mutability, and trajectories of contemporary personal and social identities. Overall, the information suggested how the university serves both as moratorium and as crucible in the development of immigrant and foreign student identities. In that process, conventional American categories of race and ethnicity are often challenged by religious affiliation, language background, and a broad cultural nationalism.

The panel began with a sketch of the extent of diversity in many American universities, including the presence of both immigrant and foreign students--often from the same country. The following *Society for Applied Anthropology*

papers then provided some different analyses and ruminations on personal identity formation at and around universities. A quantitative review of the experiences and expectations of college freshman at one university compared the situation of native-born, foreign-born, and the children of the foreign-born and noted quite distinctive patterns. For example, the foreign-born spend more time on education and more frequently have educational goals at the graduate level.

The next two papers focused on students from particular origins. One outlined the problems faced by Maya college students--effectively non-Hispanic non-Latino immigrants from Latin America. These students must navigate between two sets of institutions and networks--Anglo and Mexican-American--neither of which exactly matches their own experience. The other focused on the differences between immigrant and foreign students from a single country--India.



Despite the availability to both groups of a shared language, the separation between the two groups suggests how forceful the assimilation process of immigrants is. American-born Indian students are quick to dismiss foreign students as "FOBs" (fresh off the boat) while the immigrants with equal verve label the American born as "ABCDs" (American-born, culturally disoriented). The final two papers expanded the discussion to graduate students, faculty members, and the community. The first, on a Midwestern university, described how South Asian faculty and students have adapted to changing historical conditions--and to shifts in their own life course as age generally yields more control. The other noted the problems faced when immigrants train to become elementary school teachers in America and must learn to teach in a way sharply different from their own experience as

children. How do you teach what you were never taught?

Through the papers, and some lively discussion from the audience, several critical themes emerged. One is that the university is a site at which the full range of contemporary migration can be seen, whether legal or undocumented, elite or working class, permanent or temporary. Another is the existence of frequent openness in identity negotiation combined with frequent rather strict segregation. Perhaps the greatest point of interest in the discussion was how much of that segregation is not by race, class, nationality or ethnicity, but simply by length of time in the United States and students' relative commitments to being American versus being foreign.

The university thus emerges as an especially transnational institution, yet also one that is quite parochially national.

The interdisciplinary nature of this subject also raises some questions about anthropological roles. Addressing migration and education challenges us as anthropologists to revisit our classic interest in education as a crucial path to the instrumental and cultural future. It also challenges us to sharpen our skills as synthesizers across the methodological, disciplinary, and cultural divides that so frequently undermine the pursuit of that future.

With thanks to the other panelists (Janet Benson, Karen Gentemann, Sandarshi Gunawardena, Bob Harman, Karen Rosenblum, Sylvia Sanchez, Ying Zhou), two present-in-spirit but absent-in-the-flesh co-authors (Julia Findlay and Eva Thorp), and a nicely voluble (if small) audience (especially Caroline Brettell, Fred Conway, and Josiah Heyman).

2004 PRELIMINARY TREASURER'S REPORT

By Diane E. Austin, Treasurer
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This is my third report to the Society. I am pleased to report that during 2004, for the first time since the year 2000, revenues exceeded expenditures. Nevertheless, the Society will continue to monitor carefully its receipts and disbursements and is looking forward to new ideas for revenue generation from the recently constituted Development Committee.

At the end of 2004, the Society's assets totaled \$248,772.73. This includes \$9,095.69 in cash and \$60,195.93 in a money market account, for a total of \$69,291.62 in liquid assets. The Society also has \$178,403.09 in investment assets. The situation has improved from the Society's position at the end of 2003 when it had \$232,374, split between liquid assets (\$55,051) and investments (\$177,323). This net gain of \$16,399, or 7%, reflects a significant increase in revenues from membership dues and the annual meeting.

The Board has set for itself the goal of having a financial reserve of twice the normal annual expenditures. In 2004, annual expenditures were \$397,541. Though the reserve grew slightly during 2004, the Society will have to generate significant surplus revenues to create a reserve that even equals annual expenditures.

The year 2004 was the first positive turn in the Society's financial status since 2000. Excluding interest and dividends, the Society's receipts for the year were \$50,091 above projections (see Table 1). Even when the interests and dividends are taken into account, overall receipts were \$39,221 above projections (see Tables 1 and 2). Actual receipts were greater than budgeted amounts in two of the Society's three major revenue streams - annual dues (\$9,662) and annual meetings (\$57,259). The apparent shortfall in revenues from *Human Organization* occurred because the annual subscription agency order did not arrive before December 31; that order will appear in the 2005 financial statements. Additional gains were realized in the revenues from the Monograph Series, due primarily to a large (\$12,230) contribution for a volume that will be prepared in 2005. Approximately equal revenues were generated from sales of the Classics in Applied Anthropology (\$3,526) and Human Rights (\$3,125) monographs.

Expenditures were \$17,838 greater than budgeted (see Table 3). Actual expenses were significantly greater than budgeted for the 2004 Annual Meetings (12,880), *Human Organization* (\$10,020) and administration (\$9,343). Expenditures for the Board were below projected figures because the



Fall Board meeting was conducted by conference call.

Though the performance of dividends and interest from the reserve fund improved slightly in 2004, the slightly positive earnings from these sources were offset by a loss in the sale of investments. The result was a loss of \$1,370.

Estimated and actual income and expenditure figures for the years 1996-2005 are presented in Table 4 for comparison. With interest and dividends included, receipts collected during 2004 were \$175,985 above those collected during 2003. In only three of these years did revenues exceed expenditures. Also, beginning in 2001, the budget and actual totals reflect the impact of national economic problems on the Society. In 2003, the discrepancy between revenues and expenditures reached 33 percent of total expenditures and caused significant concern among members of the Board and Executive Committee. President Whiteford organized a March 2004 Board retreat, one outcome of which was the creation of a committee to assist with development.

