

Society for Applied Anthropology Newsletter

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May 1991

SfAA PRESIDENT'S LETTER

by Carole Hill
Georgia State University

First, I want to say how honored I am to serve as President of the Society for Applied Anthropology. Having participated in constructing a training program at Georgia State University over a decade ago, I am committed to fostering the development of applied anthropology both within the academic community and within the practicing community. These "two communities" are inextricably bound within the theoretical and methodological framework of social science.

As I said in my paper at the annual meeting in March, I think that we need to delineate the "issues of our times" and plan to meet their challenges through developing policies for the future. Without discussing the details of the transformation process that got us where we are today, I would like to share with you my ideas about how I see the SfAA meeting these challenges. I have framed a response that reaches out to link six categories of people in more concrete ways to our professional organization. These are:

1. *PROFESSIONAL ANTHROPOLOGISTS AND OTHER APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENTISTS* who are divided into two subcategories or ideal types:
 - a. Practicing Anthropologists—who work outside of colleges and universities (represented by LPO's).
 - b. The Academic Anthropologists—who train students for the reproduction of the discipline.

A professional organization must serve both these constituencies and provide a mechanism to interface them—to bridge them—in a way that (1) the practicing anthropologist can provide feedback into the training programs, and (2) the training programs can strengthen their criteria for competency for work

REFUGEE HEALTH CLINIC PRESENTS OPPORTUNITIES



Gabriela Hernandez is a health care administrator working in Mexico City for the Centro de Estudios e Asesoría en Salud y Asistencia Social (Center for the Study and Development of Health Care Assistance, CEASAS).

Ms. Hernandez is associated with a clinic that primarily serves Salvadoran refugees living in Mexico. The refugees, extremely low income families, depend on

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in non-academic sectors. Setting standards for the profession must involve a continual and strong linkage between these two groups. I would argue that a real interface of these two categories will increase the knowledge base of anthropological theory and method through the testing of our theories by practitioners and create new ones that explain human similarity and diversity. The professional organization can provide such mechanisms, that are crucial for effective practice, on the one hand, and on the other, for developing better methods and theories for problem oriented research. It must monitor the context of knowledge and skills that are being produced and reproduced within the discipline.

2. *STUDENTS*—The recipients of the education, practice and values of graduate programs. They are our future. They are out survival. Setting the educational standards for their training is essential for a professional organization to ensure its future. In addition, the professional organization can develop outreach programs to pre-college students that will enhance the possibility of a greater understanding of our discipline and broaden the population pool from which we draw future anthropologists.
3. *POLICY-MAKERS*—Professional organizations can help translate the disciplinary knowledge base (theories and methods) to people in/with power. While clarifying the relevancy of anthropology/social science to public policy issues, we enhance and protect the discipline and enhance practices. We can reformulate and help define the policy issues rather than just evaluating them.
4. *PUBLIC EDUCATION*—The marketing of the discipline and its practice. We need to develop linkages to the media that will enhance our public image through demonstrating how anthropology/social science participates in solving human problems for the public good (a kind of “civil anthropology”). Thus, we should actively address issues in public life and participate in setting the public agenda.
5. *MINORITY AND INTERNATIONAL POPULATIONS*—These are under-represented populations in professional organizations. They represent a potential transformation in the discipline. Rather than just being “the other” the objects of our study, we need to link them into our practice (by 2040 the majority of U.S. populations will be non-white). I suggest that while perhaps creating some conflicts (a) in values and (b) in the knowledge base, this linkage will solve many of our present and future problems (racism, sexism, classism). When they participate in making the defining of their part in future history, the survival of the discipline may be assured (a reflective perspective).

6. *OTHER NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS*—To develop a stronger cooperative base to enhance the practice of anthropology/social science. Other professional organizations have thought through these issues and are moving in the direction of a professional organization rather than a learned society (AA, SAA, APA, ASA). We need to strengthen our ties with the Consortium of Social Sciences Association and with international professional organizations. Perhaps an irony of such cooperation will foster a more holistic perspective in the future—away from the processes of specialization—as we seek to solve our professional problems within the culture and structure of an emerging new world order.

