

Society for Applied Anthropology Newsletter

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SfAA PRESIDENT'S LETTER

By John Young <Jyoung@orst.edu>
Oregon State University

My inspiration for this column comes from a letter by the editor, not a letter to the editor. In reading the last *Newsletter*, I was amused by Mike Whiteford's account of the demise of his computer's hard drive and his delicate attempt to rescue evaporated files with the eraser-end of his pencil. Indeed he has great patience and forbearance; I would have planted my fist into that machine.

Marvin Harris concluded a couple of decades ago that what plagues and frustrates Americans the most is the breakdown of their gadgets. Since then we have entered the age of personal computers and the situation has become much worse. Now each one of us has an office or home crammed with computers and complex, digital gadgets of all kinds. The greater the complexity, the greater the chance of something going wrong; and, following the law laid down by Murphy, it usually does.

As gullible consumers we have bought the dubious idea that our digital gadgets are always the keys to efficient use of time, fiscal responsibility and even personal happiness. As I see it, we have unwittingly agreed to serve our technology rather than having our technology serve us. This column is about why and how we must regain control.

The administration at my university is determined to spend unlimited amounts of taxpayers' money to digitize education both on and off campus, while all other expenditures must be carefully scrutinized and prioritized. It is largely due to this carefree attitude that our Information Services Division went into debt by \$5 million during the last biennium. Now the rest of us must pay for this overin-

dulgence. It means fewer anthropology books and journals in the library and higher charges for computer service contracts and repair bills. The new charges are \$40 a month per computer just for a cable hookup. If a breakdown occurs, a technician will fix it for a mere \$75 an hour. Sometimes I

think I should call a lawyer instead of the technician; I would do this, except that our technician graduated from college as a philosophy major and in any other job would be earning no more than the minimum wage.

My office computer has several chronic problems that I have learned are pref-

erable to a big repair bill. Its ubiquitous System Administra-

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tor, which acts as a god-like conscience, constantly posts warnings of dire consequences if I don't adjust or fix the glitches. I have learned that, like most administrators, it is only blowing smoke and unnecessarily trying to call attention to itself. I resist the temptation to have glitches fixed because my department needs to save money to purchase the next generation of machines that are now quickly dropping in price and can temporarily keep up with the latest software. When it comes to computers, the word "generation" is grossly misleading; it would be correct only if the analogy were to fruit flies. Upgrading is like death and taxes—inevitable, repetitive and costly.

Our university administration has instructed my office manager to abandon her separate accounting and record keeping in favor of centralized financial and student information systems purchased at great cost and hypothetically designed to remove all the errors, inconsistency and drudgery from office work. Since these systems were chosen without reference to any department's real needs, they have met none of them and simply created more problems and work for the office staff. The problems are not just a matter of debugging and making minor alterations; the system itself is seriously flawed.

What are the consequences for human beings of living in a digital world? I think it goes beyond wasting time deleting a multitude of broadcast e-mail and the ill effects of illuminated screens on our eyesight. Our brains themselves have become digitized; they are full of strings of nonsense symbols and numbers, codes and addresses, to log on, tune in, and get around ("surf"). My office telephone is almost worse in its demands than my computer. I have to enter 19 digits to make a long distance call, and the seven-digit users code has three variations depending on the account I am charging. To listen to my voice mail messages, I must enter 25 digits, up from 23 last month when the superfluous security code was less stringent. As my fingers fly over the buttons on the telephone, I feel like Liberace challenging the keyboard of a grand piano. "Hi Mom, I can play perfectly...about 75 percent of the time." If this represents progress, I will eat my mouse pad.

I know approximately when all this began. I was returning from overseas to the Stanford campus following my dissertation fieldwork. The department secretary was burdened with filling out a form, manually in those days, to officially authorize my presence, and she asked for my social security number. I replied that I did not remember the number and promised to look it up for her. Notorious for being tough on students, she slightly surprised me when she blurted out in quite sincere tones, "I am glad to see you back." I inquired "How so?" Furrowing her brow she opined, "Students nowadays are different—they all have memo-

rized their social security numbers."

Being an anthropologist, I am not reassured when psychologists tell us that digitization will have no serious affect on our brains. They say our reasoning and memory will be as good as ever. I think this analysis misses the point. Strings of nonsense symbols and electronic conveyances, while enabling a certain convenience in communicating quickly across distances, also substitute for and get in the way of face-to-face interaction. Biologically we evolved to thrive on the latter. Do the masses of people embracing cell phones while oblivious to their surroundings, either in their cars or on the streets, seem oddly remote and disconnected? Are researchers right when they say that surfing the internet equates to loneliness? Can the perfection of video conferencing ever lead to the same satisfaction as getting together in person at the Annual Meeting and establishing a flow of direct interaction? Now as both sound and video are rapidly becoming digital, will we soon consider using virtual conference rooms, having virtual sessions and giving virtual awards? If so, will the new golf TIG be content with a virtual 18 holes?

A virtual annual meeting may sound overly futuristic, but already our organization is in over its head in digital communication. More than forty percent of our new memberships are coming through our web site, indicating that this is becoming our primary contact with the outside world. The Board of Directors and various committees do most of their business by e-mail. We now have the capacity at our business office to set up multiple

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discussion channels on our web site for various interest groups in the Society. We may soon follow other organizations in expanding the audience for our journals by publishing electronically. How our electronic communication can continue to be useful and cost effective, and not undermine the essential connection to our physical world and face-to-face interaction is certainly one of the most critical issues facing the Society.

The above paragraphs set the stage for me to announce the formation of the new SfAA Internet Committee. This committee is charged with assuring that the Society is represented on the internet in a professional, informative and cost-effective manner. It will communicate with officers, committees and members to develop an Internet communication system that reflects both current and future activities. Jeffrey Longhofer <jlonghof@scs.cmm.unt.edu> at the University of North Texas is the committee chair. Neil Hann, our web master in the Business Office, is a member of the committee and will look to the committee for policy direction. Of course, our increased involvement with the Internet will cost money. In this respect especially, the Officers and Board of Directors will seek advice of the com-

mittee. Reluctantly, I indicated to the Board last spring that we have no choice but to invest more money in a digital future. In this regard we will have important budget decisions to make at our December Board meeting and at other meetings for years to come.

I am particularly pleased with the membership of this committee. I did not have to twist any arms; all members are self-identified volunteers. By and large they have lots of experience with electronic forms of communication and enthusiastically believe in this medium in a way that counterbalances my own skeptical outlook. I expect them to be innovative and forward looking, while remembering that there will be healthy doubters like me guarding the purse strings. I look forward to working with them.

For any of you who wish to know the full membership of the Internet Committee or any other SfAA committee, you may consult our web page. Recently, I have prepared a master list including all committees, chairs, members and terms.

Finally, I wish to report on two policy matters. The Executive Directors of the World Bank have sent back the proposed policy on involuntary resettlement to Bank staff for further work. The staff as yet does not have the draft policy on indigenous peoples ready for public comment. I hope that I have more substantial information to report on the Bank policy review in the next *Newsletter*.

In September Joe Heyman and the SfAA Policy Committee prepared a statement for President Clinton and Congress to try to forestall bad farm worker legislation. The Board approved the statement and I faxed it to those involved on Capitol Hill. We sent a second, shorter statement in October while the House-Senate conference committee was in session. The conference committee dropped the objectionable portion of the bill. The role that our statement played is unclear, but the result is gratifying. In its next session, Congress may consider similar legislation that will bear watching by the Policy Committee.

THE PEHUENCHE-IFC-ENDESA TRAGEDY

By Theodore E. Downing <downing@Opus1.COM>
University of Arizona

(The following report was made by Downing to the American Association for the Advancement of Science Committee on Freedom and Scientific Responsibility on September 9, 1998).