The Society maintains trust funds to receive and manage tax-exempt donations. During 2004, these funds suffered a loss of \$39,377, which reduced the fund balance to \$192,592; the end-of-year balance for the Annual Awards Trust was \$108,360 and for the Peter K. New Trust was \$84,592.

The 2005 budget adopted by the Board of Directors in November maintains the same general revenue and expenditure levels as the 2004 budget. This includes total expected revenues of \$381,414, including interest and dividends, and total expected expenditures of \$381,085.

Table 1. Receipts 2004

REVENUES	Budget	Actual	Variance
Membership Dues			
Total	136,240	145,902	9,662
HO: Subscriptions	89,520	72,637	-16,883
HO: Back Issues	300	1,508	1,208
PA: Subscriptions	6,540	6,485	-56
PA: Back Issues	970	1,581	611
Monograph Series	10,520	19,025	8,505
Training Manual/Guide/IPR	500	1,195	695
Permissions/ Royalties	11,750	9,236	-2,514

Publications Total	120,100	111,666	-8,434
Annual Meeting - 2003		2,713	2,713
Annual Meeting - 2004	26,500	34,311	7,811
Annual Meeting - 2005	71,750	118,486	46,736
Annual Meeting Total	98,250	155,509	57,259
Grants & Contracts	0	0	0
Contributions	11,070	5,870	-5,201
Mailing List Rental	3,100	1,160	-1,940
Web Page Receipts	2,500	2,900	400
Miscellaneous Income	2,000	344	-1,656
Miscellaneous Total	7,600	4,404	-3,196
Awards Trust	0	0	0
P K New Trust	0	0	0
Subtotal Revenues	373,260	423,351	50,091
Interest/ Dividends	9,500	-1,370	-10,870
TOTAL REVENUES	382,760	421,981	39,221

Table 2. Interest and Dividend Income 2004

	Budget	Actual	Variance
Interest Income	6,500	477	-6,023
Dividend Income	3,000	2,585	-415
Gain/Loss-Sale of Investments	0	-4,432	-4,432
Total	9,500	-1,370	-10,870

Table 3. Expenditures 2004

EXPENDITURES	Budget	Actual	Variance
Officers Expenses	12,725	5,029	-7,696
Standing Committees	2,950	4,008	1,058
Annual Mtg 2004	35,200	48,080	12,880
Annual Mtg 2005	12,500	15,318	2,818
Annual Mtg 2006	4,000	566	-3,434
Contingency	1,500	0	-1,500
Development	600	600	0
IUAES	250	0	-250
Group Contracts	0	0	0
Oral History Project	0	1,810	1,810
Monograph Series	11,500	9,952	-1,548
Back Issues		44	44
HO	62,000	72,020	10,020
PA	32,200	30,339	-1,861
Newsletter	7,600	3,753	-3,847
Administration	196,678	206,021	9,343
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	379,703	397,541	17,838

Table 4. Ten-Year Summary of Expenditures and Revenues, Budget vs. Actual

Year		Total Expenditures	Total Revenues
1996	Budget	\$225,590	\$230,069
	Actual	\$226,500	\$303,348
1997	Budget	\$258,618	\$261,835
	Actual	\$387,795	\$486,039
1998	Budget	\$444,084	\$449,565
	Actual	\$417,528	\$414,615
1999	Budget	\$422,047	\$428,480
	Actual	\$430,524	\$410,286
2000	Budget	\$428,695	\$435,885
	Actual	\$452,268	\$480,123
2001	Budget	\$334,466	\$342,835
	Actual	\$372,508	\$305,383
2002	Budget	\$355,644	\$351,500
	Actual	\$347,824	\$321,627
2003	Budget	\$360,248	\$362,713
	Actual	\$367,328	\$245,986
2004	Budget	\$379,703	\$382,760
	Actual	\$397,541	\$421,981
2005	Budget	\$381,085	\$381,414



REPORT FROM THE *HO* EDITORS

By David Griffith [griffithd@mail.ecu.edu]
Eastern Carolina University

and Jeffrey C. Johnson [johsonj@mail.ecu.edu]
Eastern Carolina University

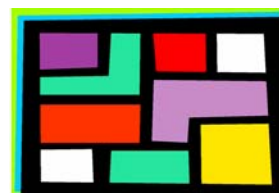
Beginning in January of this year, we began as Editors of *Human Organization* from our offices at East Carolina University. Having two editors for *HO* has not been common, yet the two of us have been working together for over twenty years. Jeff is a sociologist with strong links to anthropology and David is an anthropologist with strong links to *Society for Applied Anthropology*

sociology, yet we encourage submissions from the full range of the social sciences.

Taking over the journal from the skilled hands of Don Stull and his staff has been somewhat intimidating, after his expertise shepherded six years of fine articles into print. We hope to match that effort. We will continue to compile issues from unsolicited submissions as well as work with guest editors on ideas they may have regarding special issues. Currently we are working with two guest editors for a special issue on property rights and another on fisheries. We remain open to a wide range of social scientific writing and analysis, and encourage prospective authors or guest editors to contact us with their ideas.

Early in our tenure we made the decision to make the process of submitting and reviewing articles more electronic, and to this end are establishing a web-based system by which authors can submit their work on-line. The system works much in the same way as the National Science Foundation's Fast Lane, yet it will create a history of an author's submission that will allow the author to see when it was mailed out for review, when the reviews were received in the editorial offices, and to access the reviews themselves as they come in. The process will remain anonymous and double-blinded, just as in the NSF system, but authors are nonetheless able to track the status of their submission as the process unfolds. We emphasize, however, that this system will not preclude authors from submitting articles via e-mail or via snail mail.