I welcome your comments and criticism of my ideas. They do not necessarily represent those of the Executive Committee. It is a time for creative debate and negotiation for planning the future direction of the SfAA. Please give me feedback via the newsletter or write, FAX or BITNET to me your ideas. Thank you.

MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS

NAPA Announces Workshop for Advanced Ethnographic Research Methods

The National Association for the Practice of Anthropology (NAPA) will sponsor a summer workshop on Advanced Ethnographic Methods at Northern Arizona University June 18th to June 21st. This program will be the first of series of skill-based professional development programs held around the country. Plans are to work with universities to provide low-cost housing through dorms and high-calibre, low cost instruction on cutting-edge topics. The workshop will be open to practicing anthropologists, faculty, and graduate students. It will require a minimum level of computer literacy, but potential participants should be able to do normal word processing, have some basic knowledge of DOS commands, and, preferably have some ethnographic field notes available for computer practice sessions. At this time, the supporting software for the advanced computer methods are only available on IBM compatible programs and computers. The workshop is being conducted as part of a NAPA initiative to bring professional development opportunities to practitioners and applied anthropologists.

The advanced methods workshop will concentrate on three areas of computer based ethnographic research data management and analysis: 1) ethnographic field data management (especially storage, coding, retrieval, and analysis using computer programs); 2) advanced cognitive research techniques (consensus models, pile sorts, etc.) and 3) network analysis. The training will include hands-

on opportunities, using Northern Arizona University's Ethnographic Data Management Laboratory. The focus will be on computer programs that assist in ethnographic data collection and management. All participants will have the opportunity for hands on practice with the software.

The workshop will begin on the morning of Tuesday, June 18 at 8:30 am, and will finish mid-afternoon on Friday. Participants can take advantage of on-campus housing (dorm style) at a cost of \$41.15 per night, per person (double occupancy), including three meals per day. A single occupancy can be arranged for a slightly higher fee, or participants can make their own arrangements at local motels. This is the high season in Flagstaff, so reservations should be made early.

Registration costs for the workshop are \$75.00 per person, software not included. Pre and post-conference purchase of the workshop software (TALLY 3.0 @ \$30 and ANTHROPAK @ \$25) are possible. Enrollment is limited to 25 persons; the workshop will be cancelled if fewer than three people register. CEU units may be available for the workshop, although details are still in the words. *Deadline for registration is May 30th, 1991.* Inquiries and requests for registration material should be sent to Robert T. Trotter, II, Department of Anthropology, Campus Box 15200, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011, 602/523-4521; (BITNET: CMSRTO1@NAUVM).

What's an ANTHAP?

The SfAA and NAPA have begun work on ANTHAP, the Applied Anthropology Computer Network. Under the administration of James Dow (Oakland University), an e-mail network is being set up that will allow for the timely distribution of topics of interest to applied anthropologists such as job openings, congressional actions, etc. More information about how SfAA members may sign up for this service will be available later.

LETTERS

by Charlotte F. Chase
Langley, WA

The following summarizes some of my reflections and experiences "from the field" of East Central Europe during the past year.

Food issues continue to be of crucial social, political and cultural importance in East Central Europe at a time when life options are rapidly expanding towards increasing individual autonomy over one's life as a consequence of dramatic changes in both political and economic arenas. Indeed, these changes were in part precipitated by a democratization process in Poland, which followed popular discontent over what had been perceived as a gap between government promises to provide adequate food supplies and the extent to which these promises were fulfilled.