The International Finance Corporation, an arm of World Bank Group, and a major South American power company failure to adhere to international standards for transparency, accountability and participation led to extensive damage to a small tribe of indigenous peoples in Chile. The IFC and ENERSIS-ENDESA redacted scientific evidence fundamental to well being, health and safety of innocent people in the pathway of investment opportunities (the Downing and the Hair reports).

Together, they broke their agreement to disseminate scientific results of an independent evaluation of an indigenous development foundation designed to mitigate the impact of the first of a series of dams. They withheld the report from reaching the tribe, NGOs and the Chilean government while the Company conducted critical negotiations for the relocation of the Indians by their second dam in Indian Territory, Ralco. Non-Indians on the foundation's governing board were provided with this knowledge. Indians were not. I failed to convince the Bank Group that it was violating its own policies. My internal complaints of human and civil rights of the Pehuenche were investigated by the highest level of the IFC and dismissed. As a result, the Pehuenche are subsidizing the IFC and ENDESA while they are being further impoverished and their culture is at risk.

On the global scale, what happens to the Pehuenche is insignificant – except, of course, to them. But this is not an isolated incident. Comparable incidences of “less-than-nothing-but-the-truth” science and the misapplication of scientific procedures by Bank management and staff are being reported. Most recently, misapplied science yielded inaccurate assessments of Indonesia – directly harming investors and yielding instability. Warning flags are fluttering. To raise questions about the responsibilities of scientific consultants working for multilateral agencies is, in the end, to raise questions about how the management and staff of these institutions use scientific inquiry to determine the realities they face in reaching decisions. Misused science damages the economy and harms people. The integrity of the institutions rests on its scientific credibility.

The Bank Group proposes to reinvent itself and assume a pivotal role in supporting knowledge and information for development. This is the theme of its 1998 World Development Report (WDR) to be released in early October. The Bank's goal is worthy, but unobtainable without sound, verified information. To assure the Bank Group, its borrowers and those affected by its projects have reliable information, I called for an independent evaluation of the use of science by the World Bank Group. This evaluation should be undertaken by organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Research Council and other leading scientific associations and national science organizations in countries with membership in the Bank. The evaluation should examine how research questions are selected, what scientific methods are used to validate or justify research findings, how consultants are selected to carry out Bank scientific work, how priorities are set for scientific inquiries, what provisions are made for external review, and what scientific responsibility does the Bank and its consultants have if they have knowledge of potential or actual damages to project affected peoples and the environment. Special attention would be placed upon provisions for the public dissemination of findings to the broader stakeholder communities.

OBITUARY: BARBARA J. SIBLEY



By Will Sibley
<shadyside@aol.com>
WAPA

Barbara Sibley, 65, a Fellow of the Society, died on May 10, 1998, at the end of a five-year encounter with breast cancer. She was retired as a result of her illness.

Though she held no formal degree in anthropology, Sibley undertook graduate courses in anthropology in several institutions including the University of Chicago and Case Western Reserve University. Had she been born several decades later, she would no doubt have achieved the doctorate rather than following her husband as his career in anthropology directed, and as customary behavior in the 1950s dictated. While following her husband's career trajectory, however, Sibley earned MA degrees in human biology (Miami University, OH, 1958), social psychology (Washington State University, 1971), and a Doctor of Nursing degree (Case Western Reserve University, 1985).

With husband and children, she traveled twice to the Philippines, where she engaged in field research concerned with child rearing practices, and took courses as well at the University of the Philippines.

Throughout her working career, Sibley regularly combined anthropological approaches with other approaches relevant to her work. She began working in Cleveland in a drug education outreach program, requiring careful attention to ethnic differences in her clientele. This work was followed with eight years in an engineering firm engaged in environmental mitigation work; management of mandated public participation in public projects, along with involvement in such varied projects as wind tunnel and hospital design. Her final major work was in hospital-based acute psychiatric care in Cleveland following earning her doctor of Nursing degree.

While working, Sibley linked herself with co-practitioners, environmental anthropologists and later nurse anthropologists, contributing her insights and perspectives to her colleagues and often acting as a role model for younger women seeking to make their way in the world of work outside the academy. Particularly in the 1970s and 1980s she was often involved in workshops at AAA and SfAA meetings, assisting younger anthropologists to appreciate the possibilities of then non-conventional work careers.

Sibley's final career goal, following her husband's retirement from teaching, was to consult about conflict resolution in health care settings. Her illness forced her to abandon these ambitious plans. She is survived by her husband Will Sibley, three married children, Sheila, Tony and Michael, and seven grandchildren. Nearly 200 friends, rela-

tives, colleagues and admirers attended a celebration of her life held in her Chesapeake Bayside community in July 1998.

REPORT FROM PA EDITOR

By Alexander (Sandy) Ervin <erwin@skyway.usask.ca>
University of Saskatchewan

PA's first issue for 1999 is an editor's choice collection – individually submitted articles rather than a group effort. It describes a variety of examples of anthropological practice. Yet one theme – advocacy – is pervasive throughout most of the articles. So the issue is titled “Research and Advocacy: More Varieties of Anthropological Practice.”

One article by a colleague at the University of Saskatchewan, Bob Williamson, sets this tone. Based on his more than forty years work with the Inuit of Arctic Canada, he presents arguments that he used in Europe against a ban on the sale of wild harvested fur products. This unfair and disproportionately destructive boycott, established by the European Union, negatively affected the livelihoods and cultural identities of Canadian Inuit. Bahira Sherif of the University of Delaware writes of another advocacy venue – that of the courts. She provided cultural evidence documenting the damage that severe sentencing places on Islamic families, especially through the stigma born by wives and daughters of convicted husbands and fathers. Another article describes the work of Kiran Cunningham of Kalamazoo, Michigan, who conducted an action-styled research project with families of the severely mentally ill. Diane Edwards of Florida, writes of the neglected but significant issues facing “relinquishing mothers” who have been pressured by social workers and parents to give up their infants for adoption.

Another paper has an Australian context. Ian McIntosh, now Executive Director of Cultural Survival, but formerly a land council anthropologist in Northern Australia, served as an intermediary between Aborigines and those proposing development schemes. One such proposal – using the Territory as a rocket-landing site, with each crash having impacts equivalent to the fall of twenty troop carriers – was met with dismay and rejected by the Aborigines. Jayne Howell of California State University at Long Beach describes her research and advocacy with homeless women in the Los Angeles area. Gordon Bronitsky of Denver humorously describes the many twists and turns in his search for a niche in anthropological practice. In another article, Frances Riemer of Northern Arizona University describes how through the use of participatory research in promoting community development the Basarwa, the most marginalized of the Botswana's ethnic groups, were consulted toward advocating their community needs.

Not directly related to advocacy, but stimulating in its own right, is a contribution by Margaret Kaeuper, a public

health nurse. She reports on a large-scale project using anthropometry, relevant to the growth, development and health of infants and toddlers. Suzanne Hanchett of Portland, Oregon reports on the recent ICAES Congress in Williamsburg. One highlight was a series of stimulating sessions on the anthropology of development, including luminaries like Michael Horowitz and Michael Cernea. In addition, many prominent specialists in development were present from other countries – Japan, India, France, and Italy — as well as many practitioners in development from nearby D.C. There was much lively discussion, critique and debate on the roles of anthropologists in development. Following an open invitation from Cernea, we decided to collate a summary of these sessions.

The next issue inaugurates a new column -- “International Voices.” It is under the charge of Alain Anciaux of the Free University of Brussels. Alain has been very active in establishing an international committee and a more welcoming atmosphere for international members of SfAA. Speaking of international matters, we are putting together an international advisory board for *PA*, and that will be reported in a future *Newsletter*. We have members from Israel, France, Belgium, Russia, and India, already committed and others are expected from Mexico, Holland, and Japan. While at the ICAES, I also lined up some more internationally, authored articles for *PA*.

