

Newsletter

Society for Applied Anthropology

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SfAA PRESIDENT'S LETTER

By Linda A. Bennett <lbenett@memphis.edu>
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When you think of SfAA, what sorts of activities and accomplishments come to mind? The fact that you receive one SfAA publication a month? Or perhaps you think about the special monograph series we published? For instance, we have continually needed to reprint the monograph *Intellectual Property Rights for Indigenous Peoples, A Sourcebook* due to popular demand.

I'd like to draw your attention to a new and also very special SfAA monograph. Earlier this year, SfAA published *Classics of Practicing Anthropology 1978-1998* edited by Patricia J. Higgins and J. Anthony Paredes. Drawing from the hundreds of articles published in *Practicing Anthropology* since its founding in 1978, the "Classics" monograph presents 39 essays. It also includes a nicely substantive "Introduction: Context and Vision for Practicing Anthropologists" written by the editors, a Foreword by John A. Young, Immediate Past President, and an "Afterwords" by me. To guide the reader, a table displays the topical coverage across the essays. The price of *Classics of Practicing Anthropology* is \$20.00 (paperback), and SfAA members receive a 20% discount. You can order a copy (as well as other monographs) through the SfAA Business Office.

Perhaps when you are contemplating your membership in SfAA, you think about the numerous awards we sponsor. For many years we have sponsored awards in honor of four distinguished anthropologists: the Bronislaw Malinowski Award (est. 1973), the Margaret Mead Award (est. 1979), the Peter K. New Student Award (est. 1990), and the SfAA Presidents' Poster Competition Awards for students that are bestowed at the annual meetings. In addition to these four long-established award programs, SfAA is in various stages of establishing and implementing four new awards for which contributions have already been made: the Sol Tax Distinguished

Service Award; the Edward H. and Rosamond B. Spicer Award for travel support to the annual meeting for a student giving a paper in the topical area of community and community development; the Del Jones Memorial Award for a student travel scholarship to attend the annual SfAA meetings, and an award that is yet to be named to encourage the participation of American Indians at our annual meetings. Please keep an eye on the SfAA web page <www.sfaa.net> as these new award programs are announced.

Or when you think about SfAA, you may recall taking part in lively, well-attended SfAA annual meetings. A feature of these meetings that I would like to emphasize is the fact that they are typically held in conjunction with other applied social science organizations. For the San Francisco meeting last March, for example, three societies co-spon-

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sored the meetings with us: the Society for Medical Anthropology (SMA); the Society for Community Research and Action (SCRA); and the Political Ecology Society (PESO). Each of these organizations took a very active and visible lead in organizing sessions. The fact that other professional groups meet with the SfAA supports our assertion that we are an interdisciplinary organization.

As a reflection of our interdisciplinary orientation and commitment, we will have an opportunity next June to reciprocate with the Society for Community Research and Action (SCRA). SfAA has accepted SCRA's invitation to serve as a co-sponsor for their biennial conference at Georgia State University in Atlanta (June 7-10, 2001). The call for papers will be made on September 1, and information about the conference can be found on <www.apa.org/divisions/div27>. In agreeing to co-sponsor the conference, we have committed SfAA to take the lead in organizing at least five sessions. In return, SfAA attendees will receive the same conference registration rates as SCRA members and will be able to register for rooms at the guest hotel at the discounted rate. This will be an excellent opportunity for SfAA members to join with our colleagues from SCRA in discussions about community research and action. I thank James Carey, past SfAA board member and co-chair for the SfAA-SCRA Liaison Group, Kenneth Maton, co-chair of the Liaison Group; and Cary Cherniss, President-elect of SCRA, in particular, for their efforts in making this collaborative efforts see fruition.

Another very exciting collaboration is underway and will be showcased at the upcoming SfAA annual meetings in Merida next year. A plenary session sponsored by the SfAA and the School of American Research (SAR) on community building will be held on March 29, 2001, during the late afternoon and early evening, to be followed by a reception (see this *Newsletter*). We thank Doug Schwartz, President of SAR and Tom Weaver, past president of SfAA, for working with the SfAA officers, board, and business office to make this collaboration possible.

