



# Society for Applied Anthropology NEWSLETTER

Vol. 4, No. 2

May 1993

## REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT

*These comments were made by our new president as he accepted the gavel from Carole Hill at the 1993 Annual Meeting of the SfAA in San Antonio, Texas.*

J. Anthony Paredes, Florida State University

Being elected president of the SfAA fills me with great pride. It is the most gratifying thing that has happened to me in my professional life. It is also the most surprising--especially given such a distinguished opponent as Richard Stoffle. After election results were announced at our meeting in Memphis last year, over a congratulatory drink a friend asked playfully, "Well, are you feeling very liminal now?" I replied, "It's hard to feel liminal if you have no status to be transiting from!" When I acknowledged to a much-respected senior member of the Society that I knew I was somewhat of an outsider, having never served on the Executive Committee, he responded matter-of-factly, "Yes, Tony, your election was an aberration."

Perhaps, as a friend proposed, there was "magic in the name." True, sometimes when I am ostentatiously self-sacrificing, my wife does refer to me as "St. Anthony," and we are, after all, meeting in *San Antonio*. More to the point, for any of you who are surprised to find before you someone named "Paredes" who sounds more like Andy Griffith than Ricky Ricardo, I hope you will not be disappointed by my presidency.

I am proud of my Spanish heritage. Indeed, I take special pride in specifically my *Gallego* ancestry (*Gallegos* being the people of the Spanish province of Galicia). Perhaps the most well-known "Gallego-American" is one of my favorite actors, Martin Sheen. At the beginning of his career in show business thirty-odd years ago, Sheen took his Irish-American mother's more ethnically correct surname. Now, one of Sheen's actor sons has reclaimed his grandfather's name to become Emilio Estevez; that in itself tells us much about what has happened in this country during the past three decades. On a more hemispheric scale, the most famous Gallego-American is, of

course, Fidel Castro--but, fear not, this will not go on for five hours! In the enduring stereotype of the *Gallegos*, the most prominent supposed character traits are extreme frugality, almost brutish stamina, and unrelenting stubbornness. To the extent that there are kernels of truth in the stereotype, I hope these traits will serve me well in my presidency of the Society.

I intend no major new initiatives in my term as president. Instead, I want to do a good job of "just minding the store." Coming to office as a relative outsider, during the past year as president-elect, I have learned much about the SfAA. In my mini-ethnography of the SfAA, I have discerned certain tensions underlying the structure and those of the Society that cannot be ignored:

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the tensions of "academics" vs. "practitioners," of competition vs. cooperation with the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology (NAPA), of "the same old crowd" vs. "new blood" in the leadership of the Society (although my election should be enough to dispel the idea of an impenetrable inner circle), of favoring vs. opposing professional certification, of the needs of the central

organization vs. support for Local Practitioner Organizations (LPOs), of "the business office" vs. elected officials and committee chair, of having primarily a U.S. constituency vs. the desire for internationalization, of being exclusively "anthropology" vs. being more inclusively "social science." (I am an almost evangelical proponent of the "anthropological perspective" but must note that the biggest influence on me as a budding applied anthropologist was a man whose degree is actually in sociology, Tom T. Sasaki.) Played upon carefully, in the long run all these tensions can be sources of dynamic strength within the Society rather than fractious fragility.

For now, in minding the store I will keep my eye on immediate strengthening of the Society by attending to: (1) the serious problem of declining membership and (2) carrying through on initiatives so ably begun by Carole Hill, her predecessor Tom Greaves, and many before them, e.g., intellectual property rights, human rights.

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Likewise, I want to build upon the success of the Society in its contribution to the development of the Applied Ethnography Program in the U.S. National Park Service by pursuing similar objectives in U.S. fisheries management agencies. At the same time I want to see to it that we do not neglect historic concerns that have long engaged the attention of SfAA members. To that end, I will appoint a committee to continue to foster and nurture the long-standing tradition of mutually beneficial relationships between members of the Society and American Indian peoples. As other disciplines "discover Native Americans" anew, I do not want anthropology to be left in the lurch, as too often seems to have happened in the current "multiculturalism" movement.

**I call upon not only the very capable and obviously dedicated members of our Executive Committee and the various other committees of the SfAA but also upon the general membership to help me, lending your skills and ideas to further strengthening our distinguished and now-venerable organization.**

The Society for Applied Anthropology is at an historic benchmark. The list of past presidents of the SfAA now fills one full page of our annual meeting program, ending with the first year of Carole Hill's presidency, 1991. Presumably, next year the now-completed second year of Carole Hill's presidency, 1992, will begin a new page of SfAA administrations yet to come. Midway through Carole's administration, as an organization, like the Aztec calendar of old, we completed one 52-year cycle and began another. As I take the baton of leadership from Carole Hill, who so skillfully brought us around that turning point, I hope I can honor all those who have gone before me in starting us off as the first one wholly on the "new page" of all who will follow me in our next 52-year cycle. To do it, I need your help.

Someone recently commended me for a certain talent for "just hanging in there," but I can "hang in there" for the SfAA only with your support. I call upon not only the very capable and obviously dedicated members of our Executive Committee and the various other committees of the SfAA but also upon the general membership to help me, lending your skills and ideas to further strengthening our distinguished and now-venerable organization. With your help I will hang in there and hope that I might be remembered someday for something more than perhaps the last president of the Society for Applied Anthropology who regularly worked on a manual typewriter! Carole, you are a hard act to follow.