This climate of political liberalization in 1989-90 made comparative research on food possible. However, while food related data gathered may not be comparable, there are certain ways in which these food issues fit together. Diverse standards of living and differences in popular expectations of social contracts between governments and their people contribute to regional diversity. On the one hand, communist governments in Poland and the USSR specifically promised their populace adequate supplies of food. In contrast, Ceausescu's regime in Romania made no such promises. Party leadership in Hungary and Czechoslovakia virtually neglected public discussion related to food supplies.

I conducted extensive fieldwork on food and agricultural issues in Poland, work that began in 1974-76, 1978-80, with revisits in 1981, 1985, 1986-87 and 1989-present. Two levels of analysis (macro and micro) were developed in my doctoral dissertation (Food Shortage as Political Symbol in Pre-Solidarity Poland)—food as a symbol involved in the development of group identity in the context of political/economic struggles between the Communist Party and the people. In addition, the focus was on relations of power, domination, manipulation and control which caused much of the pain of economic injustice.

During more recent trips to Poland, I have concentrated on the local level impact of national level food, alcohol and agricultural decisions, particularly the reforms of 1982. These reforms favored a shift from State employment to the establishment of family sized businesses as well as privately owned larger food processing plants who received capital investments from abroad. Participation in seminars and conferences at the Slavic and East European Studies Center at the University of California, Berkeley (1986-89), enabled me to experience an on-going multi-disciplinary dialogue with other scholars of the region, as well as to initiate Hungarian language training in preparation for comparative fieldwork.

Funding from the National Academies of Science enabled me to return to Poland to resume research on food-related reforms in August, 1989, on the eve of a final phase of the transition back to capitalism. Instead, I was fortunate to have been able to witness revolution after so many winters of discontent in the region. First, there was the coming of spring in Poland and Hungary. Later, even

more dramatically, I watched the coming of revolution to Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Romania on television along with my friends in a Polish village. Participation in, and cognizance of various food and health-related conferences in the region, as well as extensive fieldwork from August, 1989 to present, have provided me with some understanding of the similarities and differences with respect to the culture of food in the region.

In my dissertation I described how cyclical food riots in 1970, 1976 and 1980 led in part to the democratization of Poland during the Solidarity period (1980-81). A peculiar situation arose following 1976, when shortages of goods and economic crisis, culminating in 1981, led to a concurrent reduction of mortality due to alcoholism and ischaemic heart disease. One year after the availability of animal fat again increased, ischaemic heart disease mortality increased as well. This indicated a very short lag time indeed. Recent developments in Eastern Europe however, are probably going to bring a new set of problems in that soaring food prices, at least in a transitory phase, make it impossible for some people to feed themselves. It is not unlikely that in the future, obesity and overnutrition may be found to co-exist with undernutrition problems. This makes it all the more necessary to develop food and nutrition policies which tackle these co-existing problems of inadequate food intake and chronic diseases.

Fieldwork in the Region (August, 1989-Present)

In Poland the research objectives of my fieldwork consisted of: 1) gathering longitudinal data on nutritional assessment of two rural areas and comparing these with similar data I gathered in 1978-80 and with national surveys (1988-89); 2) gathering longitudinal data on alcohol consumption and patterns of drinking to compare with similar data from 1978-80 and 1987; 3) examining iodine deficiency disorders in an endemic region in relation to these food and alcohol issues and the Chernobyl accident; and 4) examination of the history of one particular poultry business in the study region as a long term case study for examining problems connected with the local level implementation of national economic reforms in the context of rapid social change.

A combination of circumstances, the above described training in cross-cultural and comparative research at Berkeley, and more than a decade of networking during periodic trips to other countries of the region, facilitated comparative fieldwork this past year.

Building on my earlier food and iodine deficiency disorder research in the post Chernobyl era in Poland (August to December, 1989), I took a leave of absence from Poland, and participated in an International Atomic Energy Agency project to "Assess the Radiological Consequences in the USSR from the Chernobyl Accident" in the Russian Federation, Byelorussia, and the Ukraine (July, 1990). The assigned task was to evaluate

the nutritional status of mostly rural populations in the region most severely affected by the nuclear disaster. This included gathering information on dietary changes since the accident; information of the local occurrence of iodine deficiency disease and the existence of iodine supplementation programs before and since the accident as well as assisting with the collection of total diets and identification of staple foodstuffs.