To end this status report of some of the ongoing SfAA activities and some of the special undertakings of the Society, I would like to point out a fact that the business office, the officers (especially the treasurer), and the board are always glad to emphasize to members: *There has not been a dues increase since 1985.*



MINDING YOUR BUSINESS

By Jude Thomas May <tom@sfaa.org>
SfAA Business Office, Oklahoma City

The Board of Directors of the Society at the Spring Meeting in San Francisco approved a motion to invest a part of the Reserve Fund in "socially-responsible investments" (SRIs). The Board further suggested that we compare the performance of these SRI investments against the other investments over the coming year.

Socially-responsible investing is an effort to channel investments away from particular products and corporations. Mutual funds that follow this policy devise "screens" which test the extent to which a corporation produces or engages in the sale of tobacco, alcohol, and other products. There are other screens that assess environmental practices and defense contracting as well as employee relations and corporate citizenship. The number of SRI mutual funds has expanded in the past five years as has the sophistication in the methods used to develop screens to test corporate activities. A recent report in a widely read publication from the Morningstar firm noted that the performance of SRI mutual funds was quite competitive with that of other mutual funds. We will update you in the future on the performance of these investments.

SFAA & SAR PLENARY SESSION TAKES SHAPE

By Stanley Hyland <shyland@memphis.edu>
University of Memphis

Last year SfAA leaders and Doug Schwartz, President of the School of American Research began a conversation about possible collaboration around the topic of "Strengthening Communities." The conversation led to a proposal to have the Plenary Session at the Merida meetings address how anthropologists have and are approaching social change through the analysis of community, as well as, processes and tools related to strengthening communities.

This summer the School of American Research invited nine feisty anthropologists and a sociologist for three days on their campus in Santa Fe, New Mexico, to discuss a conceptual framework concerning building communities through theory and practice. The result was a spirited exchange on why and how local communities are significant in charting a desirable future for a global system that is witnessing growing economic inequity, natural and human disasters, warfare and unfavorable political and economic policies.

The seminar yielded an exciting set of topics for papers at Merida that will examine how macro-level forces have generated a variety of approaches that assist local commu-

nities to conceptualize and act upon effective ways to address change. These approaches include competencies (processes) and tools such as relationship building, conflict resolution, computer technology, participatory action research, mapping community assets, capabilities, and resources to strengthen communities. While exciting, the discussion also acknowledged that there is a significant gap in our knowledge about the current dynamics of community change. If you have been working in the area of building communities please consider organizing a session or delivering a paper about your work at the SfAA meeting.

One final note on the plenary session is that Mary Catherine Bateson will be one of the presenters. She will make a proposal as to how the Margaret Mead website could be used to build our knowledge base on building communities. A separate workshop is being planned.

FARMERS' MARKETS SERVING THE COMMUNITY

By Susan Andreatta <s_andrea@uncg.edu>
Department of Anthropology
University of North Carolina-Greensboro

It has been an exciting summer in the Department of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. This summer four undergraduate students (Rebecca, Josh, Angela and Annie) have been assisting me (see photograph) and an agricultural extension agent from Guilford County's NC Cooperative Extension on an applied research project entitled "Farmers' Markets Serving the Community by Linking Consumers and Farmers." This research is part of a two-year project, which was funded by the Southern Region's Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education program (Southern SARE) to improve the quality of life for farmers through a two-pronged education campaign – consumers learning from growers and growers learning from consumers.

As an applied cultural anthropologist, I see agriculture as first and foremost, culture. I am very interested in preserving rural space and farming traditions in North Carolina. However, key to preserving this culture is finding new ways for farmers to make a reasonable living from agriculture. As I am learning from my research, the answer may lie in selecting different crops, as well as in direct marketing of specialty crops geared toward the increasing demand for organic, heirloom or ethnic varieties of produce. By linking consumers with local food producers through direct marketing at farmers' markets, roadside stands and community supported agriculture (CSAs), consumers and growers are helping to support a fresh and local agro-food system.

For me, agriculture extension and students' data collection at a lively farmers' market was a very fruitful experience.