## THE SfAA ANNUAL MEETINGS

### Highlights of the Meetings

By John Donahue, Trinity University  
María Luisa Urdaneta, UTSA  
Co-Chairs, 1993 Program

The 1993 Annual Meetings in San Antonio, the first held in that city, began on a warm Wednesday afternoon with a series of three sessions on multiculturalism. Ward Goodenough, a former president of the Society, summed up the first day's topic with his current views on a subject that he first wrote about almost twenty years ago. Over the next three days, 427 presenters delivered papers in 78 symposia. In addition, there were five panels, five roundtables, a workshop, two poster sessions, three luncheons, and seven business meetings. Total registration for the meetings was 700.

Ronald Frankenberg delivered the Malinowski Distinguished Lecture, and the Peter Kong-ming New Award for Student Research was given to Nancy Romero-Daza, a student of Ann McElroy at SUNY-Buffalo, for her work on women's knowledge about AIDS in Lesotho in Africa. Papers of both awardees will appear in *Human Organization*. The Margaret Mead Award, a joint award from the SfAA and AAA, was given to Leo R. Chavez of the University of California at Irvine.

This meeting enjoyed the press expertise of Randy Fillmore from the Anthropology News Network at the University of South Florida. And for the first time, representatives of the Society for Applied Sociology and the SfAA met to discuss future collaboration.

During the business meeting, Carole Hill handed over the gavel to incoming President Tony Paredes, who acknowledged her outstanding service to the Society during the past two years.

The Program Co-Chairs wish to acknowledge the contributions of the student volunteers from the University of Texas at San Antonio, Incarnate Word College, and Trinity University and to the Program Committee, without whose assistance the meetings would not have been a success.

### Margaret Mead Award Winner Leo R. Chavez

*Space considerations do not allow us to describe in detail the considerable accomplishments of each of the recipients of SfAA awards in this issue of the Newsletter, but we would like to highlight one of the winners in each remaining issue this year. In this issue, our focus will be on Margaret Mead Award Winner Leo Chavez.*

By Will Sibley

In winning the Margaret Mead Award, Leo Chavez joins an illustrious list of younger anthropologists who have won

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this joint SfAA/AAA award over the past twenty years. One important criterion for selection is the candidate's scholarly record. Chavez meets this criterion abundantly and in good measure.

His post-secondary education began with a bachelor's degree in anthropology from the University of California at Santa Cruz, followed by a Ph.D. in anthropology from Stanford University. For his dissertation, Chavez conducted fieldwork among the Otovalo Indians of Ecuador.

Throughout his academic career, he has won a stunning array of scholarships, fellowships, and research awards. And he has produced a scholarly record of publications that parallels this notable record of research support.

**Chavez has given generously of his time as an advocate and expert witness on issues affecting undocumented immigrants.**

But the Mead Award is not bestowed for a scholarly record alone. A key criterion is that the work of the awardee speak meaningfully to issues of concern with broader publics, following a tradition that Margaret Mead established so brilliantly in her own career. Leo Chavez meets this important criterion through his writing, his work with television documentaries, and his advocacy for Latin American immigrants.

Published in 1992, his book, *Shadowed Lives: Undocumented Immigrants in American Society* (Harcourt Brace) has gained wide use academically in a broad range of courses from anthropology to race and ethnicity, to political science, border studies, and Chicano studies. In it, he explores in an accessible fashion this immigrant experience in the U.S., based on a decade of fieldwork and action. Clearly noted are the roles that undocumented migrants play in undergirding the pleasant lives of more fortunate Americans in areas where they dwell.

*Shadowed Lives* also has received acclaim by the journalistic press--something fairly rare for books in anthropology and further evidence that Chavez' findings have relevance for broader publics, raising issues touching the lives of immigrant and non-immigrant alike.

In addition, Chavez has co-produced award-winning PBS television documentaries concerning the immigrant experience and how that experience affects and is affected by American society as a whole.

Finally, though not least important, Chavez has given generously of his time as an advocate and expert witness on issues affecting undocumented immigrants. In a key case, he provided critical anthropological data to demonstrate the right of undocumented students in California to be considered residents for purposes of tuition at state universities. His data were based on his ethnography of the immigrant path to and residence in the U.S., including the critical payment of taxes.

Congratulations on winning this prestigious award!

## San Antonio Meetings Feature LPOs

By Miki Crespi, Anthropology Division,  
National Park Service

SfAA's support for the leadership roles of Local Practitioner Organizations (LPOs) was highlighted by several activities: a discussion panel, poster session, and LPO Committee luncheon. Past President Carole E. Hill and President Tony Paredes joined the events, along with SfAA liaison to LPOs Miki Crespi.

The LPO panel on "Practitioner Organizations and Members: Exploring Multicultural Diversity" brought together WAPA President Mari Clark; Glenn Mitchell, who spoke for the North Florida Network of Practicing Anthropologists; Robert Harmon, who represented the Southern California network; Peter Van Arsdale, who spoke for the High Plains Society; and Andrea Hummel, discussant from the Suncoast Organization of Practicing Anthropologists. Interactions with the floor reflected lively interest in establishing new LPOs, in increasing the contacts among them and between them and SfAA, and in the LPO role as mediators of local developments to the national SfAA level.

The energetic LPO representatives had a menu of tasty food, comraderie, and intellectual stimulation at lunch when they mulled over this year's activities and planned the next round. WAPA's Mari Clark agreed to orchestrate next year's panels or, as some preferred, workshops; Mary Granica of the High Plains Society and Andrea Hummel of the Suncoast Organization agreed to share the editorship of the *Newsletter's* new LPO column, and SfAA Student Representative Margery Lazarus will help organize the poster session.