The next issue will include a guest columnist for Rob Winthrop’s “Real World” department. Darby Stapp will give some of his very good ideas on how anthropology can be more effective in policy arenas. John vanWilligen’s Sources will be present, and there will be a book review on a topic related to women, development, and participatory research.

You can contact the editorial office of *PA* through the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 5A5, Canada; the office telephone is (306) 966-4176; my home telephone is (306) 343-9140; the departmental Fax is (306) 966-5640. Or you can E-mail me at the above address.

REPORT FROM *HO* EDITOR

By Robert V. Kemper <rkemper@post.smu.edu>
Southern Methodist University

The next issue of *Human Organization* – volume 57, number 4 – will be my last as Editor. After four years, 15 issues, nearly 2000 pages of that all too familiar two-column 8.5" x 11.0" format, it is time to say “Adios.” But I also want to thank the hundreds of authors and thousands of peer reviewers with whom I have had the privilege of working on behalf of our common endeavor – the dissemination of important and timely research and commentaries about the state of the art in applied anthropology and the applied social sciences. Sometimes, it does not feel like I am on the leading edge, but on the bleeding edge of our field. It has been an exciting time to edit our journal.

Society for Applied Anthropology

In receiving literally thousands of peer reviews during the past four years, I have had the opportunity to read many reasons why a potential reviewer could not carry out the assignment as requested. But none topped this response: “I do not feel that I am qualified to give this manuscript the consideration that it fully disturbs.”

I also want to take this last opportunity to thank my colleagues at the Department of Anthropology at Southern Methodist University for being so supportive of this enterprise, especially as they gave me the pick of the crop in selecting students as members of the editorial team. These graduate assistants – Arushi Sinha, Ian C. Mast, Sudeshna Gosh-Pandey, Sandra Weinstein Bever, Pei-Lin Yu, and Ben Passmore -- have been loyal and dedicated workers. Some critics suggested that we could not publish a world-class journal with the use of graduate student assistants. Those critics were wrong. I also want to acknowledge the excellent work of Neil Hann (for 1995) and Sue Linder-Lindsley (for 1996, 1997, and 1998) in the production and layout of the camera-ready copy of *Human Organization*. Finally, I wish to thank Mike Rymarski and his colleagues at Capital City Press in Montpelier, VT, for their willingness to tolerate our occasionally inept editorial efforts.

The last issue of 1998 has some very interesting contributions. It begins with David Price’s assessment of Gregory Bateson and the OSS. From the intelligence-gathering endeavors of World War II, the issue proceeds to a newer form of information processing – in Margaret Everett’s critical analysis of “Latin American On-Line: The Internet, Development, and Democratization.” Then, we move on to two different kinds of nets in the Latin American sphere. The first is Tamar Diana Wilson’s examination of “Weak Ties, Strong Ties: Network Principles in Mexican Migration;” the second is G. David Johnson et al.’s discussion of “Stress and Distress among Gulf of Mexico Shrimp Fishermen.”

While in the Caribbean, we move from the sea food sector to the land, where we find Susan Andreatta’s treatment of “Transformation of the Agro-food Sector.” Issues of local versus global agricultural issues also come into view in Christina Bolke Turner’s examination of “The World System and Cooperative Development in Rural Paraguay.”

From the Southern Hemisphere, we move to the far north. Gigi Berardi considers the “Application of Participatory Rural Appraisal in Alaska” and then Jack Kruse et al. examine “Co-Management of Natural Resources: A Comparison of Two Caribou Management Systems.” We con-

(continued on page 6)

tinue with problems of herding systems in the next two contributions. The first is Kevin Smith's examination of "Sedentarization and Market Integration: New Opportunities for Rendille and Ariaal Women of Northern Kenya;" the second is Arun Agrawal's analysis of "Profits on the Move: The Economics of Collective Migration among the Raika Shepherds in India."

While in Asia, we are taken by Sydney D. White on an intriguing visit to China, where she discusses rural health care transformations in Tiger Springs Village. The last article of the issue also deals with health concerns, but closer to home (at least, for those of us concerned with the development of young teenagers – as I am, in the case of our 14-year old son John). Jill Florence Lackey and D. Paul Moberg offer to help us understand the "Onset of Inter-course among Urban American Adolescents: A Cultural Process Framework Using Qualitative and Quantitative Data." (I think that John might profit from reading this article.)

Finally, the Annual Index provides useful information about the 58 articles and commentaries published in *Human Organization* during 1998.

Let me close with a comment which I have been saving for a couple of years. In receiving literally thousands of peer reviews during the past four years, I have had the opportunity to read many reasons why a potential reviewer could not carry out the assignment as requested. But none topped this response: "I do not feel that I am qualified to give this manuscript the consideration that it fully disturbs."

I trust that, during the past four years, you have occasionally been "disturbed" (in the positive sense, of course, of being moved from lethargy to action) by the articles and commentaries in *Human Organization*. My best wishes to Don Stull, the incoming editor, and to all of the "disturbances" he will cause in our field in the years to come. Have fun!

STUDENT COLUMN

By Tony Hebert, Student Editor <hebert@ais.net>
University of Florida

The student column is happy to welcome guest essayist Jamon Halvaksz. Mr. Halvaksz earned a BA in both anthropology and French from the University of Kentucky in 1994, and recently finished his MA in anthropology at the University of Minnesota. He is currently a Ph.D. student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Minnesota and is preparing for his dissertation fieldwork in Papua New Guinea. His research interests include the impact of conservation and development projects on community life; particularly, the changes in local concepts of resource use, economy, and community leadership. If you have any questions or comments regarding this essay, you can contact Mr. Halvaksz at the address below.

This is my last issue as student column editor. I would

like to thank all the guest essayists who have contributed this column throughout my two-year tenure. The student committee of the SfAA will soon be seeking applications for a new student column editor. If you are interested in this position please inquire by contacting me at the above address or communicate with Carla María Guerron-Montero <guerron@OREGON.UOREGON.EDU>.

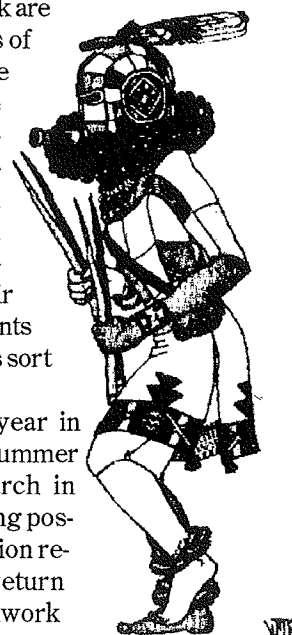
Intern Fieldwork Experience in Papua New Guinea

By Jamon Halvaksz <halv0111@maroon.tc.umn.edu>
University of Minnesota

For anthropologists-in-training, the university is a humdrum experience. A lot of reading, a lot of writing, but not too much doing. Even where a good methods class does exist and practicums in fieldwork are required; little is done in terms of immersion. Internships provide an opportunity to experience fieldwork first hand, while providing a service to others. Although internships are often mentioned and quite common in other disciplines, few anthropology programs formalize their use. As a result, motivated students must find their own way into this sort of fieldwork experience.

By the end of my third year in graduate school, I had spent a summer doing pre-dissertation research in Papua New Guinea investigating possible locations for my dissertation research. However, I wanted to return in order to apply all of the fieldwork methods that I had read about to a set of problems. Here, my purpose is not to present conclusions from the research. Instead, I will give an outline of my experience in planning and completing an internship with the Wau Ecology Institute (Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea). I emphasize the importance of remaining flexible and recognizing the complexity of the situation as your research obligations are split between your sponsor, the community and your own interests.