Again, please feel free to contact us about individual papers, special issues, or upcoming panels at national meetings that you may have in mind. We especially encourage work that combines academic and practitioners' perspectives and work from a wide range of social sciences, yet we don't mean to imply that we are restricted to work of this nature. We are not bound by our own research interests, methodological approaches, or theoretical perspectives, but hope to accommodate social scientists engaged in applied work who are writing from a variety of perspectives



REPORT FROM PA EDITOR

By Jeanne Simonelli [simonejm@wfu.edu]
PA Co-Editor
Wake Forest University

Marhaba, Bokor Tov from Jerusalem...

I've put my Arabic and Hebrew hellos together in the first sentence, but that is likely to be the only joint appearance of the two languages in relation to *Practicing Anthropology (PA)*. This is not because Palestinians and Israelis are all monolingual. In addition to Palestinians in Israel who are fluent, hundreds of thousands of West Bank/Gaza Palestinians worked in Israel and know Hebrew and further thousands learned it from their prison guards as political prisoners. Likewise, many Israelis are Arabic speakers-- the Mizrachim, from Morocco, Iraq, Egypt...and some Ashkenazi. Others teach themselves Arabic or learn it in the military or in school. As I've learned, the politics of language, whether we are talking about spoken languages or the selective use of individual words is an important aspect of the ongoing struggle in Palestine/Israel, or by Palestinians and Israelis against the Israeli occupation.



When I left for Israel in February, it was with the idea of publishing a joint issue of *PA* featuring work from both countries. I began meeting with and circulating a call for submissions among my Israeli anthropology and sociology colleagues, and the response to the call was positive. In 1993, *PA* published a special issue on Applied Anthropology in Israel. The new issue, timed to coincide with the first meeting of Israeli applied anthropologists, would be an update on current work. So that part of the project was proceeding smoothly.

In March, I accompanied an international colleague, who prefers to remain anonymous, of Palestinian descent on a visit to the West Bank city of Ramallah. She is completing a dissertation based on research in the West Bank and has wonderful contacts there (her critique and additions to this piece are invaluable). We passed under the shadow of the recently constructed Israeli "security barrier" (which Palestinians and many internationals call the Apartheid Wall, see the website of the Grassroots Palestinian Anti-Apartheid Wall Campaign

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<www.stopthewall.org>) and crossed through the checkpoint at Qalandiya, about ten minutes from Jerusalem.

That trip, and conversations with her and colleagues at Birzeit University effectively burst my naive bubble concerning a joint issue. For the last two years, there has been a boycott of Israeli institutions of higher learning by the international community. In essence, though Palestinian practitioners are willing to submit work to *PA*, they are not willing to publish in the same issue. As a result, I prepared a call for papers for a separate issue, to be called *The Commitment to Social Action in Palestine: Programs and Practice*. Submission has been slow, and I plan to revisit Birzeit and other Palestinian locations in the next weeks.

My colleague pointed out that writing pieces for *PA* is not necessarily the first item on the list of priorities for Palestinian practitioners, boycott or no boycott. We both remembered visiting these institutions, all busy places, faculty scarcely keeping up with teaching responsibilities, with limited access to email. On the days they can get to the University or to social program offices they travel through multiple checkpoints from home. On days when the crossing is impossible the university looks like a ghost town, as occurred with our visit to the department of anthropology. Studying is equally difficult. Study abroad a particular hardship; so many academics are simultaneously completing their own studies through distance or on location.

Since Palestinians no longer have their own airport, and are prohibited from using Israel's Ben Gurion Airport, those who do go abroad to study don't return often. Add to this checkpoint closings that leave academics and practitioners cut off from their work or study places (or homes), and much of their time is devoted to compensating for Israeli obstacles, be they physical or an artifact of policy. These are not reasons to not submit articles; they just lead to a life of being one step behind, always trying to compensate, to reach normality.

Against this backdrop, last week, the Association of University Teachers (based in the UK) voted to join the existing boycott of Israeli academic institutions, focusing their attention on two Israeli universities, citing failure to speak out against government policies in the occupied territories. Hebrew University, where I am a visiting fellow, was not included in this particular call. But given the

general boycott, publishing a joint *PA* issue was not an option. The boycott resulted in an immediate response by sociologists and anthropologists at HU. In a letter that will be published in the Times Higher Education supplement, Prof. Baruch Kimmerling wrote:

I will be the first to admit that Israeli academic institutions are part of the oppressive Israeli state that has committed grave crimes against the Palestinians. I also have to admit that not all the members of the Israeli academy are great humanists or necessarily support self-determination of the Palestinians. Nevertheless, a small but salient minority remains consistently committed to the humanisation and democratisation of various aspects of Israeli society and this was almost the only group that stridently opposed the oppression of the Palestinian people.

Kimmerling wrote the same in 2002, arguing against a boycott, as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty and the Guardian and others reported on the death and destruction-taking place in Jenin and Nablus in the West Bank. At that time, Tanya Reinhart, an Israeli academic from Tel Aviv responded to Kimmerling, providing background on the boycott, modeled after the boycott of South Africa, which did contribute to the collapse of the apartheid regime in that country. The Israel boycott is three faceted, the first facet is part of a larger cultural boycott, the second, is in the form of economic sanctions on Israeli academia, and the third, that of a boycott against individuals. Reinhart noted that

Among the supporters of academic boycott, opinions are divided about the third form of boycott. At the individual level, many Israeli academics oppose the occupation and Israel's brutality in the territories. A large minority of them is actively involved...in a daily struggle against all these. Furthermore, among the goals of academic boycott is to encourage the Israeli academics to take a more active part in struggle and resistance. For this, it would help if we feel part of a large international community, sharing this cause, rather than completely isolated from it. Personally, I support the first two forms of academic boycott, but not the third form of individual boycott.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that if the economic-institutional boycott is successful and

research funds to the Israeli academia are cut off, this will affect individual researchers, including not only you and me, but also students and young scholars who are supported by research grants. This is the logic of sanctions -- they are meant to hurt the political and economic system, and in that process, they inevitably hurt all segments of the targeted society. In South Africa, the Blacks were among the first to suffer from the boycott. Still they pleaded with the West to continue... (The original letter appeared on May 17, 2002, at <<http://www.indymedia.org.il>>.).