Charles Cheney, who chairs SfAA's Policy and Issues Committee, explained his role in the committee and encouraged LPOs to act as catalysts for local, regional, or national legislative change in arenas of anthropological concern.

Applause greeted news of the SfAA rebate program for LPOs. Introduced to the Executive Committee by Tony Paredes, the rebate is a fiscal innovation that promises benefits to both SfAA and the LPOs.

The annual LPO luncheon, hosted for the past several years by SfAA, enjoys growing popularity. More LPOers want to join the event, making it reasonable from now on to keep it an open "cash-lunch" so that as many subscribers as wish can participate without increasing the SfAA costs. Next year, we will check off the LPO luncheon slot on the registration form and send money.

The LPO Poster Session again shared time and space with the Applied Training Poster Session. Posters, leaflets, T-shirts, brochures, photos, and LPO representatives all displayed the viability of practitioner groups. Proximity to the training programs benefitted both efforts by reinforcing the value of systematic applied training and highlighting the range of practitioner roles and organizations.

## Society for Applied Anthropology and Society for Applied Sociology: Two Great Ideas Meet!

By Steve Steele, President, Society for Applied Sociology

President Tony Paredes, Past President Carole Hill, and Business Manager Tom May of the SfAA met with President Steve Steele, Board Member Harry Perlstadt, Journal Editor John Miller, and *Social Insight Magazine* Editor Mark Iutcovich of the Society for Applied Sociology (SAS) at the SfAA Annual Meeting. Participating in a panel session titled "When the Common Ground is Application," the officers and those in attendance discussed the value of the complementary and combined insights that the two organizations could bring to one another. The session provided the basis for a solid future relationship.

Several opportunities for cooperation emerged from this small but important first step. Suggestions included (1) sharing sessions at annual meetings, (2) exchanging newsletter advertising, (3) publishing a joint journal issue, and (4) submitting articles to each organization's journal.

The SAS has approved "set aside" sessions at their Annual Meeting in St. Louis on October 14-17, 1993; a call for papers for that meeting appears elsewhere in this *Newsletter*. The SAS also has a new magazine, *Social Insight*, and publishes the *Journal for Applied Sociology*; additional information on submissions to these publications also appears in the Call for Papers section of the *Newsletter*.

## SURVIVING FAMINE AND PROVIDING FOOD SECURITY IN AFRICA: A POSITION STATEMENT BY THE AAA

*This statement was submitted by the Task Force on African Hunger, Famine, and Food Security (General Anthropology Division) to the American Anthropological Association (AAA) at its annual meeting (December 2-6, 1992) in San Francisco. The AAA Executive Committee voted on December 5, 1992, to accept this statement as the official position of the American Anthropological Association on this topic. Any questions or comments about this statement may be addressed to Dr. Art Hansen, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Telephone: (904)392-4448.*

Eighteen million people die every year from hunger-related causes.

**Many anthropologists are professionally and personally involved with Africans suffering from hunger and famine. Our work has brought us into close and continued contact with Africans and given us the opportunity to learn how they live and work through good and bad years. We have also worked with relief and development agencies. We cannot remain silent in the face of the extraordinary pain and suffering we have witnessed.**

Attaining food security and preventing famine for millions of Africans necessitates prolonged and well-directed development programs with two objectives: (1) achieving sustainable economic growth to build buffers against the inevitable bad years and (2) achieving social and political systems in which vulnerable groups within each country have resources and access to institutionalized mechanisms to make their demand for food effective.

### *Anthropological Expertise and Concern*

The American Anthropological Association has approved this official position statement. Many anthropologists are professionally and personally involved with Africans suffering from hunger and famine. Our work has brought us into close and continued contact with Africans and given us the opportunity to learn how they live and work through good and bad years. We have also worked with relief and development agencies. We cannot remain silent in the face of the extraordinary pain and suffering we have witnessed. Our experiences provide critical insights into the dynamics of African lives and livelihoods, how they are affected by outside assistance, including assistance from their own governments, and how that assistance might be better organized.

This statement is addressed to African and non-African governments, bilateral and multilateral agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the international community at large. These audiences control and allocate resources that can both cause and relieve African famines.

### *The Right to Adequate Nutrition and Food Security*

Humans have a basic right to adequate nutrition and food security. This means having a nutritionally-adequate diet to maintain good health and a dignified, meaningful social existence. If people's efforts to feed themselves become inadequate, the national government and the international community must assist individuals, families, and societies affected by famine in their struggles to survive biologically, socially, and culturally.

Political and economic decisions about allocating scarce resources must assign the highest priority to famine and food security. The objectives of allocating these resources must

be to ensure a meaningful and sustainable social and cultural existence and to improve people's abilities to support themselves. Relief activities that focus only on biological survival and economic rehabilitation to an insecure pre-famine level are inadequate.

### *Causes and Solutions*

An immediate cause of contemporary  
(continued on page 5)

African famines is the violence of warfare and civil conflict. Some famines are deliberately caused or perpetuated as weapons of war and persecution. Arms sales fuel this violence. The sale and exportation of arms to African states should be cut. This situation calls for moral leadership in which African and non-African leaders agree to utilize negotiation rather than warfare. Policies are needed that inhibit the use of force and famine by states and political leaders against civilian populations. African governments or multilateral institutions must be fully involved as partners in any action by non-African governments.

Almost all contemporary famines are caused by a combination of long-term and short-term political, economic, and ecological processes. These famines are often triggered by natural events, but these natural events must not be seen as the sole cause of famines. Famines demonstrate the vulnerability of societies that lack the wealth and resources to buffer themselves from the triggering event. African societies are heterogeneous. All people do not suffer equally within these societies, and even within households. The poorest and most powerless are the most vulnerable and most likely to go hungry.