Along with the undergraduate students and agricultural extension, we interviewed more than 400 consumers at a neighboring state-operated Farmers' Market. One of the students exclaimed after he had finished his first day and experience of formal interviewing at the farmers' market, "Wow, we really are doing anthropology." In addition to knowing how and where their food is produced, several of the students also worked on farms during the summer providing them with first-hand ethnographic experience in qualitative and quantitative data collection.

Overall this has been a win-win project for everyone who is participating in it. Given the uncertain future of the tobacco industry and the continued decline in number of family operated farms, farmers who want to remain in farming are interested in learning new growing strategies. However, focusing on only production strategies does not put money in a grower's pocket. Developing an informed marketing plan, one that has some consumer input in its design, may contribute to supporting and sustaining family farms. The information obtained from consumers from the survey will be made available to growers before the end of 2000.



EVALUATING A NATIONAL AIDS INITIATIVE

By Merrill Singer <Anthro8566@aol.com>
Hispanic Health Council

Approximately two years ago, the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) of the United States sent an urgent request to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, Donna Shalala, asking that the spiraling HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Black community be declared a "public health emergency." Shalala did not declare the emergency; however, President Clinton did announce a comprehensive new initiative to strengthen the nation's program for preventing and treating HIV/AIDS in African American, Hispanic and other ethnic minority populations.

Over the last two decades ago, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has had a notably disproportionate impact on minority populations.
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lations in the U.S., particularly African Americans and Hispanics. While ethnic minorities account for about one fourth of the total U.S. population, they comprise more than half of the cumulative AIDS cases. Moreover, this notable health disparity is growing. Between 1986 and 1998, the percentage of newly diagnosed U.S. AIDS cases among ethnic minority populations jumped from 40% to 65% per year. Recently, as a consequence of prevention efforts and the increased availability of highly active anti-retroviral therapies (HAART), downward trends have been recorded in both AIDS incidence and mortality in all ethnic groups in the country. However, the declines in these indicators among African Americans have been the slowest among all ethnic populations.

An important part of the Federal response to the CBC request was implemented by the Surgeon General's Office of HIV/AIDS Policy (OHAP). Through the Office of Public Health and Science (DHHS), OHAP announced the availability of newly formed crisis response teams to provide multidisciplinary technical assistance to urban areas that were hardest hit by HIV/AIDS. To qualify for OHAP assistance, cities had to meet the following criteria: (1) have populations of at least 500,000; (2) have 1,500 or more African Americans and Hispanic Americans living with HIV/AIDS; (3) have at least half of local people living with HIV/AIDS be African Americans and Hispanic Americans; and (4) have the chief elected official in the local government and local health officials submit a request for crisis assistance to the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

The Federal government acknowledged the fundamental value of ethnography as an approach for creating an effective public health response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Eleven metropolitan areas were selected to receive crisis assistance, beginning with Detroit, Philadelphia and Miami. As developed by OHAP, the crisis response initiative was based on a specially designed model called Rapid Assessment, Response and Evaluation (RARE). The multidisciplinary OHAP team (which includes sociologist Richard Needle and anthropologist Robert Trotter) developed this model, which builds on existing rapid assessment procedures as well as other ethnographically informed methods. I was hired as the national evaluator for the first phase of the project in the three cities noted above. By implementing RARE, the Federal government acknowledged the fundamental value of ethnography as an approach for creating an effective public health response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Thus far at least five anthropologists have been involved in the RARE initiative with roles that include project development, research training, data collection and analysis, and evaluation.

As the national evaluator, my job was to answer three questions: 1) did RARE enhance community capacity to respond rapidly to the AIDS crisis by providing important new information on HIV risk, identify previously unrecognized needs, and make compelling new recommendations for targeted prevention efforts?; 2) What notable new findings were produced by RARE in the three initially targeted cities?; and 3) What impact has the RARE initiative had on HIV prevention efforts in participating cities? My evaluator's report to OHAP, submitted in February, 2000, indicated that the RARE efforts in Miami, Detroit, and Philadelphia documented a number of specific and important ways in which the project enhanced community capacity to respond rapidly to AIDS.