In Romania (April, 1990), I conducted a nutritional assessment in an orphanage in Transylvania in collaboration with colleagues associated with a grass-roots relief organization known as Project Centipede. Fifty-two children were evaluated clinically and anthropometrically. Analysis revealed that most children fell below the third percentile in height and weight for age according to WHO norms. A six month follow-up (in October) is expected to demonstrate the nutritional benefits made possible by the food relief provided from the Vienna based project.

In Hungary (April-June, 1990) anthropological fieldwork included mostly in-depth interviews with key informants in both the Ministries of Health and Agriculture as well as in academic settings devoted to the study of food, nutrition and agriculture. Similar interviews were conducted over shorter periods of time in Yugoslavia and the Slovak Republic. Rural fieldsites have been selected for future, local level, comparative research in Hungary and the Slovak Republic.

by Arnold Wendroff
Brooklyn, New York

I am seeking persons to study the occult use of mercury in Hispanic and Haitian communities resulting in domestic air pollution by release of mercury vapor. As this recently described practice is likely to produce a wide range of hitherto undetected pathology, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences seems favorably disposed to make research grants in this field. Since this practice seems widespread in the U.S.A., Latin America and parts of the Caribbean, research in a variety of geographical and cultural areas is desirable. (cf. Wendroff, "Domestic mercury pollution" *Nature* 10/18/90: 623; *SfAA Newsletter* 2/91) Address correspondence to: Arnold Wendroff, 298 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, NY 11226, 718/499-8336.

by Linda Dick Bissonnette
Fresno, CA

Dear Judith:

Hooray for the new PA format! I look forward to the improved readability, accessibility, and longer shelf life of the interesting articles.

IN PRINT

1991 NAPA Directory Available

The NAPA Directory of Practicing Anthropologists is a special expanded membership directory with new information about NAPA members to provide access to the growing sector of practicing and

Available now, the 1991 Directory has been based on a special survey of members to improve the ability to:

- Find hard-to-locate colleagues who are consultants, state, or federal employees, or who work for private non-profit organizations;
- Locate practicing and applied anthropologists by area of expertise. The Directory includes an index of members, cross-listed by area of expertise;
- Complete member information, including job title, affiliation, and specialties.

Quantities are limited. Cost is \$7.00 for AAA members, \$10.00 for AAA non-members. Contact AAA, 1703 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20009.

German Ethnological Society Plans Newsletter

The German Ethnological Society (DGV) is planning a section in its forthcoming newsletter in order to provide its members with information about scientific conferences at home and abroad. Not only ethnology but other related disciplines are to be included. For this reason the executive committee of the German Ethnological Society kindly requests details on topics, dates and venues of any coming conferences of U.S. scientific associations as quickly as possible. Should no scientific conferences be taking place this year, any advance information provided on such activities for 1992 will be appreciated. Reports on earlier conferences are also requested.

The executive committee of the German Ethnological Society looks forward to exchange of information with similar associations in the U.S.

Send information to Matthias S. Laubscher, Institut für Volkerkunde und Afrikanistik, Ludwigstrasse, 27/I, 8000 München 22.

Subscribe to European Migration Journal

The international journal, "Migration—A European journal of International Migration and Ethnic Relations," documents the work of social scientists in Europe and overseas and presents new scientific results. The journal is concerned with the consequences of international migration for European societies as well as with problems of migration and ethnic relations in the Third World.

An international editorial board and overseas correspondents guarantee a wide variety of reports on current research. The journal is committed to a multi-

disciplinary outlook and to different theoretical and political outlooks. The articles are published in their original languages—primarily in English—with abstracts in English, German, and French. As of 1991, the journal is published four times per year. Each issue contains about 100 pages. The annual subscription rate (four issues) is DM 72.—(DM 28.—per single issue).