Many universities offer volunteer or internship grants. Generally these are available to both graduate and undergraduate students. Most of these funding sources require a clearly defined project proposal and an established organization for your affiliation. Planning must start fairly early to meet the application deadlines and to ensure the feasibility of the project. I knew of several NGOs in Papua New Guinea that were engaged in conservation and development work, but I was unsure which would provide the best opportunity for my interests and which would be interested in taking on a volunteer. I began by sending letters and faxes to the organizations, while contacting other research-



ers who had experience working with each institution. A number of possibilities presented themselves, but Wau Ecology Institutes (WEI) conservation efforts in the Kuper Range of Morobe Province seemed the most promising. Based nearby in the town of Wau, WEI was nationalized in the 1970s, so their efforts contrast with international organizations run by expatriate managers.

Wau Ecology Institute (WEI) wanted a volunteer to assist Elaru villagers in the ongoing development of incentive projects associated with the Kuper Range Wildlife Management Area (WMA). WMAs are Papua New Guinea's unique solution to conservation management on customary land. Right holders initiate the registration process and establish rules for the protection of their resources. Using existing resources and a grant from the New Zealand Government, WEI had assisted in the technical requirements of defining boundaries and was now assisting with the development of alternative income sources. Beginning at various times over the past 8 years, these resource owner incentive projects have included the following: an eco-timber enterprise, eco-tourism, coffee marketing, glass bottle recycling, bee keeping, pig farming, lawn mowing, village stores, and a small restaurant in Wau.

With information gathered from researchers familiar with the area and the director of WEI, I applied to four different funding sources. Funding was received from the President's International Internship Program and the Department of Anthropology, both at the University of Minnesota. Initial difficulties in visa approval delayed my trip until early 1998. I had already learned the importance of being flexible.

Internships place anthropologists in awkward situations. Recognizing the need to be an advocate for both the community and the merits of the project, the intern must make a conscious effort to claim independence from both sides. My flexibility continued to be a requirement in order to balance the complex relationships with WEI and the community. Following my introduction to the people of Elaru and a summary of WEI's efforts, I became involved in the resource owner incentive projects. WEI had hoped that I would take over the management of the projects. Given the short amount of time available for my effort (my visa expired in 8 weeks) and the need for the community to retain its independence, we decided that a rapid assessment of the current status and recommendations for further support would be reasonable.

I was advised before going that a good consultant never lets the sponsoring organization off the hook. Anthropological fieldwork amongst villagers and WEI staff allowed me to assess each group's attitudes towards the project and each other.

I used a combination of structured and semi-structured interviews among WEI staff and Elaru villagers in order to understand the successes and weaknesses of village based projects. Participant observation in daily activities, and in community and WEI meetings helped to ascertain the kind of work involved and the quality of the relationship among participants.

Such an investigation is quite political, often resulting in more problems than it solves. I knew that I was going to be in-between the two sides of this dialogue about conservation and with caution sought to situate myself on neither. In Elaru, it was important that I disassociate myself from the problems that villagers were having with WEI. I was introduced to the community as a volunteer assisting in the development of the overall incentive program. This facilitated my introduction into their daily life, but did little to distinguish me from the villagers' problems with WEI. As far as I was able, I advised Elaru villagers on their individual and community development projects. In order to establish independence from WEI, I gave villagers some cautionary suggestions about the NGOs ability to meet the community's expectations without degrading the hopeful goals of sustainable development. Villagers came to view me as external to the problems that they had with WEI and freely discussed them. Furthermore, I became an advocate for Elaru villagers within the NGO, speaking on their behalf when the staff questioned whether or not the project should continue.

From the start, WEI staff viewed me as sympathetic to their conservation and development objectives. They openly spoke with me about their goals and the difficulties village activities presented. For them, I was a spokesperson for the merits of the project and signified their commitment to village-based efforts. Throughout, the staff remained supportive and carefully listened to my critical evaluation of the program.

Through this internship I gained a greater understanding of anthropological methods and the problems that sustainable development faces in Papua New Guinea. My reflections on this experience have proven to be a valuable reference point in planning my dissertation research by defining the limits and potentials of fieldwork. I was able to see firsthand the real disadvantages that the lack of infrastructure and a weak position in the post-colonial economy place on non-governmental organizations and multinational conservation activities. Finally, I hope that my critical assessment of this particular effort helped Elaru villagers and WEI staff to strengthen ongoing projects and better plan future developments.

coming soon!!

CLASSICS OF PRACTICING ANTHROPOLOGY: 1978 - 1998

edited by

PATRICIA J. HIGGINS & J. ANTHONY PAREDES

Orders will be taken through the SfAA web site or by calling the SfAA Business Office at (405) 843-5113

LPO NEWS

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

The "Washington Association of Professional Anthropologists" (WAPA), usually meets the first Tuesday of each month at the Charles Sumner Museum at 17th and M Streets, NW for a presentation and discussion on a topic of anthropological interest. September's meeting featured Geza Teleki (GWU) who talked about his work with chimpanzee conservation and his concern with how anthropology students are trained (see Riall Nolan's article in the latest *Practicing Anthropology*).

October's meeting featured WAPA members, Barbara Lenkerd, Muriel Crespi and Priscilla Reining, discussing their participation at a recent meeting sponsored by the Renewable Natural Resources Foundation on "Human Population Growth and its Impacts on the Sustainability of Renewable Natural Resources." The November meeting will feature Jule King (Jefferson Patterson Park) giving a talk titled, "Where the Past Is: Artifacts, Narrative, and Historical Sensibility." Speakers scheduled for future meetings include Stuart Plattner (NSF) on December 8, David Maybury-Lewis (Harvard) on January 12, Ruby Rohrlach on February 2, and Theresa Trainor and Marsha Jenakovich on March 2.

WAPA will co-host a reception with the National Association for the Practice of Anthropology (NAPA) and the Philadelphia Association of Professional Anthropologists (PAPA) following the NAPA business meeting at the AAA Annual Meeting, Saturday, December 5, 6:15-7:30 PM. WAPA's webpage has a new address: <http://www.smcm.edu/wapa>. Check it for updates on WAPA's current and future activities.

The "Sun Coast Organization of Practicing Anthropologists" (SCOPA) continues to hold monthly meetings which alternate between Tampa and St. Petersburg. Speakers who are practicing/applied anthropologists discuss projects they are working on, programs they are involved with, and ideas they are exploring. SCOPA is updating its by-laws to better reflect the organization's unique structure briefly described in this column in August 1998. At the same time, their Organizational Archivist is setting up a framework for preserving SCOPA's history. An updated membership directory will be mailed in November to be followed immediately with a membership drive. With very committed members, SCOPA remains healthy and active.

The "High Plains Society for Applied Anthropology" (HPSfAA) attracted over 50 members to its annual retreat in October at Ghost Ranch in Abiquiu, New Mexico. The event featured a presentation by Mari Lyn Salvador (Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque) on Visual Anthropology. Students from Northern Arizona University and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln inspired participants

with their "reports from the field" and their applications of principles from visual anthropology. Plans are already under way for HPSfAA's annual meeting to be held at Estes Park, Colorado, April 16-18, 1999. Like SCOPA, HPSfAA has appointed an Archivist to pull together the organization's historical documents, including minutes, programs, photos, newsletters, and journals, for the enjoyment of posterity. HPSfAA invites you to visit their website at <http://www.colorado.edu/AppAnth/HPSfAA>.

The "University of Nebraska-Lincoln LPO," an officially recognized student organization of the University of Nebraska brings together students, faculty, and community members to exchange ideas and gain insights into topics pertaining to applied anthropology. Fall presentations ranged from a talk on sacred sites in the Southwest to experiences at a language school in Guatemala. The organization conducted a book sale, "Expand Your Knowledge," in November to help raise funds for field trips, speakers, and general club support.

