

COURSE SYLLABUS

Anthropology 313
Anthropology and Public Policy
University of Arizona
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MWF 10 Anth 216

Prerequisites: This offering is taught as an upper division undergraduate course. Undergraduate students must have a background (two or more approved courses) in cultural anthropology. Courses in sociology and social psychology are helpful, but do not present the anthropological perspective necessary to comprehend the materials discussed. Admitted students must understand basic anthropological concepts, perspectives, approaches, research techniques and possess some knowledge of ethnography. Students from other fields lacking such a minimal background do not do well in this course and will not be permitted to continue. If you have questions about this please discuss it with the instructor during the first week of classes.

Description: Part I of the course begins with an examination of the history and scope of applied anthropology today. Next, is an assessment of anthropology as a policy science, a case study on American Indian policy, and this is followed by a role-playing exercise meant to emphasize the important elements in policy analyses. Part II examines development anthropology with the major focus on international development. Part III introduces another theoretical issue relatively new to anthropology, namely organizational culture. Part IV relates policy making and organizational culture in the context of examining case studies on USAID, the World Bank, forestry, and biodiversity and the environment.

OBJECTIVES: In this course you will:

- Acquire a general overview of applied and policy anthropology, including its development, specialties, problems and recent trends.
- Learn how practicing and policy anthropologists gather, analyze, and present their findings.
- Understand policy science methodology and analyze policy issues at local, national, and international levels
- Find out what applied anthropologists do and how to become one.
- Discover the theory of organizational culture and how to apply this framework to the study of international development agencies such as USAID and the World Bank.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS: Course requirements include a midterm on the first part and quizzes on each of the case studies presented in the second part of the course, a final examination, and a term paper. Pop quizzes are given periodically to encourage attendance in classes and timely reading of assignments. Weekly readings consist of 45 pages or more.

TEXTS: A READER IS AVAILABLE AT ESS Copy Center in the basement of the Harvill Building.

TERM PAPERS: More discussion on the term paper is scheduled later in the course. It suffices to say for the present that the essay must relate to the course, contain recent information, and demonstrate a research effort which incorporates and extends the class lectures and readings. Strict limits of five pages in length are enforced.

EXAMINATION TYPE AND GRADING: Essay examinations are take-home and pop quizzes are in-class tests. Essay questions will vary in length and require analysis and synthesis of course materials. There will be selection of questions to answer. If a final is given in lieu of quizzes, it will not be a comprehensive examination. A review and discussion of the materials the student is responsible for will be held during the class period prior the date the exam is distributed, except for pop quizzes which are impromptu. Each take home exam and the term paper are weighted equally (25-50 points each).

MISSED EXAMINATIONS CAN ONLY BE MADE UP DURING THE WEEK FOLLOWING THE LAST DAY OF CLASSES.

OFFICE HOURS: Students are encouraged to consult with the instructor regarding failing work, needed improvements, study techniques, term paper topics, anthropology as a career, or other anthropology matters.

ABSENCES: There is an apparent correlation between class attendance and grades awarded because much analyses and synthesis occurs during class. Students are responsible for attending classes regularly and punctually. Class roll is taken.

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THE TERM PAPER

The topic of the term paper **MUST** be on some aspect of policy or applied anthropology, and something related to the subjects covered in the course, readings, or which are extensions of these. Subjects could be on some social problem such as on the homeless, but also a subject in the major divisions of applied: anthropology and policy science, medical, education, development, or agricultural anthropology. The topic may include the investigation of policy and organizational culture of subjects mentioned in the readings -- such as American Indian policy, hunger, world resources, peace, applied versus basic theory, the training of applied or policy anthropologists, and others are also acceptable after approval from the instructor. Refer to the list at the end of this handout for topics which have been acceptable in previous courses.

THE INSTRUCTOR MUST BE CONSULTED FOR APPROVAL OF THE TOPIC AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. The following elements must be present in the paper: (1) an appropriate topic related to a subject covered in the course, and for which there is ample material and bibliography available, (2) a description of the activity or organization selected, (3) an analysis using some framework mentioned in the course or in the readings, such as policy science, policy process, or policy cycle and (4) a demonstration of what you have learned in the course by incorporating concepts discussed into your term paper.

Standards

You must use applied anthropological concepts, theories, perspectives, analyses, and comparison in writing your paper. It must look and read like an anthropological -- not a sociological, psychological, or political science -- paper. The instructor is willing to assist in any aspect of this project -- selection of topic, suggestions for gathering information, for analyzing, organization, and writing.