A range of notable contributions of project RARE were identified, including:

- transferring new skills and infrastructure for the rapid assessment of unmet prevention needs in local settings (which, in the case of Miami, are already being applied to the assessment of other public health issues)
- providing a clearly articulated and easily adopted methodology for the development of research-based prevention planning (which has been woefully lacking in many cities)
- conferring an approach for recognizing needed changes in local AIDS prevention efforts as well as institutional barriers to consistent public health messages (such as finding that police detain people for carrying condoms on the grounds that condom possession suggests involvement in prostitution)
- developing new knowledge on local HIV risk patterns, awareness, and attitudes, as well as limitations on existing service delivery (such as finding the existence of folk beliefs about circumstances in which public health messages on HIV prevention can be modified to accommodate desired behaviors)
- discovering specific local and cross-site intervention needs (such a lat- night prevention education on HIV risks and services)
- generating new enthusiasm among frontline prevention workers.

Importantly, in each of the first three metropolitan areas involved in the local RARE field teams were able to:

- successfully adopt the RARE rapid ethnographic methodology
- use this methodology to enhance general awareness of local HIV risk patterns and knowledge deficits
- discover significant differences in risk at the block level within otherwise relatively uniform neighborhoods
- identify and describe specific geographically circumscribed but socially fluid risk zones characterized by the intersection of illicit drug use and drug-related commercial sex transactions
- recognize these hidden, social zones, involving late night, after-hour social mixing of local and commuting populations, as *geo-epicenters* driving local HIV risk.

These insights have provided a new knowledge basis for improved HIV prevention efforts at the local level.

Based on this new knowledge base, local RARE field teams successfully (and rapidly) formulated specific recommendations for implementation. Recommendations have been made for changes in:

- policies and operating procedures for health departments and community organizations involved in AIDS prevention (e.g., late night scheduling of prevention outreach)
- access to sterile syringes and other injection equipment
- policies that foster structural and environmental barriers to risk reduction
- the approach taken in local street outreach education
- the selection of HIV prevention educators (e.g., to make use of indigenous local role models)
- access to drug abuse treatment
- provision of AIDS-related services in multi-service centers (to diminish loss of confidentiality and the fear of stigma associated with seeking AIDS services)
- criminal justice handling of commercial sex customers (“Johns”) to include mandatory HIV education.
- prevention planning to include the institutionalization of rapid assessment

Already at an early stage in process, RARE has begun to have identifiable impact on local HIV prevention discourse, planning, and programming. Progress, thus far, has been greatest in Miami, with the development of local funding for RARE recommended initiatives, but changes are also developing in the other two cities. In addition to the ongoing tracking of these RARE-influenced changes, I am now involved (with David Metzger of the University of Pennsylvania and the Federal crisis response team) in developing evaluation plans for the next four cities in the RARE initiative: Oakland, Newark, Atlanta and Los Angeles.

LPO NEWS

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

The “Mid-South Association of Practicing Anthropologists” (MSAPA) reports it has been busy determining a vision, strengthening its newsletter, and building relationships. The newly-elected executive board decided to revisit the LPO’s vision and mission with a goal of increasing membership and participation. MSAPA is using anthropological methods and social marketing strategies to determine member’s perceptions about the organization’s vision and direction. This will be followed by a series of strategic planning sessions.

MSAPA’s newsletter, *Living Anthropology*, reaches over 110 persons in Memphis and the Mid-South. For the next

two years, each issue will have a theme around African Americans, Latinos/Hispanics, Asians, American Indians, and people living in poverty. Contributions from faculty, applied anthropologists, and students make the newsletter a popular product of the LPO. Another publication sponsored by MSAPA is the Directory of Mid-South Anthropologists. The 2000-01 edition is in the planning stage.

MSAPA is strengthening relationships with several universities. The University of Memphis continues to support the distribution of the newsletter. Christian Brothers University is hosting the strategic planning sessions. Ole Miss hosted a picnic and cookout last year and may repeat the event this year. MSAPA is building a relationship with the State University of West Georgia (SUWG). MSAPA, in conjunction with the University of Memphis, will be hosting a visit from students and faculty of SUWG this fall as they investigate the Masters in Applied Anthropology at the University of Memphis. For more information about MSAPA, contact Christina Blanchard-Horan, at <clhoran@memphis.edu>.