Reinhart comments that some of those who protested the initial boycott argued, "Science should always be separated from politics. It is this line, which enabled the Israeli academia to live in peace with the occupation for thirty-five years. Never in its history did the senate of any Israeli university pass a resolution protesting the frequent closure of Palestinian universities, let alone voice protest the devastation sowed there during the last uprising."

Comprehensive reports by both Israeli journalists and representatives of Palestinian institutions document the intensity and form of the violent attacks on Palestinian universities and on the civilian population. Many Israeli scholars did not march or speak out against these attacks seeing them as legitimate military operations or instances of what we called in Latin America "preventative counter insurgency." Others, like Tanya Reinhart, who did speak out were censured, even though academics openly calling for ethnic cleansing write freely.

The boycott statement of the AUT involves calls for the protection of academic freedom for Israelis speaking out against the occupation. As my colleague pointed out, a large part of the boycott text is in defense of Israelis not Palestinians: "The boycott, I believe, was started by Palestinians. Under siege, muffled and blocked in all directions, they cut one of the only channels of funding available to them from the international community - tied aid. Tied, of course, to working with Israelis to give the image of coexistence, as reality looked more and more like Apartheid - and worse."

An additional aspect of the boycott involved the refusal of foreign academics and researchers to continue work based in Israel or accept Israeli fellowships and support. I received a fellowship from the Hebrew University for my current work there,

knowing full well that many others had opted not to accept. Some cited danger as a reason, but others were in support of the boycott. My own decision to accept Israeli money was preceded by months of reflection concerning the ethics and morals of doing so.

Ultimately, I made the decision to go to Israel and try to do an analysis of the situation that would be informed by my own researches concerning both the Zapatistas in Mexico and Native Americans in the US. I saw it as an opportunity to broaden analogies beyond that of South Africa and apartheid. As important, I saw it as an opportunity to make contact with scholars and practitioners on both sides of a Wall that is being used as a mechanism for annexation and expansion, and to use PA as a way of bringing information to a larger audience

To date, I've been fairly reserved in my exchanges with colleagues at Israeli universities and with the students I teach in "Applied Anthropology" at Hebrew U. In accepting the fellowship, I acknowledge that I am a guest of the Israeli government, and I remember my own experience in Chiapas, during the height of the Mexican government's harassment policy against foreign academics and activists. But, as this is being written the Wall keeps taking more land, closing the possibilities for feeding one's children, getting to what small amount of work remains, to health care, to aging family members isolated on the other side of a concrete border. Reticence becomes more difficult.

A number of those who will publish in the Israeli issue of *PA* are part of a group of academics working actively to oppose Israel's unacceptable policies and practices in regard to the Palestinian people and their right to autonomy. I look forward to their commentaries and analyses. I also look forward to hearing from Palestinian scholars and students working in West Bank and Gaza colleges and universities whose faculty and students continue to be subject to harassment and arrest on a regular basis - and whose work continues despite the ever increasing fragmentation and ever shrinking ghettos created by the Israeli occupation and most recently by its "security barrier". And the Apartheid Wall is not the only issue, not the only barrier, and even if it were, Palestinians are not behind it, they are woven on each side.

PA has the potential to reach over 2000 American and international members, and when the

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world is watching and willing to speak out, it is sometimes possible to bring about change. I am hoping that these two upcoming journal issues can help to tear down the concrete Wall that threatens to turn Palestine into a fortified equivalent of an American Indian reservation or a Guatemalan development pole or a South African ghetto... I wish that there could be only one issue of *PA* representing voices on both sides, and so do Palestinians and Israelis who wish there was no Apartheid to give reason for boycott, but I am not quite as naive right now as when I arrived in Jerusalem almost three months ago. If you would like source information to read more about The Wall or to discuss this issue further, please contact me at the above email.

PEACE CORPS, ANTHROPOLOGY, EDUCATION AND THE GAMBIA

By Bill Roberts [wcroberts@smcm.edu]
PA Co-Editor
St. Mary's College of Maryland

Twenty-six years ago I found myself sitting in a large Serahulie (or Soninke) village in Wuli district, located on the north bank of the Gambia river at the far eastern end of the country that carries the same name as the river. The heat was incredible, and sitting on my small stool, I watched with amazement as beads of sweat first formed on my skin, then grabbed by gravity, joined other beads that slid along slippery slopes finally ending as small splashes on the concrete floor. Enhancing this riveting experience were squadrons of large, black flies that settled in for a drink wherever my skin was exposed. I was covered by hundreds of these things.



I had been carefully prepared for moments such as this. I had only been in the village for just a couple weeks, having finished three months of intensive Peace Corps training and learned many of the essential language, cross-cultural and technical skills deemed necessary for my success as a member of the first large public health cohort of volun-

teers to live and work in the “provinces.” The Chief Nursing Officer who decided to place me in this remote village said this to me when she announced where I would be posted, “You’re going to be living in a village where the people are very traditional and very difficult to work with. You’ll be cut-off during the rainy season and nearly inaccessible for about four months. I wouldn’t expect too much.”