The real basis for food security is creating and sustaining economic growth and social and political well-being. This will be achieved only if Africans at national and local levels are engaged as full partners in planning, implementing, and monitoring relief and development programs. Indigenous control is essential to any sustainable social process. This means that Africans should control their own lives. Local knowledge of indigenous social and ecological systems is important, as are local survival strategies.

#### *Local Survival Strategies*

People are not passive in the face of famine, but are dynamic, active, and resourceful in trying to help themselves and their families. Famine is an extremely difficult and tragic period in a continuing struggle by local people to access and manage resources through times of plenty and deprivation.

Many societies anticipate the occurrence of bad years, and their members are aware of ways to survive adversity. Local survival strategies range from those that minimize risk to those that try to manage losses. Some of these strategies utilize people's knowledge of indigenous plants, animals, and the surrounding environment. Other strategies utilize people's involvement in local and national markets, and the possibility of emigration.

Every year, people practice strategies to minimize risk. Although these strategies may inhibit production and people's profits during good years, most people accept these costs in order to improve their food security. During bad years, people try to manage their losses by using strategies that are reversible when conditions improve. Later, if conditions worsen and other means fail, people are forced to employ strategies that incur irreversible losses.

#### *Improving Relief and Development*

Outside assistance should intervene in ways that help local people survive beyond famine with fewer losses and more resources. The separation of outside assistance into relief versus development results in both kinds being inadequate to achieve sustainable food security. Relief programs have too narrow a focus on food and individual biological survival. Temporary emergency provisioning of food is not enough. Relief programs usually start too late, after people have exhausted or sold irreplaceable productive resources, and end too soon. People must have food security, which often requires development assistance.

Development programs can be short-sighted, as well as too optimistic. They assume a stable or improving baseline, plan only for success, and ignore the need to provide insurance from famine-triggering events. Development programs need to anticipate and plan for both good and bad years. As it is, false assumptions explain many of the continuing contradictions between development plans and the actual behavior of African farmers and herders, who practice strategies to prepare for possible bad times. Failure to anticipate and plan for bad years is also a reason why development programs collapse in times of crisis when they are most needed.

The end of the Cold War provides the opportunity to turn our attention to famine. A new set of priorities must be established. The resources are available to prevent famine and provide food security.

## OBITUARY

### **John H. Peterson (1937-1993): A Personal Memory**

By Carole Hill, Georgia State University

John H. Peterson, a Fellow of the Society for Applied Anthropology, a past member of the Executive Committee, and a member of several committees of SfAA over the last fifteen years, died on January 12, 1993.

**John was an incredible optimist. He always viewed issues and problems from a positive perspective and, just as importantly, he accepted people for who they were.**

In September 1965, in Athens, Georgia, John and I began a 27-year journey of friendship and collegiality. During 1965-1969, we laughed and cried, cooperatively and competitively, in our graduate careers at the University of Georgia. He liked to tell the story to anyone who would listen of our experience in a linguistics class, sitting up into the early hours of mornings together so that each of us would be sure that the other did not work harder on completing the assignments. He

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would laugh and say that we both performed better in graduate school because we had each other.

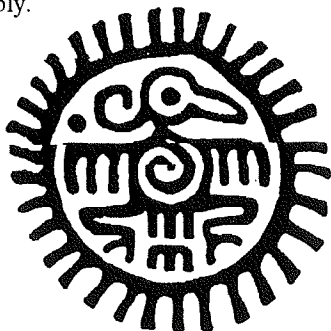
John left Athens in 1969 to begin his fieldwork among the Choctaw in Philadelphia, Mississippi. From that time until his death, he practiced anthropology. He spent the next few years working for the Choctaw Tribal Council and, after participating in successfully writing grants that empowered the tribe, he wrote a paper describing how they can now afford and define their own culture and consequently, determine their own destiny.

Later, he became Director of the Cobb Institute at Mississippi State University and involved himself in archaeological research. He also turned his attention to environmental issues and worked with rural sociologists and others in agricultural development and forestry to develop preservation policies. This interest culminated in his work in Zimbabwe, Africa, as a Fulbright Scholar during 1990-91. He was to have returned to Africa this year after having received a two-year contract from U.S. AID.

John was an incredible optimist. He always viewed issues and problems from a positive perspective and, just as importantly, he accepted people for who they were. In our 27-year friendship, he never criticized or demonstrated anger or animosity toward anyone, even when he had good reason to do so. He believed that people would, in time, reap the consequences of their actions. This attitude and belief made it easy to love and trust John. Although he avoided conflict, when he was forced to confront it, he would become a mediator. I will remember his laugh and his positive thinking.

I will miss our long talks, analyzing in detail any topic that we happened to be dealing with at the time. We would make dates for our telephone calls to ensure that we had enough time to "catch up." During our visits, his wife and my friend, Jan, would tell us to go into another room if we planned to spend a long time discussing anthropology. For 27 years we continued the patterns we developed during graduate school of sitting around discussing theory and its applications, how our personal interest was often reflected in our professional interest, and how we planned to grow old together.

Recently, a friend remarked that the power of professional friendships had not been given a clear voice in our discipline. The people we depend upon for advice and support, in effect, become family. She continued by saying that when we lose these friendships, they are not given the honor they deserve. It is like losing family. John Peterson was an important part of my family for almost three decades. I will miss him terribly.



## NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY M.A. PROGRAM IN APPLIED ANTHRO- POLOGY

By Robert T. Trotter, Northern Arizona University

Northern Arizona University (NAU) has developed a student-centered program with opportunities in virtually all areas of socio-cultural and applied archaeological anthropology. The variety of careers available to M.A. level professional anthropologists appears to be limited only by the imagination and skills of our graduates. Therefore, we encourage students to sculpt their own career paths, rather than providing them with a limited number of "tracks" within our program, by creating a core program enhanced by a parallel-emphasis opportunity.

**Our students have been hired directly into professional careers in their chosen fields, such as international business, public health policy, contract archaeology, environmental and compliance ethnography, educational policy, public archaeology, and museum work.**

Our applied core program combines three areas of education and training: theory, anthropological methods, and an internship program. The theory courses construct a framework for professional application of socio-cultural or archaeological methods and knowledge. The methods offerings (computer-based ethnographic and archaeological methods as well as quantitative methods) furnish the skills necessary for most employment situations. And the internship provides the real-world experience that is central to any applied program. This core allows students to develop and hone their anthropological knowledge and skills and then use them in an important applied setting.

Our internship program is a three-course sequence designed to (1) motivate students to clearly define their career goals and to select and gain acceptance into an internship opportunity of their choice (pre-internship seminar), (2) successfully complete the internship (internship course), and (3) gain anthropological insights into the internship experience (post-internship seminar). In keeping with the philosophy of our program, we do not have a limited set of internships from which the students must choose. Instead, they are provided the skills and active faculty support needed to create the internship best suited to their needs. For that reason, most of our internships are scattered around the United States, rather than locally based. We have also created international internship opportunities for our students.

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The parallel-emphasis segment of our program allows students to tailor their educational experience to their long-term career goals. The parallel-emphasis courses are used by students to gain additional knowledge, skills, or credentials. For example, some of our students have taken courses in education to allow them to pursue careers in educational anthropology or community colleges. Other students have taken GIS and remote sensing courses, marketing, business, public policy, planning, health-related courses, and other courses that allow them to move more rapidly into specific career opportunities upon graduation.

This combination of core anthropology and parallel development courses has proven to be a successful formula. Our students have been hired directly into professional careers in their chosen fields, such as international business, public health policy, contract archaeology, environmental and compliance ethnography, educational policy, public archaeology, and museum work. Other students have decided to pursue further education and have been very successful in being accepted into Ph.D. programs around the country. We feel that both of these paths are important elements of our program because they provide choices and opportunities that are student-centered.

Anyone interested in further information may contact Robert T. Trotter, II, Chair, Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011.

## CIKARD

### Center for Indigenous Knowledge for Agriculture & Rural Development

The Center for Indigenous Knowledge for Agriculture & Rural Development (CIKARD) focuses on preserving and using the knowledge of farmers and rural people around the globe to facilitate participatory and sustainable approaches to development. Established at Iowa State University in 1987 as part of ISU's Technology and Social Change Program, CIKARD's goal is to record indigenous knowledge and make it available to local communities, development professionals, and scientists.

CIKARD concentrates on four areas: indigenous innovations, knowledge systems (such as taxonomies), decision-making systems (such as what crops to grow in certain soils), and organizations (such as farmers' groups).

The Center has five functions:

- Acting as a clearinghouse for collecting, documenting, and disseminating information on indigenous agricultural and rural development knowledge
- Developing methodologies for recording this knowledge
- Conducting training courses and designing materials on indigenous knowledge for extension workers and other host-country nationals
- Facilitating cross-disciplinary research on indigenous knowledge

- Supporting the activities of regional and national indigenous knowledge resource centers

CIKARD has formal links with a growing number of indigenous knowledge resource centers, whose directors form the CIKARD International Advisory Board. The staff and board include anthropologists, sociologists, economists, extensionists, agriculturists, and rural development specialists with a wide range of experience in the developed and developing worlds. The Center invites contributions of documents on indigenous knowledge for access, storage, and dissemination and will publish periodic bibliographies of these materials.

For more information on CIKARD, please contact Dr. D. M. Warren, Director, CIKARD, 318 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011, USA. Telephone: (515)294-0938; TELEX: 283359 iasuurI; BITNET: s2.dmw@isumvs; FAX: (515)294-1708.

### Indigenous Knowledge & Development Monitor

The *Indigenous Knowledge & Development Monitor* is intended to serve professionals working to use local knowledge that can help communities raise their standards of living without damaging the environment. There is growing interest in the role that local knowledge can play in the development process, and the *Monitor* is intended to enhance this effort by providing a vehicle for sharing research findings and methods, by discussing research priorities, and by offering encouragement to those involved in this area of study.

The *Monitor* is a product of the close cooperation between CIKARD, the Center for International Research and Advisory Networks, and the Leiden Ethnosystems and Development Programme at the University of Leiden in The Netherlands and has an international editorial board. The first issue includes articles that examine valuable local knowledge in such fields as agriculture, animal husbandry, land management, fishing, manufacturing, and education. News from the thirteen established indigenous knowledge resource centers is included, as well as notices of conferences, calls for papers, ongoing research projects, and new publications.

To be included in the global network of indigenous knowledge practitioners and to receive the *Indigenous Knowledge & Development Monitor*, please contact Dr. G. W. von Liebenstein, CIRAN/Nuffic, P.O. Box 90734, 2509 The Hague, The Netherlands. Telephone: (31-70)3510577; FAX: (31-70)3510513.