To submit information for the LPO News column or communicate about LPO issues, please contact SFAA-LPO Liaison, Carla Littlefield at the e-mail address found above.

REPORT FROM SFAA/EPA PROGRAM DIRECTOR

By Barbara Rose Johnston <bjohnston@igc.org>
SfAA/EPA Fellowship Program Coordinator

Over the first two years of the Environmental Anthropology project we have placed over 20 interns, fellows, and consultants in environmental policy and community-based projects. Project materials and final products are distributed to sponsors, community hosts and interested members of the general public. Recently posted publications include a report on environmental values and public perception of water quality issues and management efforts in the Broad River Watershed, Georgia by Stephanie Paladino; and the final report from the Hamilton County, Ohio, technical assistance project by Daniel Cartledge.

In the next few weeks, look for website updates including final reports from Jill Blankenship on the Umatilla Watershed in Oregon, Johnelle Lamarque on lead hazards outreach and evaluation of EPA programs in Philadelphia, Frank Lucido on agricultural best practices in the Columbia Plateau in Eastern Washington), Brendan Lavy on his work in support of the Cherokee Nation Environmental Services Office, and Mark Wamsley on the Pfiesteria public outreach program at the University of Maryland. Project publications can be downloaded from the SFAA website <<http://www.telepath.com/sfaa/eap/abouteap.htm>>.

For the past two years, EPA's Office of Sustainable Ecosystems and Communities (OSEC) provided our project management and program support. However, in September 1998, EPA announced plans to dissolve OSEC, with

staff to be reassigned to the Office of Water. Negotiations for this transition are currently under way. As a result, the SfAA/EPA Cooperative Agreement project funding for fiscal year 1999 has been delayed pending reorganization in EPA. The 1999 internship and fellowship program has been put on hold. Hopefully, we will be able to post a project status update on our website in January 1999.

The following is a brief overview of projects involving SfAA/EPA Fellows and Interns:

From June through December 1998, R. Shawn Maloney, an Environmental Anthropology Fellow, is working on the Pfiesteria Project with the Pocomoke River Alliance in Maryland. Maloney is assisting Pocomoke Creek watershed residents and members of the water quality and watershed management community to develop strategies to increase public participation in the planning and management process, communicating local interests and concerns about nutrient management, environmental protection/restoration, and Pfiesteria to state and federal decision-making bodies. In addition, he is facilitating a dialogue among diverse local and regional stakeholder groups to promote inter and intra-group collaboration and develop community-based environmental protection strategies in response to the Pfiesteria outbreak based on local level knowledge.

From September through December 1998, Environmental Anthropology Intern, Sandra Crismon, is working on the Broad River Community Watershed Protection Project, *Evaluating Stakeholder Identification and Communication Strategies*, in cooperation with the Broad River Watershed Association, in Madison County, Georgia. Her work with the Broad River Community Watershed Protection Project includes attending public hearings and related meetings to identify stakeholders (especially previously unidentified people or groups), to evaluate existing efforts to involve stakeholder in watershed planning and management efforts and to identify barriers for broad-based participation and communication in the Broad River Community Watershed Protection Project.

From October 1998 to January 1999, Environmental Anthropology Intern Seth Patrick Beach is working with the Cross Community Coalition in North Denver, Colorado. Assisting the Coalition's Environmental Justice Community - Outreach Project in the Elyria, Globeville and Swansea neighborhoods of North Denver, Beach's activities include identifying stakeholders to participate in the project, organizing a stakeholder group to identify priorities, assisting with developing survey mate-

rials, helping conduct surveys with stakeholders, and identifying community concerns regarding pollution in impacted area.

During the months of November 1998 through May 1999, Carol Nelpton, an Environmental Anthropology Fellow, will work on sustainability issues at the Center for a Sustainable Future in Burlington, Vermont. Nelpton will be supporting efforts to initiate a Sustainable Development Extension Network Pilot Project in Burlington by preparing a community network map through interviews with different people, organizations, groups and agencies involved in an effort to build a sustainable community. Her work includes tracking how these groups interact, identifying areas of interest, concern, and expertise and identifying various needs in ways that allow the Sustainable Development Extension Network to effectively tailor their outreach efforts.

The SfAA/EPA Program also offers technical assistance to various environmental projects. Currently, David Driscoll is working with The Brownfields/Eastward Ho! Project in Miami and South Florida developing a case study on methodologies for profiling and assessing the range of communities affected by Brownfields issues, including an evaluation of potential routes of exposure for community members of differing ethnicity, age, gender, and class. Laura Ogden is participating in the project *Asserting and Implementing a Social Science Action Plan for a Sustainable South Florida, the Governor's Commission for a Sustainable South Florida*. An earlier workshop identified the highest priorities for a broader understanding of urban Brownfields and Everglades Resoration issues is the inclusion of sociocultural information and the utilization of participatory involvement strategies at the earliest phases of the planning process. This project funds follow-up work on these recommendations, including place-based site visits to the affected areas in order to foster this broader understanding of urban Brownfields and Everglades Restoration issues and concerns.

On October 14, 1998, the SfAA/EPA held an *Environmental Anthropology Seminar* at our Region 2 Offices in New York City, New York. This seminar was the first in a series designed to strengthen the linkages between anthropology and environmental policy analysts working in federal, state and local government settings. The SfAA Environmental Anthropology project will be the focus of a poster presentation at the AAA Conference in Philadelphia on the afternoon of Friday, December 4. Barbara Johnston and Theresa Trainor will be available to talk about the project experiences and future opportunities. Project publications and reports will be on display.

Please contact SfAA Environmental Anthropology Project Director Barbara Johnston or EPA Project Officer Theresa Trainor <trainor.theresa@epa.gov> if you have questions or would like additional information.



CONGRESS ON HUMAN POPULATION GROWTH

By Will Sibley <shadyside@aol.com>
WAPA

The Renewable Natural Resources Foundation (RNRF) convened a congress entitled "Human Population Growth: Impacts on the Sustainability of Renewable Natural Resources," September 16-19, 1998, at George Washington University in Washington, DC. The congress was organized under the direction of anthropologist Dr. Priscilla Reining, a Director of RNRF representing the American Anthropological Association. The RNRF is comprised of nearly twenty member organizations, most involved with natural resources, ranging from the American Society of Civil Engineers to the American Fisheries Society to the Nature Conservancy.

Following keynote addresses by Carl Haub (Population Reference Bureau Washington, DC), David Rejeski (Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC), Herman Daly (University of Maryland School of Public Affairs), and U.S. Senator Dale Bumpers (Arkansas), members of the congress participated in discussion groups on Urbanization and Settlement Patterns, Terrestrial Systems, Aquatic Systems, and Utilization and Consumption of Resources. In each session, impacts of population growth on resources were discussed, and significant gaps in relevant knowledge listed.

Among the approximately 70 members/delegates at the congress were a sizable number of anthropologists including Francis Conant (Emeritus, Hunter College), Miki Crespi (National Park Service), David Guillet (Catholic University), and Willis Sibley (Emeritus, Cleveland State University, Alt. Director, RNRF from AAA).

The congress offered a significant opportunity for the anthropologist participants to assist their (largely) natural science colleagues in understanding that resource management fundamentally involves human management, since resource definitions, related technologies, beliefs and resource use are all culturally based and influenced.

Several members of the anthropology delegation at the RNRF Congress will report on that meeting during the forthcoming Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Philadelphia. The session is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, December 2, 1998. Members of the SfAA are of course cordially invited to attend. Will Sibley will chair the AAA session.