She was wrong! But there were plenty of frustrations I had to work through. Peace Corps trained me to use the Mandinka language, and here I was living in a Serahulie village. Early on I tried speaking to the village mothers as part of my work to help initiate maternal-child health activities in the village. But they couldn’t understand anything I said, or so they claimed. Fortunately, over the next two years, the village women and I became much better at talking with one another in Mandinka.

Although I was working in the health sector, I became friends with teachers throughout the district. The Bajakunda school teachers had a really tough job. In a village of nearly 3000 people, they had fewer than 30 children enrolled, and had to hold classes in a run down dry goods shop. When the Community Development department sent a team out to renovate the large school building near the village dispensary, a sudden wind storm blew down from the north tearing off the roof and knocking down a couple of walls. “God doesn’t want our children learning that government garbage!” asserted several of the village elders. It was discouraging for anybody involved with the school, and I thought the government would certainly close the school before I completed my tour.

I was wrong. The Bajakunda lower basic (primary) school has well over 100 students now, and Serahulie kids from the village where I was posted are even going to high school now. Educational infrastructure has improved throughout the country, although qualified teachers are still in short supply. One of the most significant initiatives was the creation of a national university, the University of The Gambia (UTG), in 1999. By the time I led the third St. Mary’s College field study program in Gambia (2000) the university was on the verge of enrolling its first class of students.

In addition to the biennial summer field study program in Gambia, St. Mary’s now has an exchange program with the University of The Gambia, students seeking teacher certification can spend

part of their internship teaching in Gambia, and this summer a cohort of St. Mary’s faculty will teach classes at UTG for their students. Last year the President of The Gambia, Alhagi Dr. Yahya A.J.J. Jammeh, was the commencement speaker for the class of 2004. He invited members of the college and local community to visit Gambia last summer, strengthening the growing connections between us. During a busy summer when nearly 30 Gambians visited St. Mary’s College and 60 St. Mary’s folks went to Gambia, the Gambian embassy in the United States nominated me for an award.

I wasn’t in Gambia when the announcement was made that I was to become a member of the High Order of The Gambia. I didn’t hear much about the honor, or know what it meant, until recently. On Gambian Republic Day, April 24, 2005, at 10:30 a.m. at the State House in Banjul, I was one of nearly 50 people inducted into the National Order of the Republic of The Gambia. This is a tremendous honor for me, and will certainly sustain or increase the momentum that has been building for educational and cultural exchange between Gambia and the US.

This is part of the citation read aloud before the President placed a medal signifying my rank as Commander (honorary) in the National Order: “In recognition of his total dedication and commitment to the development of Education in The Gambia and his tireless efforts in the development of Gambia-America bilateral relations, Professor Bill Roberts was in July 2004 appointed Commander of the National Order of the Republic of The Gambia.”

UNDERGRADUATE MENTORSHIP SESSION

By Jennifer Wies [jwies2@email.uky.edu]
University of Kentucky

This year at the annual meetings in Santa Fe, the Student Committee hosted a mentorship session specifically aimed at encouraging a dialogue between undergraduate students and anthropologists at different stages in academic and/or practitioner careers.



The panel's discussion leaders included: Riall Nolan, PhD, who serves as Dean of International Programs at Purdue University; Scott Lacy, PhD, who is a Faculty Fellow in the Department of Black Studies at the University of California- Santa Barbara; and Chad Morris, MA, who is currently completing his doctoral research at the University of Kentucky.

Throughout the session, we focused on survival strategies, recommendations, and encouragement for students pursuing degrees in anthropology. I share with you the five most important things that I took from the session.

You are in the field of anthropology to create a path and job for yourself. Determine the route you wish to take, dedicate yourself to it, and follow it to the end. You will be most successful doing work that you enjoy.

Consider yourself the "present" of anthropology. We often envision students of anthropology as the "future of anthropology." In order to work towards your full potential, it is useful to think of your current work as the best in anthropology at that moment.

Find a moral community of heroes, mentors, advisors, colleagues and significant others to motivate your ambitions. Throughout our careers, we draw from many wisdoms to develop the best work we possible. It is important that we cast a wide net to gain multiple perspectives.

Volunteer your time and energy in campus and community efforts. Students are often overwhelmed with academic requirements and often-times forgo community activities. We encourage students, both undergraduate and graduate, to pursue volunteer activities to maintain life balance.

We look forward to another Undergraduate Mentorship Session in Vancouver, and we hope to see you there!



Society for Applied Anthropology

FROM THE DESK OF WILL SIBLEY

By Willis Sibley [shadyside1190@comcast.net]
2005 PRAXIS CHAIR

The Washington Association for Professional Anthropologists (WAPA) is moving toward the close of the present season, with a final monthly program in May, and a social gathering planned for June. WAPA had a substantial presence during the 65th Annual Meeting of the SfAA that met in Santa Fe, NM April 5-10, 2005. With apologies to WAPA members whom I may have overlooked, the following were active participants and/or presenters during the SfAA conclave: Gretchen Schafft, Ruth and Michael Cernea, Terry Redding, Mari Clarke, Shirley Fiske, Susan Abbott-Jamieson, Michael Paolisso, Erve Chambers [SfAA Program Chair for 2005], Bill Roberts, Lucy Cohen, Cathleen Crain, Neil Tashima, Jenny Masur, Jo Anne Schneider and Robert Winthrop.