The following standards are used by the instructor in evaluating an A + paper:

1. Appropriate topic.
2. Relevance to anthropology.
3. Originality.
4. Paragraph and sentence structure; faulty grammar and spelling will adversely affect your grade.
5. Organization; develop your ideas logically.
6. Writing clarity and style.
7. Conclusions must be relevant and interesting.

- S. Footnotes and bibliography.
9. On time--you lose 1 point every day the paper is late.

YOU MUST PRESENT THE TITLE, WHERE YOU WILL FIND THE DATA, HOW YOU WILL ANALYZE AND ORGANIZE IT, **with an annotated bibliography** FOR APPROVAL TO THE INSTRUCTOR ON THE DATE INDICATED ON THE CLASS SCHEDULE.

Format and Style: Papers should be typed, double spaced on one side of 8 1/2 by 11 " paper, with 1 " margins, and 5 pages in length. Font size must not be less than 12 point. Follow the format and footnoting style found in the American Anthropologist.

Grading: The paper is worth 25 to 30 percent of the course grade, therefore you should spend an amount of time and effort on the paper equivalent to the time spent on an examination period.

PAPERS ARE DUE ON THE DATE INDICATED ON THE SCHEDULE and will be returned on the day of the final examination. A penalty of one point per day is levied against late papers.

Acceptable Titles of term papers in previous courses; you are not limited to these.

1. Applied Anthropology and American Indian Housing
2. The Maquila Industry: An Industrial Anthropology Perspective
3. Ethics and Anthropology: Changing Conditions
4. Farming Systems Research
5. Applied Anthropology and the Navajo Relocation Program
6. Policy making in Medical Anthropology
7. Policies in Urban Development
8. Policy Issues Facing Anthropology in Curriculum Development
9. Policy and Development Anthropology
10. Anthropology and the Peace Corps
11. Anthropologists in USAED
12. The International Monetary Fund
13. Corn, Cattle, and Uncle Sam on the Reservations
14. Policy Anthropology and John Collier: The Wheeler-Howard Act
15. Vicos: The Benefits of Well-Applied Anthropology
16. Anthropology and the Troubled Educational System
17. Urban Squatters and Public Policy
18. United States Family Policy
19. Policy Analyses of Arizona's Education: At Risk Students
20. Applied Anthropology and the Cape Verde Project
21. Effects of the Free @Trade Agreement on Undocumented Workers

22. Parental Involvement in Abortion Decisions
23. Policy Analyses of the Sex Education Curriculum

CLASS SCHEDULE & READINGS

Anth	313	Spring 1999	University of AZ
Week	Date	Topic	Reading Pages

Part I: Applied Anthropology and Policy Science

1-2 1/13-22 History & Overview of Applied Anthropology

Required: Willigen 1986 (22) ; Chambers 1987 (20) ; Fiske and Chambers 1996 (10); Weaver 1998 (24).

Recommended: Weaver, Walker, and Hackenberg 1994 (11).

1/18 NO CLASS: Martin Luther King Day

3-4 1/25-2/1 Policy Science and Anthropology

Brewer & DeLeon 1983 (18); Coplin & O'Leary 1978 (12); Hogwood & Peters 1988 (23); Weaver 1985 (7).

Recommended: Shore & Wright 1996 (4).

1/25 Discuss Term Paper

2/3 No Class: School of American Research lecture--Santa Fe

5 2/5-10 Case Study: American Indian Policy

Required: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights 1981 (15);
Champagne 1983 (24); Morris 1988 (15).

Recommended: Kelly 1980 (17); Willard 1986 (3).

5-6 2/12-19 Role Playing Exercise

Part II: Development Anthropology

7 2/22 Development Anthropology

Hoben 1984 (9); Cernea 1991 (25).

2/22 TERM PAPER OUTLINE DUE

2/24 REVIEW: TAKE HOME EXAMINATION--DUE 3/5 2/26 NO CLASS: WORK ON EXAMINATION

8 3/1-8 Development Anthropology (continued)

Pillsbury 1986 (11); Pillsbury 1984 (20); Chambers 1991 (16). (47]

Recommended: Nonacademic Jobs: Post 1982 (26).

Part III: organizational Culture

9-10 3/10-12, 22-26 Anthropology and Organizational culture

Hamada 1994 (17); Jordan 1994 (13); Fiske 1994 (21); Martin & Siehl 1983 (13); Siehl & Martin 1984 (13); Johnson 1987 (23).