## RECENT NEWS FROM ANTHAP, THE APPLIED COMPUTER NETWORK

by James Dow, Oakland University

A mistaken impression was left in the February *SfAA Newsletter* article about ANTHAP. Contrary to what was written, it is possible for anyone, not just members of the SfAA or NAPA, to participate in a seminar held on one of the ANTHAP discussion channels. The only requirement is that the leader of the discussion be a member of the SfAA or NAPA and that the discussion be in keeping with the aims of either of the two societies.

For example, ANTHAP1, being used by the Scholars for Mexican Rural Development, contains large contingents of rural sociologists and development economists, whose interaction with development anthropologists has proven to be most valuable.

People who would like to use a channel to organize a discussion or electronic seminar can make an informal application to anthap-request@oakland.edu in INTERNET or anthap-r@oakland on BITNET.

There are four channels now in use:

- ANTHAP1: Scholars for Mexican rural development discussing the implications of the new agrarian laws in Mexico. Leader: Dr. Theodore Downing, University of Arizona
- ANTHAP2: Ann Arbor Area Association of Applied Anthropologists. Leader: Dr. James McDonald, University of Michigan, Flint
- ANTHAP3: Artic Development Forum. Leader: Dr. Steven McNabb, University of Alaska
- ANTHAP4: American Anthropological Association Task Force on Involuntary Resettlement. Leader: Dr. Art Hansen, University of Florida

## MEETING NOTES

### International Conference on Nutrition

The International Conference on Nutrition (ICN) was held in Rome December 5-11, 1992. More than 1,300 people attended, including more than 1,000 country representatives from 159 member states and the European Community (EC). Also in attendance were representatives of 15 organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and over 150 other intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations.

The main item of business was the adoption of the World Declaration and the Plan of Action for Nutrition. Members of the conference reviewed both documents in depth and re-

solved all outstanding issues. Both were adopted by acclamation on December 11, 1992.

The Declaration stresses the individual and collective determination of all member states to work together to end all forms of malnutrition. It builds on the nutritional goals and commitments already established in forums sponsored by WHO and other United Nations organizations.

The Plan of Action for Nutrition provides a technical framework for the preparation of national plans of action. It also provides several major policy guidelines for the adoption of common policy measures for action in the future.

This conference was viewed as a step in the continuing process of strengthening the commitment and action necessary to prevent and alleviate nutrition problems. While the conference generated increased awareness of the extent and seriousness of nutrition problems and enthusiasm for the implementation of plans, much more still needs to be done if lasting improvements in nutritional well-being are to be achieved.

But an important first step has been taken: the world community has committed itself to confronting the increasing problems created by all forms of malnutrition and relating them to the underlying causes.

## TRANSCULTURAL NURSING AWARDS GIVEN

The Transcultural Nursing Society has presented a Career Development Research Award to Anna Frances Wenger, Ph.D., Director of the Transcultural and International Nursing Center, Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, Emory University, Atlanta, GA. The award will support her research on "A Comparative Study of Health and Care Phenomena in Two Refugee Groups Involved in the Acculturation Process."

The Society also has presented a Research Award to support doctoral work to Carol Bieck Henretta in the Graduate School of Education and Human Development, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY. Her research is on "Advising Emerging Student Populations in Baccalaureate Nursing Programs: Assessment of Nursing Faculty Attitudes, Confidence Levels, and Learning Needs."

The Transcultural Nursing Society annually presents a Research Award to an established researcher and to a professional nurse completing graduate education. Application guidelines are available through the Transcultural Nursing Society Office, Madonna University, 36600 Schoolcraft Road, Livonia, MI 48150.



## CALL FOR PAPERS

### Society for Applied Sociology Annual Meeting

The Society for Applied Sociology has issued a call for papers for the 1993 Annual Meeting, to be held October 14-17 in Saint Louis, Missouri. The theme of the conference is "The Craft of Applying Sociology." Abstracts, proposals for papers, and proposals for roundtable discussions on any topic related to applied sociology are invited and should be submitted by **June 30, 1993**. The Society especially welcomes presentations from sociologists working in applied/practice settings. Please send proposals to Joyce M. Iutovich, Keystone University Research Corporation, 652 West 17th Street, Erie, PA 16502-1607. Telephone: (814)453-4713; FAX: (814)453-4714.

### Steven Polgar Prize Paper Competition

The Society for Medical Anthropology is requesting submissions for the Steven Polgar Prize Paper Competition. This prize is awarded for the outstanding paper in applied medical anthropology by a practicing or applied anthropologist. The winner will receive a cash award, and the winning entry will be published in *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*.

Entries may be submitted after May 1 and must be postmarked no later than **September 1, 1993**, to be considered. They should be no more than 20 double-spaced pages long, including bibliography, and should follow the format of the *American Anthropologist*. Authors should submit five copies along with a brief biographical sketch; no copies will be returned. The author's name and other identifying information will be removed from the papers for judging. Winners will be announced at the Society for Medical Anthropology Annual Business Meeting in Washington, DC, in November.

Send all submissions to: Mac Marshall, Department of Anthropology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242.

### Journal of Applied Sociology

The *Journal for Applied Sociology* is currently accepting submissions for review for future publication in the journal. Submissions are accepted on these topics: articles, teaching notes, professional notes, research reports, practice issues, and book reviews.

The journal is published annually by the Society for Applied Sociology (SAS) and is dedicated to the work of sociologists who seek to improve social life through the application of sociological perspectives. Its goal is to help develop basic sociology through the feedback of these application experiences. It also provides an avenue of expression to those who want to improve the effectiveness of training sociologists for the applied roles of clinical practice, program evaluation, administration, and consultation. The journal is

addressed to a wide audience of practitioners, policy makers, teachers, and students committed to the application of sociological knowledge.