As Past-President of SfAA and WAPA, and inveterate SfAA groupie, I organized the SfAA Awards Session, built the Margaret Mead Award for the 20th year, and helped man the WAPA - LPO table organized by Terry Redding. The competition for the WAPA Praxis Award for 2005 is now open. Details may be found on the WAPA web site: <www.smcm.edu/wapa>, or get in touch with me at the above email

STUDENT COMMITTEE REPORT

By: David M. Hoffman
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University of Colorado

It gives me great pleasure to submit my first report immediately following a particularly fruitful set of student meetings, sessions, and special events at the society's annual meetings in Santa Fe. One of the most important aspects of these meetings was the election / induction of the new officers of the student committee. This year's elections were especially exciting because there were an unprecedented number of applications for the officer positions. That said, here are the new officers of the student committee:

- Eric Pavri, Chair (U of Arizona)
- Ashley Carse, Vice-chair (U of North Carolina)

- David M. Hoffman, Editor (U of Colorado—Boulder)
- Heide Castañeda, Communications Coordinator (U of Arizona)
- Angela Orlando, Secretary (New Mexico State Univ.)
- Yvette Justice, Treasurer (Univ. of North Texas)

Accordingly, our business meeting was devoted to our future efforts. Much of our time was spent considering how we can continue to encourage and facilitate student attendance at the annual meeting and participation in the society. To address the former, we began planning ways the committee can work with Canadian programs and students to provide information on lower cost lodging and other logistical assistance for the 2006 meetings in Vancouver. More exciting was the announcement by the outgoing officers that the Executive Board of the society has agreed to fund a new “Endowed Student Award.” This award will support a student’s attendance at the annual meeting, and the student committee will be calling for applications and deciding upon a winner for the 2006 meeting. Please make sure to consult the annual conference and student forum websites for more information on this award.

In terms of encouraging student participation in the society, we focused our thinking on ways to communicate the supportive atmosphere of the SfAA. We hope to increase the visibility of the “student forum” on the SfAA website as a space for information and discussion about the society and student opportunities. If you haven’t looked at the student forum, or have students that might be interested in participating in the society, please direct them to the student forum website: <<http://www.sfaa.net/cgi-bin/ubbcgi/ultimatebb.cgi?ubb=forum;f=1>>.

The student committee feels that the 2005 annual meeting was a great success. We not only had excellent organizational and informational meetings, but also sponsored fascinating sessions including an unprecedented informal chat with the “Margaret Mead Award” winner, Dr. Donna Goldstein.

Lastly, on behalf of all the new student committee officers, I want to sincerely thank our predecessors for their efforts. Indeed, we are thrilled to build upon their distinguished accomplishments.

NAPA NEWS

By Madelyn Iris [miris@northwestern.edu]
Northwestern University
NAPA President

NAPA has had a very busy winter and spring. Although NAPA did not officially participate in the 2004 AAA meetings in Atlanta, Ed Liebow and I were present, and had the opportunity to spend quite a bit of time with some of the students who were in attendance, talking about their desires to pursue careers in applied and practicing anthropology. Despite the sparse attendance and perhaps because most of the scientific paper sessions were cancelled, one positive outcome was the decidedly more relaxed atmosphere, which encouraged people to step across the invisible barriers that sometimes separate students from faculty or professionals.

One lesson I took away was that AAA and NAPA should give more thought to developing new venues that foster exchange of ideas, within the formal structure of the meetings, but without the constraints of the fifteen-minute paper. As one outcome of the annual meeting debacle, the AAA has convened a commission to examine ways of restructuring governance within the organization, and improving communication amongst AAA and all the sections. I am pleased to have been invited to serve on this commission to represent the interests of practicing anthropologists. Although the commission has not yet set the date for its first meeting, I look forward to hearing from all of you about your ideas on how to create an environment within AAA that is more proactive and responsive in meeting the needs of practicing anthropologists.

In spite of the cancellation of our usual November Board Meeting, NAPA has gone forward with a number of important activities. Most importantly, we are now ready to move into the action phase of our new strategic plan. Over the past year and a half, the NAPA board has been involved in updating NAPA’s strategic plan. Of greatest importance, is identifying ways to support the work of applied and practicing anthropologists, provide more opportunities for career development, and increase access to job opportunities.

We have outlined three major initiative areas: (1) Support individual career development and NAPA’s organizational capacities; Create opportunities

for information and resource exchange among professional anthropological researchers and practitioners and (3) Build community among students and professional practicing anthropologists by communicating effectively with our members about the activities we support and the services we provide. We hope to be ready to share the details of the plan with NAPA members in the near future, and to enact specific activities in these three areas as soon as possible. Some of the work is already being done, through on-going collaboration with other organizations, especially the SfAA.

For example, NAPA President -Elect Dennis Wiedman has been working with the Joint Commission on Applied and Practicing Anthropology, a collaboration between SfAA, AAA and NAPA. Although the Commission has reached the end of its official term, one of the products of its work is a wonderful website on careers and resources for practicing anthropologists, developed by Dennis. Check out <<http://www.fiu.edu/~wiedmand/appliedanthrone/t/index.htm>>.

In addition, we are now beginning to take a look at ways to update the NAPA website, to increase its "user friendliness" and make it a more vital tool for communication with members and for sharing information about resources and career opportunities in applied and practicing anthropology. Mary Odell Butler, Chair of the NAPA Communications Committee, is heading up this effort. If you have thoughts about how to improve the web site, please feel free to share your ideas with Mary. She can be reached through the NAPA website at <www.practicinganthropology.org>.

NAPA held its springboard meeting on April 7th, in Santa Fe, NM in conjunction with the SfAA annual meetings. We covered a lot of ground, including plans to revamp our NAPA website. We had a great reception following the board meeting and the Hotel Santa Fe went out of its way to welcome us - we even had candles on the table. Over 50 people attended despite conflicts with other events and our slightly out of the way location. I want to thank all the NAPA members who helped make our presence at the SfAA meetings such as success.