Please address inquiries to: Berliner Institut für Vergleichende Sozialforschung, Postfach 1125, 1000 Berlin 30, Tel: 030/262 30 84; Fax 030/262-95 03.

SfAA MEMBER WINS 'BLESS YOU' AWARD

Maxene Johnston, president of Weingart Center Association in Los Angeles and a member of the Society for Applied Anthropology, has received a "Kleenex says Bless You" honorable mention award for her innovative meal ticket program for the homeless.

She was selected through a nationwide poll of newspaper editors conducted by Kimberly-Clark Corp., maker of Kleenex tissues. The awards program recognizes persons "who live their lives in extraordinary ways and give so generously to their communities" and "who personify the spirit of our nation."

To "separate the homeless from the hustlers," Johnston devised a \$2.50 coupon that can be exchanged for a complete breakfast, lunch or dinner at the Weingart Cafe, the on-site cafeteria in the Center, which is located in the heart of Skid Row in downtown Los Angeles.

Since their introduction in March 1989, more than 25,000 coupons have been sold to corporations and individuals, who either donate them back to the Center or distribute them to homeless people.

"People feel better knowing that their money buys food instead of drugs or alcohol," Johnston says. "A coupon for a hot meal is a handout that really helps."

The "Kleenex says Bless You" award that Johnston received was one of 10 winners and 25 honorable mentions. The program is in its third year.

Johnston has been president and chief executive of the Weingart Center Association since 1985. The not-for-profit organization owns and operates the Weingart Center, a 12-story transitional housing complex and supermarket of services for the homeless.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

WAPA Announces Praxis Competition

The Washington Association of Professional Anthropologists (WAPA) invites entries for the seventh biennial Praxis Award Competition. The Praxis is an international award. Competition is open to all anthropologists engaged

in projects, programs or activities which illustrate the translation of anthropological knowledge into action. Anthropological knowledge is interpreted in a broad sense, encompassing data, methods and theory. A jury of outstanding anthropologists working in government, industry, academia and non-profit organizations will judge entries. The application judged best will receive a cash award; honorable mentions will be awarded if additional entrants are considered to have special merit. Winners will be honored at a special reception to be held at the 1991 American Anthropological Association meetings in Chicago.

As in earlier competitions, entrants may apply for the Praxis Award on their own behalf. Anyone aware of a practicing anthropologist who has engaged in a project of special merit should encourage direct applications for the award. In this seventh competition, colleagues may complete an application on behalf of an entrant with that entrant's knowledge. No distinction will be made in the judging between self nominations and nominations by others.

Criteria for the award are purposely broad:

-Each entrant must hold an MA, MPhil, MS, or PhD in anthropology from any subfield.

-The entrant's participation in the described project, program or activity must have been completed within the past three years.

-The entrant may be an individual anthropologist or a group or organization in which at least one anthropologist worked on the project: for example, an office, interdisciplinary team or consulting firm. The entrant anthropologist may be filling any role, full or part-time, paid or unpaid, in any capacity on the project: for example, researcher, administrator, trainer, provider of direct services, consultant, advisor and so on. Anthropologists whose job title or responsibilities are not explicitly "anthropological," but whose work implicitly requires or benefits from their anthropological training, are encouraged to enter.

Instructions for applications:

-The application for the 1991 Praxis Award should be no longer than five pages, on one side of 8 1/2 x 11 paper, typed or word-processed, and written in English. Any additional pages or attached material will be discarded.

-On a 1991 Praxis Award ENTRY FORM or on a facsimile of its format, include the title of the applicant project; identify the entrant(s) by name, address, telephone number and affiliation of the entrant; provide information as indicated; and sign and date the certification statement. (The entrant must sign the certification even if another person has completed the application on behalf of an entrant.) This cover sheet will not be forwarded to judges.