Manuscript submissions must be in the reference format of the *American Sociological Review*. Submissions to the journal are peer reviewed, and manuscripts should be prepared in such a way as to permit the editorial office to remove identification of the author(s) prior to sending the article for review. Once accepted for publication, the author(s) will be required to submit a copy of the manuscript on floppy disk.

Manuscripts can be submitted by sending four copies and a \$10 submission fee (waived for SAS members) to: John S. Miller, *Journal for Applied Sociology*, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Arkansas at Little Rock, 2801 South University, Little Rock, AR 72204-1099.

Inquiries about membership in the SAS may be directed to: G. Sam Sloss, SAS Administrative Office, 1117 E. Spring St., New Albany, IN 47150. Telephone: (812)944-6826.

Further information about the journal and inquiries about submissions may be obtained by contacting: (501)569-3234; FAX: (501)569-8775; BITNET: jsmiller@ualr; INTERNET: jsmiller@alr.edu.

### Social Insight: Knowledge at Work

*Social Insight: Knowledge at Work*, a new publication of the SAS, is calling for submissions. The first issue will focus on the application of sociology. The editors hope to reach professionals both inside and outside sociology, as well as students at all levels. *Social Insight* is expected to be as valuable in the board room as in the classroom.

Articles should be of magazine length and should focus on sociologists in applied settings. While this publication is not a refereed academic journal, articles are subjected to editorial review.

Contact: Alex Boros, Editor in Chief, *Social Insight*, Department of Sociology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242 or call (216)672-2440.

## NOMINATIONS FOR AWARDS

### Praxis Award

The Washington Association of Professional Anthropologists (WAPA) requests nominations for the Praxis Award. This award recognizes outstanding achievement in translating anthropological knowledge into action as reflected in one project. Anthropological knowledge is interpreted in its broadest meaning, encompassing theory, data, and methods. This biennial competition is open to individuals or organizations and will be conferred during a special reception at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association.

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tion. The winning nomination will receive a cash award; honorable mentions also may be awarded.

Individual applicants must hold an M.A., M. Phil., M.S., or Ph.D. in anthropology or any subfield. Anthropologists at any stage of their career are invited to apply. Individual anthropologists may serve in any capacity on the project, whether salaried or not, full- or part-time, and whether or not the title or formal job responsibilities are explicitly "anthropological."

Nominations also will be accepted by, or on behalf of, groups or organizations in which at least one anthropologist worked on the project, including interdisciplinary teams or consulting firms.

Both self-nominations and nominations by others will be accepted and judged equally. Nominations must indicate how anthropological knowledge has been translated into effective actions. They should specify the knowledge employed, methods and process of implementation used, and tangible results of the effort, including changes in policies, programs, and people's lives.

The application deadline is **August 15, 1993**. For information and applications forms, contact WAPA, POB 23262, L'Enfant Station, Washington, DC, or call (202)885-1830.

## MEETINGS

### Sino-North American Symposium on Sexology

The First Sino-North American Symposium on Sexology '93 is sponsored by the Chinese Medical Association in Beijing. It will be held in the People's Republic of China **October 12-26, 1993**. North American researchers and academics who are involved in medicine, anthropology, sociology, psychology, psychiatry, and education are encouraged to apply. This will be the first such effort in China involving outside collaboration, and already enthusiasm and cooperation from American and Canadian sexological societies has been received.

If you are an anthropologist interested in or actively researching sexual culture, fertility/reproduction, gender, sexual practices, values, sex education, STD's, or HIV/AIDS in developing countries, don't miss this opportunity. For further information, contact Vincent E. Gil, Ph.D., Southern California College, Department of Anthropology, 55 Fair Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626-1628.

### Pithecanthropus Centennial

The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences announces the Pithecanthropus Centennial, International Congress, and Exhibition, "Human Evolution in its Ecological Context," to be held **June 26 through July 1, 1993** in Leiden, The Netherlands.

One hundred years ago, Eugène Dubois, a young scientist from Holland, officially announced his world-famous discovery of the first "missing link" between ape and man. Consisting of a fossil skullcap, a femur, and a tooth, the discovery shocked the scientific world. The publication of his findings marked a new stage in the reconstruction of the history of mankind.

This conference is being held to commemorate this important milestone in the scientific study of human evolution in relation to the environment. Its theme is the impact of the environment on the evolution of early humans and of modern humans on the environment.

The final date for reduced-fee registration is **May 1, 1993**. For more information, contact Eurocongres, 52 Konigslaan, 1075 AE Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Telephone: +31-70-317721; TELEFAX: +31-70-3204237; TELEX: 44+33755.

## NAPA/NAU ADVANCED ETHNOGRAPHIC METHODS WORKSHOP

By Robert T. Trotter, University of Northern Arizona

The third annual NAPA/NAU Advanced Ethnographic Methods Workshop will be held at Northern Arizona University (NAU) **June 22-25, 1993**. The workshop is part of the professional development program for the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology (NAPA). It covers computer-based ethnographic data management techniques, some cognitive anthropology data collection and analysis processes (free listing, pilesorts, consensus theory), and an introduction to network analysis. Hands-on experience is provided for several computer programs, such as TALLY, ANTHROPAC, and Ucinet IV. Other programs that accomplish similar functions are also discussed. Program participants normally manage to have fun during the seminar and to visit the Grand Canyon after it is over.