This is the time for students to start thinking about submitting a paper to the NAPA Student Achievement Award competition. The Student Achievement Award recognizes student achievements in the area of practicing and applied anthro-

pology and provides opportunities, particularly for students who have worked on team projects in applied contexts, to present their work and to be recognized, in print, at the AAA annual meeting. Three cash prizes are given: \$300 for 1st Place, \$100 for the first Runner Up, and \$50 for the Second Runner Up. In addition, all awardees will be eligible to have their papers published in a special issue of the NAPA Bulletin series and will be awarded a certificate of recognition and will be acknowledged at the annual AAA meeting.

To qualify, students must be enrolled in a graduate or undergraduate degree program at the time they submit their paper. Submission must be original work of publishable quality. The work may be undertaken alone or in collaboration with others, but for papers with one or more co-authors, an enrolled student must be the paper's first author. Deadline for submission is October 1, 2005. Papers must be received by this date and should be submitted by email to Chair of the NAPA Student Achievement Award Committee. For more information contact Chris Miller at <studentrep@practicinganthropology.org>

Before closing, I want to offer my thanks to Ed Liebow, NAPA's newest Past President. Because NAPA did not hold its annual business meeting in 2004, I was not able to formally offer Ed the acknowledgement he deserves for serving NAPA so incredibly well these past two years. He has been a great help to me as I have made the transition to President. A formal presentation will have to wait till November, 2005 but before more time passes, I think it is important to recognize Ed's contributions - which have not stopped even though he has moved into the role of Past President. For example, Ed played a leading role in the development and implementation of AnthroSource, AAA's electronic publications site. Ed has been tireless in his dedication to NAPA and his work in support of practicing anthropology and we all owe him a rousing "THANK YOU."



SFAA ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

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

Readers of the SfAA Newsletter are encouraged to suggest names of persons to be interviewed for the Society for Applied Anthropology Oral History Project. We are especially interested in you volunteering to actually do the interviews. We offer some written guidance to do this interview approaches. I can be reached at email address above concerning this.

The Project has accessioned a number of new interviews. We received a tape of an interview of Stephen Schensul focused on his experiences with collaborative anthropology. Linda Bennett sent tapes of interviews done with Katherine Spencer Halpern. One of the tapes was of an interview done in the 1980s. I did interviews with Carol A. Bryant, Phillip Stafford and P. C. Joshi. Carol Bryant developed the applications of anthropology in social marketing. She is a student of Art Gallaher, Jr. Philip Stafford has made significant contributions toward community-based planning of services for older people. He is very important in the development of applications in aging services. P. C. Joshi is an applied medical anthropologist working in India. The interview provided perspectives on applied anthropology in India in the 1970s and 1980s.

Currently there are 50 accessioned interviews. These are listed on the University of Kentucky Oral History Program Website. It is anticipated that we will place some transcripts on the web shortly.

I have spent some project time "editing" transcripts, especially the transcripts of interviews with Arthur Hansen and Robert Rhoades. Editing is what Oral Historians refer to the review of a first draft of a transcript. Editing involves reviewing the transcript for errors in transcription. When I edit a transcript, most of the changes I make are of spellings of place names and proper names. While much of this is done from my knowledge of the field, I also will sometimes check published sources. I think it is also possible to insert missing words. I especially look for bracketed words with the goal of resolving the uncertainty communicated by the transcriptionist's use of the brackets. The percentage of the uncertainties that I can eliminate through this review will vary depending on my knowledge. In the course of editing I don't neces-

sarily eliminate all of the issues presented by the transcription. The editing process may involve listening to the tape especially if there appear to be a lot of inaudibles indicated.

The person with whom I have been working, Jeff Suchanek has been recently promoted to Director of the University of Kentucky Oral History Program. The working relationship established will continue. Terry Birdwhistell who had been the Director of the Oral History Program is now an Associate Dean with administrative responsibility that includes the Oral History Program. Currently the committee consists of Mike Angrosino, Linda Bennett, Judith Friedenbergen and John van Willigen.



LPO NEWS

By Lenora Bohren [Lenora.Bohren@colostate.edu]
Colorado State University

The 2005 LPO luncheon was held at the Hilton Hotel in Santa Fe, New Mexico on April 8, 2005. The luncheon was co-hosted by SfAA and NAPA. Thirteen representatives attended from seven LPOs. The topics discussed were the coordination of LPOs and the the availability of SfAA and NAPA to help LPOs with existing issues or to help new LPO's get established. The seven LPOs in attendance were TAPAS, Texas Area Practicing Anthropology Society; CALPO, California's Local Practitioner Organizations; CAPA, Chicago Association for the Practice of Anthropology; WAPA, Washington Association of Professional Anthropologists; SCOPA, Sun Coast Organization of Practicing Anthropol-

gists (Tampa Bay area); and HPSfAA, High Plains Society for Applied Anthropology. The LPOs wanted to promote their activities in an attempt to increase memberships.

CALPO was represented by Jim Mullooly [jmullooly@csufresno.edu]. CALPO is a new organization of three LPOs that are at various stages of growth in California. They include SCANN, Southern California Applied Anthropology Network (contact person Gillian Grebler gggrebler@verizon.net), BAAPA, Bay Area Association of Practicing Anthropologists (contact Kim Koester kkoester@psg.ucsf.edu), and CVAAN, Central Valley Applied Anthropology Network. SCAAN is hosting a focus-group training on Saturday, May 7th (9am to 1pm) by Renne Lagloire in Santa Monica. On Sunday, June 26th, Bob Harman will host the SCAAN annual summer party at his place in Laguna starting a 3pm. CALPO is considering hosting an annual statewide meeting. They are looking for suggestions; also check their web site at <www.csufresno.edu/Anthropology/CALPO/index.htm>.

CAPA was recently reinstated and has been vibrant of late. The programs have focused on professional networking, student mentoring, and topical interests such as urban planning. Contact Nancy P. Greenman at [npgreenman@juno.com] if you are interested in CAPA.