-The panel of judges will receive a copy of the application text without identification. In the text, please avoid identifying or using the name of the entrant anthropologist(s). Any reference to the entrant's name in the application text or references cited will be masked by the Praxis committee on copies sent to judges. Please number the top of each page of application text and restate the title of the application project on every page.

-Applications must be received at the WAPA Post Office Box 23262, L'enfant Plaza Station, Washington, D.C. 20026, by no later than 9 am, September 4, 1991.

-Judges will read and rank applications giving points to each topic covered in the text. Judges' letters will be opened and their points will be tallied in a special meeting of the Praxis Award Committee of WAPA. The Praxis will be presented in an awards event at the 1991 meeting in Chicago.

For more information, or to volunteer to work with the award committee or to serve as a judge, write to WAPA or telephone members of the Praxis Committee: Leslie A. Brownrigg, 301/439-5432 (home/FAX) or 301/763-7976 (work); Mark Schoepfle, 703/758-0784 (home) or 202/275-7084 (work); Gerald Britan, 703/875-4964 (work); Claire Cassidy, 301/229-7718; or Shirley Buzard, 301/439-3257.

Ford Foundation Postings

The Ford Foundation is searching for two senior level professionals with experience in the Andean Region or Southern Cone to fill positions based in Santiago, Chile.

The first post (#303) is for a Program Officer in governance, public policy and international affairs. The officer would work with government officials, the research community, and non-governmental organizations to develop Foundation programs to strengthen democratic processes and institutions in the region and informed debate on international issues.

The second Program Officer position (#281) would focus on resource management issues and their implications for the alleviation of rural poverty. The officer would also be expected to address selected issues of urban poverty, and collaborate with colleagues concerned with sustainable development issues.

Details of job descriptions and required qualifications may be obtained by contacting Joan C. Carroll, Manager of Employment, The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017, 213/573-5144.

Annual Competition Opens for Fulbright Grants

The United States Information Agency (USIA), the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship board (BFS) and the Institute of International Education (IIE) announce the official opening on May 1, 1991, of the 1992-93 competition for Fulbright Grants for graduate study or research abroad in academic fields, and for professional training in the creative and performing arts.

The purpose of these grants is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries through the exchange of persons, knowledge and skills. They are funded under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 through an annual appropriation made by Congress to USIA. Participating governments and host institutions in many countries also contribute. Fulbright Grants are available for study or research. Travel-only grants are also available to selected countries to supplement maintenance awards from another source that do not provide funds for international travel or to supplement the applicant's personal funds. The BFS, composed of 12 educational and public leaders appointed by the President of the United States, establishes criteria for the selection of candidates and has final authority for the awarding of grants.

For all grants, applicants must be U.S. citizens at the time of application and hold a bachelor's degree or its equivalent by the beginning date of the grant. Creative and performing artists are not required to have a bachelor's degree, but they must have four years equivalent professional training or study. Candidates in medicine must have an M.D. or equivalent (e.g., D.D.S., O.D., etc.) at the time of application.

All applicants are required to have sufficient proficiency in the language of the host country to carry out their proposed study of research.

Fulbright Grants provide round-trip international travel, maintenance for the tenure of the grant and tuition waivers, if applicable. Travel grants provide round-trip travel to the country where the student will pursue study or research. All grants include basic health and accident insurance.

Complete program and application information is contained in the brochure, "Fulbright and other grants for graduate study abroad, 1991-93."

Students currently enrolled in a college or university should contact their on-campus Fulbright Program Adviser for brochures, application forms and further information. At-large applicants should contact the U.S. Student Programs Division at IIE's New York Headquarters, (212/984-5330) or one of IIE's regional offices in Chicago, Denver, Houston, or San Francisco for brochures and applications.

Fulbright Program Advisors establish campus deadline dates for the receipt of applications. At-large

applicants must submit their completed applications to the U.S. Student Programs Division at IIE/New York by October 31, 1991.