TOPICAL INTEREST GROUP (TIG) FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

By Tressa Berman <igtib@asuvm.inre.asu.edu>
Arizona State University West

The Anthropology and Intellectual Property Rights Group has organized a session, "Protecting Indigenous Intellectual Property Rights: Culture Up Against the Law" for the 1999 annual meetings. Presentations will consider indigenous theories of property and the application of IPR in a variety of settings, from museums to tribal courts. Panelists will present a range of international perspectives in copyright protections, tribal jurisdiction and changes in the IPR protections that allow us to re-work legal theory away from its colonizing legacy with respect to indigenous peoples. For more information about the IPR Topical Interest Group, please contact Tressa Berman at the address found above.

Of related interest, the *Common Property Resource Digest* just published its final issue for 1998. SfAA members interested in contributing to the *Digest* or the *International Association for the Study of Common Property*, please contact Charlotte Hess <iascp@indiana.edu>, Information Officer, IASCP, Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis, Indiana University, 513 N. Park, Bloomington, IN 47408.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY

By Tim Wallace <tim_wallace@ncsu.edu>
North Carolina State University

After a long time in a shadow-like existence within SfAA, the Committee on Anthropology and Environmental Policy (CAEP) has relaxed its staunch communitarian organization and decided to organize itself as a Topical Interest Group with SfAA. The new name of our TIG will be Environmental Anthropology Topical Interest Group. We cordially invite anyone interested in joining to contact one of the officers whose names appear below.

The mission of the Environmental Anthropology (EA) is to foster communication, improve knowledge and skills, and promote the involvement and employment of applied anthropologists in activities related to environmental research and policy. To accomplish this mission, the EA will produce and distribute the EA newsletter, organize symposia at professional meetings of anthropologists, and present workshops that improve the applied research and administrative skills of environmental anthropologists.

EA also has a discussion listserve, called Ambientnet, dedicated to the sharing of knowledge and ideas among environmental anthropologists. It is open to anthropologists and persons in related fields with an interest in environmental research, planning pedagogy and administration.

Tim Wallace (Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, NC State University) <tim_wallace@ncsu.edu> is the Ambientnet Listserv coordinator. If you would like to logon to the listserv all you need to do is the following:

1. Send a message to the listserv facility located at NCSU. The message should be sent to: <listserv@listerv.ncsu.edu> the message you send should be exactly as follows:

Subscribe Ambientnet Tim Wallace

For example: Subscribe Ambientnet

The listserv will automatically subscribe you and record your own e-mail address. You need not put anything in the subject heading space.

2. After you have subscribed, you will be on the Ambientnet listserv. In order to send messages to our listserv, you must use a slightly different address. That address is: ambientnet@listserv.ncsu.edu. Any message you send will automatically be forwarded to everyone who is subscribed.

EA has also proposed two sessions for the 1999 SfAA meetings in Tucson and we hope you will join us there and at our business meeting. Ben Blount (Georgia) <bblount@arches.uga.edu> is the meetings contact person, and he has organized a double session on perspectives in environmental anthropology. Each presenter will provide a short overview of the key issues in a specific area. Another member of our TIG, David Driscoll (S. Florida) has proposed a session entitled: *Humanizing Environmental Risk: The Growing Role of Social Scientists in the Assessment and Management of Environmental Health Hazards*.

The EA TIG also has a new editor for our newsletter, Richard Stepp (Georgia) <rstepp@uga.edu>. He is also searching for a new name for it. If you have any ideas, please send them to Richard. David Driscoll <driscoll@luna.cas.usf.edu> is the Secretary/Treasurer; Eileen Mueller (Georgia) <eileenm2@bellsouth.net> is the graduate student representative, and Tim Wallace (NC State) is the Coordinating Chair.

So, we are very excited about the new Environmental Anthropology Topical Interest Group. We hope you will check us out and join us both in Tucson and on Ambientnet if you are interested.

APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY PROGRAM UNDER THREAT OF CLOSURE

By Alexander (Sandy) Ervin <erwin@skyway.usask.ca>
University of Saskatchewan

There are many excellent applied anthropologists in Canada. However, programs specifically designed for the training of practicing anthropologists have yet to develop here. There are none really comparable to the dozens of American departments specializing in training for practice while still fulfilling mandates of academic anthropology. Yet as any reader of this *Newsletter* knows, the future of anthropology can only be assured if we effec-

tively nurture training for public service and nonacademic practice.

This has been more than the usual case at the University of Saskatchewan where a small group of three has been trying to maintain an applied program in sociocultural anthropology at both undergraduate and graduate levels. In July, one of our social anthropologists is and it has been recommended that his position not be replaced. That will leave two of us, and the program will disappear.

In 1971, when I was hired (as the last social anthropologist) we had 4.5 positions. Our archeological program, fine in its own right as a center of excellence for Northern Plains prehistory, has grown from 2 to 4.5 positions – three straight hirings and one transfer. But there is an imbalance here that any fair-minded person who knows the nature of anthropology can recognize. In spite of our low staffing, the sociocultural staff, with the help of a few sessional lecturers, teach over twelve hundred undergraduates (more than the archaeologists) over the equivalent of a two-semester academic year. We used to have a thriving graduate program (John O'Neil, well known for his work in critical medical anthropology was one of our MA products). Today we only have a few graduate students.

What accounts for the damage being done to us? Because of budgetary shortfalls, our College Planning and Budget committee has been forced by the central administration to recommend the deletion of ten positions from our College by this December. Our central administration has been emphasizing big-ticket items in biotech fields, telecommunications, fibre optics, etc. It wants to create leaner and more profitable programs, especially through the "disinvestment" of programs like Classics, German, sociocultural anthropology, etc. This is in spite of a recent national survey that shows that graduates of the social sciences and humanities have higher lifetime salaries and lower rates of unemployment than all other forms of post-secondary education.

This is all contrary to the prevailing, badly informed popular wisdom, which our administration caters to. Our College has already lost over thirty positions, while its enrollment has been steadily increasing. Admittedly, the College Planning and Budget Committee is faced with a painful collegial task, scrutinizing "weak" programs (superficial images play a role in this) and taking retirement positions when they come up. Yet, instead of sticking to its mandate, it has even suggested that, when a better day returns, our department should hire someone to bridge the gap between archaeology and social anthropology! This is in spite of a departmentally approved long-range plan that supports applied anthropology.

Already my colleagues in archaeology have speculated on the possibility of eventually hiring an ethnohistorian or ethnoarchaeologist. Meanwhile, with the loss of the third position, it appears that the remaining two sociocultural anthropologists will be expected to provide first and second year service courses and those that will support the

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training of archaeologists. No undergraduate majors can be taught in our subdiscipline. This move is extremely shortsighted, because almost 50% of Saskatchewan's population will be Native by 2015 and the non-Native population is markedly multicultural. Training in applied anthropology is needed for many realms of our regional society.

Although the problem is regional, it has national and cross-border implications. How many other fledgling or sometime-to-be programs might be damaged? Eliminating positions and programs like this also takes away jobs for anthropologists as well as service to communities. And when you de-emphasize applied anthropology, you rob students of real world skills. Besides that, as most know, our department houses the current editorial offices for *Practicing Anthropology*. We are exceptionally proud of the trust and investment that the SfAA has conferred on us.

I am asking readers (as individuals, departments, LPOs, firms etc.) to write short letters in our support – several lines will do if you are very busy or feel that you do not have enough information. Yet you may have valuable insights rooted in your own professional experience and observations. There is still a chance that this regrettable decision can be reversed. The Dean and Associate Deans of our College will make the final decision probably by Christmas or the New Year.

It has been my experience that they are fair-minded. Letters stressing the importance of training anthropologists as well as the value of community service could be very helpful. Emphasizing the contributions of applied anthropology will be a bonus. Please address your letter to Dean Thomas Wishart, College of Arts & Sciences, Uni. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK S7N 5A5, Canada. E-mail <tom.wishart@sask.usask.ca>.

For tracking purposes and for the possibility of collating supporting arguments that we may need for other venues, please send me a copy of your letter at Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, Uni. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, S7N 5A5, Canada. Any help will be most gratefully accepted.