SCOPA has been re-invigorated by the graduate student association. For more information contact Glenn Brown [GBrown@childrensboard.org]

TAPAS is a new LPO at the University of Northern Texas. The goal is to meet every six weeks. Contact Christina Wasson at [cwasson@unt.edu] if you are interested in joining or would like more information.

WAPA is a well established LPO in the Washington, DC area. There are monthly meetings with practicing speakers. Contact Judith Freidenberg at [wapapresident@yahoo.com] for more information on the WAPA meetings and social events.

HPSfAA recently held its 25th annual meeting in Estes Park, Colorado. The theme of the meeting was "Applying Anthropology: Collaboration Across Sub-Disciplines". Some of the topics included "Applying the Anthropological Perspective in Engineering Projects, Museum Collections and Photojournalism"; "Fort Collins Community Support for Sus-

tainable Planning on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation"; "Applying Anthropology in Nebraska, Across Disciplines, Across Boundaries, Across States"; and "From Conquest to Development: Multi-disciplinary Documentation of Historical and Contemporary Changes in El Carmen, Nuevo Leon, Mexico". The keynote address was: "Fitting the Mountaineer Site into Paleoindian Archaeology" by Mark Stiger, Western Colorado College, Gunnison, Colorado. The meeting was well attended. For more information about HPSfAA contact Clare Boulanger at [boulange@mesastate.edu].

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE NEWS

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

and Jim McDonald [James.McDonald@utsa.edu]
University of Texas

There are several new items from the Publications Committee. First, with SfAA Board approval, the Society has initiated a contract with MetaPress to electronically publish *Human Organization*. MetaPress is an online hosting platform service and a division of EBSCO Industries. *HO's* production editor, Neil Hann, arranged a beneficial contract to support *HO's* electronic publishing.

Second, with Tom May's editorial assistance, the SfAA will be publishing a monograph entitled, "From Arrogance to Excellence: Leaders in Human Interaction" which includes some of the papers of one of SfAA's founding members, Professor Frederick L.W. Richardson, (1909-1988). More information on the monograph will be forthcoming.

Finally, we are pleased to announce some new leadership for the PC. Jim McDonald has agreed to chair the committee. As the current editor of *Culture & Agriculture*, the chair of the anthropology department at University of Texas-San Antonio, and numerous other responsibilities, Jim brings to the PC an informed perspective on publications and organizational structures.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SfAA American Indian Issues Committee has produced a bibliography of American Indian-related articles that have appeared in *Human Organization* and *Practicing Anthropology*. The complete bibliography is available at www.sfaa.net/committees/indian.html. Ideas are being solicited for a special symposium at next year's annual meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia in Santa Fe and also held its annual open forum, which was attended by about 20 new faces.

International Forum on the Social Science-Policy Nexus, will be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 5 to 9 September 2005 and, in parallel, in Montevideo, Uruguay, from 6 to 8 September 2005. By bringing together a wide range of actors from academia, government, international and regional organizations and NGOs, the Forum has adopted an innovative format to build a bridge between the communities of academic social science and policy-making. Call for workshops is open until 15 April 2005. For information regarding the organization of workshops or individual subscriptions: www.unesco.org/shs/ifsp. For information about the Forum's key thematic areas: www.unesco.org/shs/ifsp/themes.

FROM THE EDITOR

From every indication, the Santa Fe meetings were nothing short of a smashing success. Attendance at the meetings exceeded expectations by several standard deviations, participation in sessions seemed very healthy, and the wide range of topics (as always) was spectacular, and quite frankly, we couldn't have asked for a nicer host community. Add to the obvious attractions of getting together to recharge our intellectual and collegial batteries, the countless number of great restaurants and the wonderful array of excursions, and you have a combination of things that simply can't be beat. Excellent work, planning committee, SfAA officials in Oklahoma City, and master of ceremonies, Erve Chambers.

As is often the case after such meetings, this issue of the *Newsletter* will have a few more items than is normally the case. (Then again, this makes up for a slightly slimmer number that usually ap-

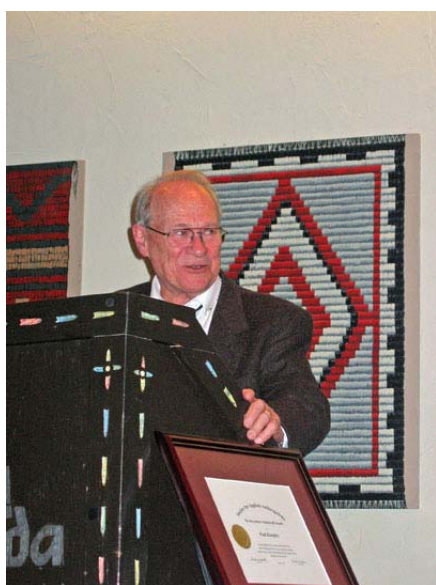
pears at the end of the summer). Not only do we include reports on the meeting, but the "President's Letter" usually provides the closest thing we have to a strategic plan regarding initiatives for the coming year. In this case, we are delighted to kick things off with President Stull's inaugural address that was presented at the annual Business Meeting. Because this issue is a tad lengthy, and I want to include a number of photographs from the meetings, I will sign off and wish everyone a safe and productive summer. Please note that we are always on the prowl for material for the *Newsletter* and that the deadline for the August issue will be July 25. Thank you.

Mike Whiteford [jefe@iastate.edu]



The *Newsletter* appreciates the photograph skills and pictorial contributions from Willis Sibley, Laura K. Stull, Norma Larzalere, and Mike Whiteford





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Items to be included in the *Newsletter* should be sent to: Michael B. Whiteford, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences, 202 Catt Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-1301, E-mail: jefe@iastate.edu. Telephone: 515/294-43220; 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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