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3/13-21 SPRING RECESS

Part IV: Case Studies in Policy and organizational Culture

11 3/29-4/2 Case Study: USAID

Tugwell nd (23); Hoben 1980 (28); Nolan 1994 (23).

[74]

12-13 4/5-9, 12-16 Case Study: World Bank Organization and Policy

van de Laar 1980 (39); Le Prestre 1989 (38); Majot 1994 (7).

[84]

14 4/19,26 The World Bank Project in Northern Mexico

Bray 1991 (2); Merrill 1988 (24); Loweree 1990 (37); Seedbank 1992 (2); WB-Nabhan Letter 1992 (5); Burns 1993 (3, 8); Molnar 1993 (8); Weaver 1994 (16).

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4/21-23 NO CLASSES: READING ASSIGNMENT Society for Applied Anthropology meeting-Tucson
(Continue Reading Assignments listed above)

4/26 TERM PAPER DUE; THIS IS A FIRM DATE BECAUSE OF TIME REQUIRED TO GRADE PAPERS BEFORE GRADES ARE DUE

15 4/28, 30 5/3-5 Case Study: Bioprospecting for medicinal Plants in Chile and Argentina

Reid et al 1993 (52); Weaver et al 1995 (9).

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5/5 Course Summary & Review

LAST CLASS; Take home Final; Due 5/10

Anthropology, Public Policy, and Organizational Culture

Introduction and Overview

1. You should be able to characterize the development of applied anthropology, including its various subfields. What is the nature of the antagonism and relationship between applied and academic anthropology?

History

2. Identify some of the strengths and failures of anthropology in the history of applied anthropology. Discern some of the problem areas.

Policy Science

3. Be able to discuss policy science and how it relates to applied and general cultural anthropology.

4. Understand and be able to utilize policy science methodology and techniques in designing an analyses of a policy issue.

5. Anthropologists must understand the full policy making process, politics, and decision making in order to be able to visualize where their work fits, what they can provide best, and how they can add to the solution of the problem at hand.

Organizational Culture and Development Anthropology

6. Learn about organizational culture and how to apply this knowledge to understanding policy making in development agencies and other organizations.

Underlying Premises to the Approach in the Course:

The following are some of the basic premises which underlie our discussion of the relationship between academic anthropology and its applied and policy science aspects:

7. Applied or practicing anthropologists are trained in anthropology. Therefore their **greatest strength and expertise** lies in the use of anthropological results, techniques, and concepts. This does not mean the person who is an anthropologist does not know how to do other things-administration, for example, nor does it mean that person can not learn other things on the job.

8. Some of the strengths of anthropology include the operationalization of such **concepts** as culture, society, ethnicity, cultural relativity, holism, functionalism, the emic approach, and such research techniques as participant observation, key informants, and others.

9. There is very little communication between the worlds of **applied anthropology and academia**, one of the exceptions being through the meetings, publications, and workshops of professional organizations such as the Society for Applied Anthropology. This department is an exception with good relations and interactions between Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology and the Department of Anthropology.

10. **Non-academic applied anthropologists**, themselves, have not figured out what the problems are, much less developed and communicated a solution. Practicing anthropologists are paid to advise, consult, write reports for limited distribution, solve local problems, work with others in the solutions of problems relevant to their business or political organizations, and make oral staff reports. They are not paid to solve theoretical problems, develop curricula, develop techniques for others to use, talk about anthropology, go to meetings, give papers, publish, or talk to professors or students.

I 1. There are some **departments and programs** available today that are beginning to address the real problems faced by practicing anthropologists who work outside of academia. There are few, if any, departments that do not teach applied anthropology.

12. We are dealing with **a limited case - policy**, which is only a part of applied anthropology that involves decision making problems. The field of **policy anthropology** is a relatively new topic of the applied focus and we are addressing some of the problems for which full solutions have not been worked out yet. Other branches of the applied field include development, agricultural, medical, and educational.

13. **Other social and natural disciplines have the problem** of explaining the relations among research, theory, and application. Public and private granting foundations face a similar conundrum when deciding how much funding to allocate in these. Other academic disciplines have a long standing ambivalence towards application and its practitioners. They have also been struggling for a solution.

14. Problem solving and decision making often involve **a multi-disciplinary approach**, which means that anthropologists must learn to work in teams with others who cover their areas of expertise--physicians, economists, psychologists, auditors, cost analysts, engineers and contractors, social welfare workers, and others.