THE 1999 ANNUAL MEETINGS AND STUDENT ACTIVITIES

By Carla Guerron-Montero
<cguerron@OREGON.UOREGON.EDU>
University of Oregon

I still remember the outstanding success of the 1998 Annual Meetings in Puerto Rico, and it is already time to look forward to Tucson 1999 and the many activities that wait for students. I would like to bring to your attention two events in particular, which were very successful in 1998 and which will take place in 1999.

Adele Anderson (SUNY) and Anne Ballenger (Catholic University) have organized the session "More Com-

mon Ground.' A Dialogue with Students, Practitioners, and Academy." This panel was developed in response to a student-practitioner panel held in Puerto Rico, where the efficacy and integration of graduate preparation, academia, and organized anthropology were discussed.

In addition to this interesting panel and due to its success at the 1998 Annual Meeting, the Student Committee (Carla Guerron-Montero) and the Past-Presidents Advisory Council (Anthony Paredes) have organized the second Special Luncheon event for students and past presidents of SfAA.

In a very informal environment, students will be able to meet, speak with and ask questions to a group of past presidents of the Society for Applied Anthropology. This event will provide an opportunity to learn more about the history of the Society, and to discuss the present and future of the organization. Pre-registration is required to attend.

Plan to attend these events. If you have need more information, please contact Adele Anderson <axanders@sescva.esc.edu> or Carla Guerron-Montero (see address above), or visit the Student Committee website: <http://www.orst.edu/groups/sfaastu>. See you in Tucson!

APPLICATIONS FOR GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

The Academy for Educational Development (AED) invites applications for the 1999 National Security Education Program (NSEP) Graduate International Fellowships competition. These fellowships enable U.S. graduate students to pursue specialization in area and language study or to add an important international dimension to their education. Created by Congress to address the need to increase the ability of U.S. citizens to communicate and compete globally, the NSEP embodies a recognition that the scope of national security has expanded to include not only the traditional concerns of protecting and promoting American well-being, but the new challenges of global society, including: sustainable development, environmental degradation, global disease and hunger, population growth and migration, and economic competitiveness.

NSEP fellowships are intended to provide support through overseas study and limited domestic tuition to students who will pursue the study of languages, cultures, and world regions deemed critical to U.S. national security. Excluded explicitly is study of Western Europe, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Fellowships are awarded in a broad range of academic and professional disciplines including business, economics, history, international affairs, law, applied sciences and engineering, health and biomedical sciences, political science, and other social sciences. Award recipients incur a requirement to work for an agency of the federal government involved in national security affairs or in the field of higher education in an area of study for which the fellowship was awarded, in that order of precedence.

Eligibility Requirements: Applicants must be U.S. citizens, enrolled in or applying to graduate programs in accredited U.S. colleges or universities located within the United States. All applications must include formal study of a modern language other than English.

To Apply: Guidelines and application forms for NSEP Graduate International Fellowships may be obtained from our Web page at <http://www.aed.org/nsep>. They also may be obtained by contacting AED at 800-498-9360 or 202-884-8285, or by e-mail at <nsep~aed.org>.

Deadline: Applications must be postmarked by January 15, 1999. No faxed submissions accepted; late applications will not be reviewed.

NOTICE OF VACANCIES

The Department of Anthropology at Arizona State University announces a full-time tenure track position at the Assistant Professor level beginning in fall 1999. We seek a person to teach undergraduate and graduate level courses in sociocultural anthropology, conduct research leading to significant publications, and perform department, college, and university service. The successful applicant will have a Ph.D. in anthropology awarded prior to August 1, 1999 with specialization in sociocultural anthropology, and evidence of significant research potential, skills for teaching undergraduate and graduate courses, and skills showing potential for academic service. Preference will be given to applicants with (1) research and teaching specialization in applied anthropology and the ethnography of Mesoamerica or northern Mexico, and (2) demonstrated expertise in one or more of the following: power and praxis, environment/ecology, or economics, complementing existing departmental strengths. Applicants should preferably have an active research program with a potential to involve students. Ability to teach a graduate-level course in ethnographic research methods is desirable.

Send a letter of application including a discussion of research and teaching experience and plans, a curriculum vitae, and names of three references by January 15, 1999 or the 15th of each month thereafter until the position is filled to: Dr. John K. Chance or Dr. Robert R. Alvarez Jr., Co-Chairs, Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, Arizona State University, Box 872402, Tempe, AZ 85287-2402. AA/EOE.

Woodward Chair in Public Policy — Sarah Lawrence College, a small liberal arts college close to New York City, seeks applicants to teach in Public Policy for a tenure-track position, beginning fall semester 1999. "The Joanne Woodward Chair in Public Policy" was endowed in honor of Joanne Woodward, as a tribute to the breadth of Ms. Woodward's social commitment and concern with public issues. The Chair provides a prominent focus for interdisciplinary work and the College's efforts to integrate lib-

eral arts courses with major public policy issues. It emphasizes the power of informed citizen advocacy to affect outcomes in areas such as promoting peace, protecting the environment, safeguarding human rights, alleviating poverty and supporting a free and uncensored forum for original voices in the arts. The holder of the chair will be expected to develop courses and public policy field placements for students.

The ideal candidate will have teaching and public policy practice experience, evidence of active engagement in scholarly research, and a commitment to liberal arts education. Candidates should have demonstrated scholarship and teaching experience in areas such as Legal Studies, Racial/Ethnic Studies, Environmental Studies, Poverty Studies.

Applicants should send a letter addressing the criteria noted above, including a concise statement about their public policy work, scholarship and research interests, a curriculum vita, two relevant course syllabi or descriptions of courses to be proposed, and three letters of reference by **December 15, 1998** to: Regina A. Arnold, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, Chairperson, Search Committee in Public Policy, Social Science Division, Sarah Lawrence College, 1 Mead Way, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708.

Early submission is strongly recommended. An equal opportunity employer, Sarah Lawrence College encourages applications from minority candidates and women.

ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELD SCHOOLS

North Carolina State University's Ethnographic Field School in Costa Rica: The Consequences of Tourism.

For the fourth consecutive year, Tim Wallace, NC State University, will lead a six-week (May 13 - June 23, 1999) ethnographic field school to Quepos/Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica. The goal of the program is to assist students in developing their ethnographic research skills in a mentored environment. While the research site lends itself to the study of the consequences of tourism on both community and biological environment, students may work on any appropriate research topic during their period of ethnographic

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NCSU's Costa Rican Field School — 1998

apprenticeship in the field school.

Last year thirteen undergraduates and three graduate students from around the country and Scotland participated in the program. Their ethnographic research dealt with such diverse topics as crime and tourism, the effects of drugs on the local community, gay tourism, the effectiveness of rural health delivery systems, tourism and religion, medicinal plant use, economic development and tourism, undocumented aliens in Costa Rica and their impact on tourism, neighborhood studies, backpacker tourism, the concept of place and among tourists and the toured, the cultural concept of national parks, cuisine and tourism, women and tourism, and the role of guidebooks in structuring a concept of destination. During their stay students live with Costa Rican families and share in their homelife. They will also visit other interesting localities, such as the Monteverde cloud rainforest, Poas and Arenal volcanoes, and the highland cities of San José, Heredia, Sarchí and Cartago.

The cost of the program is \$2,280, which includes lodging, meals, in-country transportation, health insurance, park entrance fees, and tuition for six-semester course credits. Airfare is not included. Program participants from previous years will also be presenting papers at the 1999 SfAA meetings in Tucson. Diskette copies of student reports are available to researchers. Any questions about past ethnographic field schools or next year's field school should be directed to Tim Wallace (919-515-9025 or <tim_wallace@ncsu.edu>. You can also learn more about the field school at Tim's website at <http://www4.ncsu.edu/~twallace/studyA.html>.