The cost of the workshop is \$150.00 (\$75.00 for students). Lodging is available through Northern Arizona University or at local motels. Room and board at NAU costs \$42.40 per night double occupancy (\$52.50 single occupancy) and includes three meals a day (dorm rooms and dorm food). Applications can be requested from Robert T. Trotter, II, Department of Anthropology, Campus Box 5615, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011. Telephone: (602)523-5087; BITNET: cmsrtt01@nauvm.

## FUNDING SOURCES

### Center for Field Research at Earthwatch

The Center for Field Research (CFR) at Earthwatch invites proposals for field research in applied anthropology worldwide. SfAA members are encouraged to apply. Propos-

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als for field research in medical, economic, and development anthropology are particularly welcome. Earthwatch provides researchers with nonspecialist, English-speaking volunteers, who are screened according to the project's needs and join researchers in the field to assist with data collection. Field grants average \$25,000, with the amount determined by the number of volunteers utilized over the course of a field research season.

Proposals are reviewed monthly and should be received one year in advance of anticipated field dates. To discuss your research goals and their appropriateness for Earthwatch support, please contact Program Officer Catherine J. Schlager at CFR, 680 Mt. Auburn Street, Box 403, Watertown, MA 02272. Telephone: (617)926-8200; FAX: (617)926-8532.

## A NOTE FROM THE STUDENT EDITOR

By David Simmons, Iowa State University

Since the formal involvement of students in the SfAA has been somewhat sporadic until now, I feel the need to highlight some of the goals of this column and explain what we anticipate doing in the future.

First, this column is a forum for communication. As students, we are spread far and wide at our various institutions. We do not often have the opportunity to come together and exchange ideas. Let us use this medium as a vehicle for discussion.

Our chairperson, Karen Schifferdecker, is encouraging student membership in the Society. If you have colleagues whom you think would be interested in our work, please encourage them to join.

In an attempt to facilitate communication more expediently, we are looking for individuals to act as liaisons between the Society's student committee and their respective departments. These liaisons will be responsible for posting and relaying news of student activities, programs, events, etc., in their departments. If you are interested in becoming a liaison, please write: Karen Schifferdecker, Anthropology Department, U-176, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268. BITNET: schiffer@uconn.vm.edu.

Be aware that now is the time to be planning for the Peter Kong-ming New Award for Student Research. This year there were around a dozen entries. Last year, there were half that number. This competition is a great opportunity to showcase your work as well as garner some major recognition. The deadline for this year's competition is **December 30, 1993**. Mail all submissions and direct any questions to: Business Office, Society for Applied Anthropology, P.O. Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK, 73134.

Finally, let me say that this column depends on your input. Let us know what you are thinking. Submissions can be sent to: David Simmons, Department of Anthropology, 319 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-1050.

## OUR READERS BITNET US

**Art Hansen** (Florida) points out that all of us know good colleagues who are not getting tenure, even though they have very fine records. He would like to know if anyone has ever come up with a good way to explain and defend applied anthropology to university deans and administrators. For this initial exchange of ideas, please submit ways and strategies that you have used to defend applied records.

**Ted Downing** (Arizona), who has been reminiscing about some of the activities of the SfAA when he first joined, suggests that we devote a bit of space each issue to events in the past. To jumpstart the process, he sends along the following material from 25 years ago.

Vera Rubin passed the gavel of the SfAA presidency to Conrad Arensberg. Arensberg's Executive Board included Clifford Barnett, Lambros Comitas, Charles Hughes, Don Kennedy, Gottfried Lang, and Otto von Mering.

During this same snapshot in time, Bernard Price discussed the role of anthropology in the embryonic area of biotechnology. Downing rhetorically wonders if biotech stocks would have performed better if the industry had followed Price's plea to draw upon applied anthropological talents.

*Human Organization* contained the subtitle "A Scientific Quarterly for the Study of Developmental Change." An *HO* mini-debate emerged over when community development was science or ideology.

The Society's membership exceeded 3,000 individuals, including more than 800 non-US citizens. (See the last issue of the *Newsletter* for a discussion on current membership trends).



## A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

After our maiden voyage in publishing the Newsletter, your editors feel that some information of a nuts-and-bolts nature will be of help to us both. The timely publication of the *Newsletter* is very important to us, and if we learned nothing else in our recent experience, we found out that bulk mail can take a long time to arrive at its destination. Some of you may have received the *Newsletter* after deadlines published in it, and we can sympathize with your frustration if some of these deadlines were important to you.

In view of the turn-around time needed, we have set for ourselves the 15th of the month preceding the publication of the *Newsletter* as the date that it will be sent off to Tom May's office. In the case of the *Newsletter* bearing the date of August, 1993, our part in the production should be completed by July 15th. In like manner, we wish to be finished with the November, 1993 issue by October 15th.

While we do not want to discourage any of you from submitting materials to the *Newsletter*, we would like to encourage you to get your items to us as far as possible in advance of these deadlines. This arrangement should work to everyone's advantage, allowing submitters to know what deadlines they need to meet, us to do a good job on this publication, and you to receive the *Newsletter* in a timely manner. If your *Newsletter* still is not arriving on time, please let us know. -- P.C.W.

The SFAA Newsletter is published by the Society for Applied Anthropology and is a benefit of membership in the Society. Non-members may purchase subscriptions at a cost of \$10.00 for U.S. residents and \$15.00 for non-U.S. residents. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the Society for Applied Anthropology.

Items to be included in the Newsletter should be sent to: Michael B. Whiteford, Department of Anthropology, 319 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-1050, Internet: S1.MBW@ISUMVS.IASTATE.EDU. The contributor's telephone number should be included, and the professional affiliations of all persons mentioned in the copy should be given.

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



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**Society for Applied Anthropology**  
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