Mead Award Deadline is July 1

The Margaret Mead Award, jointly sponsored by the Society for Applied Anthropology and the American Anthropological Association, is awarded to a younger scholar for a particular accomplishment, such as a book, film, monograph or service that interprets anthropological data and principles in ways that make them meaningful to a broadly concerned public. The Award is designed to honor a person clearly and integrally associated with research and/or practice in anthropology.

The nominee must be under 40 years of age on January 1, 1991, or have received a PhD after January 1, 1981. The awardee's activity will exemplify skills in broadening the impact of anthropology—skills for which the late Margaret Mead was admired widely.

Nominations for the 1991 Award are now invited. To be considered, each application must include: (1) the nominees' curriculum vitae; (2) one or more letters of recommendation, describing the accomplishment and documenting its impact on relevant publics; and (3) other supporting material. Nominees are judged on this information, using the following criteria in order of importance: (a) intellectual quality; (b) clarity or understandability, (c) the extent or depth of impact (how great was the impact); (d) the breadth of impact (how many people and/or fields were affected).

Please send nominations and four copies of supporting material to: Brigitte Jordan, 1991 Margaret Mead Award Committee Chair, Institute for Research on Learning, 2550 Hanover St., Palo Alto, CA 94304. Supporting material will not be returned unless specifically requested. Members of the 1991 joint selection committee are Brigitte Jordan and Nancy Scheper-Hughes (UC, Berkeley), representing the AAA, and Alexander M. Ervin (Saskatchewan) and Robert T. Trotter, II (Northern Arizona), representing the SfAA. The 1991 Award will be given at the annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, to be held in Chicago, November 20-24, 1991.

The deadline for receipt of nominations is July 1, 1991.

The SfAA Business Office Has A New Phone Number

The new telephone number for the SfAA Business Office is 405/843-5113. Please call for information about membership benefits!

(Refugee Health Clinic from page 1)

the clinic for their only source of medical attention. Though the Mexican government does not consider undocumented Salvadorans living in Mexico as illegal aliens, it has declared them ineligible for government funded health care services.

The clinic in Mexico is run by volunteer professional staff and relies on donated equipment and medicines.

The clinic provides services in three areas: dental care, general medicine, and psychology and family counseling

The clinic provides outpatient service with limited capacity for overnight patients. Patients at the clinic more often need treatment for gastrointestinal disorders, gynecology and obstetrics, childhood diseases, and malnutrition.

The counseling aspect of the clinic focuses on alcoholism, domestic violence, and issues relating to trauma experienced by the refugees in El Salvador, and the stress of having lost their homeland.

The clinic's association with CEASAS began in 1988 by an existing group of health care technicians interested in an exchange of information and exchange of resources. CEASAS is non-profit and is not sponsored by any government.

Ms. Hernandez is interested in meeting and developing working relationships with health care providers, administrators, and health care institutions. She would like to establish relationships that result in exchanges of medical expertise, and seeks sources for donated equipment and medicines.

Ms. Hernandez's visit to the U.S. was sponsored by the International Affairs Commission of the National Rainbow Coalition. For further information contact: Gabriela Hernandez, Coordinadora del Programa de Refugiados, Rosa Vulcano No. 81, Col. Molino de Rosas, C.P. 01470, Mexico, D.F.; or, Roy D. Wilson, Director, International Relations and Community Outreach, El Centro de la Raza, 2524 16th Avenue South, Seattle, WA 98144, 206/329-2974.

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Copy should be sent to: Judith Beeber Chrisman, Editor, 4133 42nd Avenue N.E., Seattle, WA 98105 (206/525-8125). All materials should include phone numbers where senders can be reached; and, affiliations for all persons mentioned in copy should be given.

Changes of address and subscription requests should be directed to: SfAA Business Office, P.O. Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124 (405/843-5113).

Society for Applied Anthropology
P.O. Box 24083
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