Northwestern University's Ethnographic Field School is now entering its 26th year, and still evolving! This year, Madelyn (Micki) Iris begins her first year as Director, following in the footsteps of Ossy Werner, "Director Emeritus". Ossy will continue with the field school as a consultant and mentor. Micki will be assisted by Bill Nichols, Deputy Director. The EFS offers exciting opportunities for community-based research experiences to students at all levels of training. EFS will continue its tradition of working in collaboration with various Navajo Nation agencies and organizations and with some of the smaller Spanish-speaking areas of northern New Mexico.

The program emphasizes both research methods and practical field experience, fostering direct involvement in the local community through the volunteer placement program. Each student works with a local sponsor who supervises the student in an eight-week volunteer position. Students have worked in the Navajo Nation Office of Tourism, the Navajo Office of Women and Children, the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutrition program, at a Navajo nursing home, in the Navajo Housing Office, at KTNN, the Navajo Nation radio station, at the Navajo Nation Museum and Office of Historic Preservation, as a staff person for the Navajo Times newspaper, and in the Peacemaker Division of the Navajo Tribal Courts.

The opportunities are endless as placements are negotiated to meet each student's interests. In addition, stu-

dents complete a research study related to their work. Past studies have included Navajo uses of computers, traditional themes in contemporary Navajo art, the media, minorities and community, the treatment of substance abuse using Navajo treatment modalities, how to create a Navajo nursing home, grazing patterns and land usage, sustainable agricultural and Navajo farming practices, and the treatment of tuberculosis in a Navajo setting. Students live in private housing, often with Navajo families and have daily opportunities to learn about Navajo culture and practices.

The field school operates under the auspices of Northwestern University's Summer Session: students may elect two or three course credits for the eight-week program. The program begins with a three-day orientation and ends with a two day 'debriefing' when students give oral presentations of their work and findings. Support is readily available throughout the summer from on-site teaching assistants, and the program's director and deputy. This year, in addition to our annual midterm meeting, we will also have a series of small group tutorials throughout the summer, to help students with data collection and analysis in the field site setting.

For further information contact Dr. Madelyn Iris, Buehler Center on Aging, Northwestern University, 750 N. Lake Shore Drive, Suite 601, Chicago, IL, 60611, (312) 503-5444, or email to <miris@nwu.edu>. Applications are available from the Office of Summer Session, Annenberg Hall, 2115 N. Campus Drive, Evanston, IL 60208.

MEETINGS

Society for Economic Anthropology, 1999 meeting, Texas A&M University —Dates: April 9 and 10, 1999. Theme: Development Beyond the 20th Century: A Critical Discussion in Economic Anthropology

In *Encountering Development*, Arturo Escobar suggests the 20th century (and in particular the later half of the 20th century) is characterized by "a growing will to transform drastically two-thirds of the world in the pursuit of the goal of material prosperity and economic progress." Whether wrapped within the lofty goals of civil rights or the frightening machinations of genocidal dictators; the voices of local organizers warning that we must consider more than the "bottom line" or politicians arguing free trade, development has become a social fact and a fixture in what Escobar calls the "social imaginary." This meeting is an effort to continue the critique of development and its place in society. In an effort to attract as broad an audience of participants as possible we have defined three key issues with which to anchor our discussion: development in history; development in practice; and development in theory. Each issue is briefly described below.

1. Development in history: In the tradition of Ester Boserup, we hope that anthropologists and archaeologists will use their research into social evolution and culture change to carefully examine ongoing developmental/evolutionary mod-

els for the analysis of society and culture.

2. Development in practice: In this second area of debate we ask that practicing and applied anthropologists share their findings as they join with local communities, states, NGOs and international agencies to make development work.

3. Development in theory: In this section we ask our participants to approach theories of development with a critical eye to their deconstruction.

Exploring the history, the practice and theories of development is nothing new to economic anthropology. However, we believe this meeting is an opportunity to bring these three areas of investigation together in unique forum that will allow for open debate and discussion. 100-250 word abstracts are due by mid November to Jeffrey H. Cohen, Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843-4352; e-mail proposals are fine. Participants are expected to become members of the SEA if they are not currently. Jeffrey H. Cohen Assistant Professor Department of Anthropology Texas A&M University College Station, TX 77843-4352 (409) 862-3492 fax: (409) 845-4070 <jhcohen@acs.tamu.edu>; <http://acs.tamu.edu/~jhcohen/index.html>.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR THE 2000 MALINOWSKI AWARD

The Society for Applied Anthropology invites nominations for the year 2000 Malinowski Award. The 1997 Awardee was Ward H. Goodenough. The 1998 Awardees were Robert and Beverly Hackenberg and our current recipient for the 1999 award is Thayer Scudder. The 1999 award will be presented at our annual meetings in Tucson, Arizona.

The Award is presented to an outstanding social scientist in recognition of efforts to understand and serve the needs of the world's societies and who has actively pur-

sued the goal of solving human problems using the concepts and tools of social science. Each nomination should follow the criteria for selection set forth by the SfAA. They are:

1. The nominees should be of senior status, widely recognized for their efforts to understand and serve the needs of the world through the use of social science.
2. The nominees should be strongly identified with the social sciences. They may be within the academy or outside of it, but their contributions should have implications beyond the immediate, the narrowly administrative, or the political.
3. The Awardee shall be willing and able to deliver an address at the annual meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology.
4. The nominees should include individuals who reside or work outside of the United States. Each nomination should include: 1) a detailed letter of nomination outlining the accomplishments of the candidate, 2) a curriculum vita, and 3) selected publications and supporting materials.

Nominations are valid for five years from the date of nomination. There are only five nominees left on our list and we would like to have at least ten. Remember that making a nomination requires more than just suggesting the name to a committee member. Please note the requirements spelled out above. This is an important award and deserves the attention of every member of our society.

Nominations should be sent to the Chair as soon as possible. The deadline for nominations is January 15, 1998. You might also encourage others to get involved in the nomination process by nominating someone else or furnishing a letter of support.

Send nominations to: R. Alvarez, Chair, Malinowski Award Committee, Dept of Anthro, P.O. Box 872402, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2402. Fax: (602) 965-7671; phones (602) 965-6215; (602) 965-7796. E-mail: <olober to@asu.edu>.



Executive Board Members – 1998 SfAA Meetings

FROM THE EDITOR

I'd like to thank those of you who sent notes of commiseration about my recent computer woes and I'd like to report back that I am now sitting in front of a new machine – but more importantly it came with an 18" viewable screen. So, things are pretty good in the high tech world right now. Speaking of high tech, do you know that an electronic version of the *Newsletter* can be found on the SfAA's homepage <<http://www.telepath.com/sfaa/sfaapub.html>>? We are working on making it more quickly accessible. Hopefully the next issue will be able to retain all of the formatting features of the *Newsletter* itself. Eventually, this process will not only get materials into the hands of the readers much quicker, but it should reduce the cost of publication as well. Don't worry, folks without access to the net will still receive a regular copy via the mails.

We say "So long" to Van Kemper, who finishes out his term as editor of *Human Organization*. Thanks very much for your excellent work, Van.

Our next issue will be coming out sometime in January. Please try to get materials to me by no later than January 15, 1999. If you have any line drawings of general interest to anthropologists and whose reproduction won't violate any copyrights, please send copies. I would appreciate any assistance immensely. Thank you.

Mike Whiteford

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Items to be included in the *Newsletter* should be sent to: Michael B. Whiteford, Department of Anthropology, 324 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011-1050, E-mail: jefe@iastate.edu. Telephone: 515/294-8212; fax 515/294-1708. The contributor's telephone number and e-mail address should be included, and the professional affiliations of all persons mentioned in the copy should be given.

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