The “Southern California Applied Anthropology Network” (SCAAN) will hold its next meeting on Thursday, October 19, 2000. The featured speaker is ethnomusicologist and former president of SCAAN, Amy Catlin. Amy conducts applied ethnomusicology projects in the United States and South and Southeast Asia. In addition, she teaches applied courses on film and development in the UCLA Ethnomusicology Department. The title of her presentation is “A Sidi CD? Applied Ethnomusicology and the African Diaspora in India.” For many centuries, Africans have participated in India’s development in military, maritime, and mercantile arenas. The descendants of diasporized African slaves, soldiers, and sailors who remained in India continue to maintain strong notions of cultural identity, often tied to their African heritage.

While Sidi African-Indians still retain elements of their African musical heritage, including musical instruments and styles, they also have adapted these traits to the Indian context in various ways. At the same time, they have adopted local Indian instruments and styles, yet remain largely isolated from mainstream society. Increasing access to media, including audio and video technology may play an important role in the ways that Sidis choose to represent themselves through their music in the new technological marketplace.

Sidís have not yet produced audiocassettes of their music, and some Sidís wish to see their music published in cassette as well as CD format. Amy’s presentation will report on discussions held with Sidís during a conference organized for this purpose in Rajpipla, Gujarat in February 2000, and consider the impact of the conference visualized through edited video footage of the event. The primarily

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applied nature of the project will be the focus of the talk addressing the roles of media, tourism, globalization, and development among African-Indians. New members are welcome at the meeting. For more information about SCAAN and directions to the meeting, contact Gillian Grebler at <ggrebler@gte.net>.

To communicate about LPO news and issues, please contact the SfAA-LPO Liaison, Carla Littlefield, at the e-mail address above.

NEWS FROM THE PRACTITIONER-AT-LARGE

By Shirley Fiske <smcc.caphill@worldnet.att.net>
Legislative Aide to Senator Akaka (D-HI)
U.S. Senate

The newly reorganized American Anthropological Association Board & Committees are now starting to meet. I am on the Board as the at-large-elected Practitioner. There is a practicing/applied slot as well as for the four traditional subfields of anthropology — archaeology, biological, linguistics and ethnography. The reorganization was done to promote more stability on the Board and to insure the representation of our traditional fields and the practicing dimension. It is gratifying that the reorganization has validated the importance of practicing and professional anthropologists after 10 years, and many peoples' efforts, in the struggle.

Equally importantly, the Nominations Committee has a designated practitioner slot, to which Ken Erickson was elected. The Nominations Committee is one of the key committees in AAA structure. Also notable is the creation of a Public Policy Committee for AAA. Elected to the committee are well-known applied and practicing anthropologists who will help focus the policy thrust of the AAA: Will Sibley, Paul Durrenberger, Carole Nagengast, Judith Zeitlin, Judith Goode, Robert Ibarra, Charles Briggs.

The first Executive Board meeting started with a workshop on executive board responsibilities. It was an excellent one-day workshop to get us all on the same page, since serving as board members for an association may or may not be part of peoples' backgrounds. The workshop covered the four main board responsibilities of (1) ensuring direction, vision, mission and planning; (2) providing policy for the organization, (3) monitoring and assessing progress of the organization, and (4) communicating and interpreting with the members about association activities and policies (an area where AAA has had most problems). The workshop was useful because as a Board we developed a collective knowledge regarding history, structure and operation of AAA.

The AAA Executive Board adopted a position on evolution in response to the concerns of the Biological Anthropology Section and the Committee on Public Policy about the Kansas State Board of Education to remove references to evolution from state standards and assessments. The Board decided to ask Eugenie Scott, of the National Center for Science Education, to take the lead in drafting a position statement. Rather than passing judgement on creationism, the position simply asserts that as anthropologists we have a right to teach science.

Opening up a new avenue of advocacy, AAA's legal counsel discussed the issue of AAA Sections filing amicus briefs on behalf of litigants in court cases. The AAA Board also voted to join Society for American Archaeology and other archaeology organizations in condemning the internet sale of antiquities and requesting internet auctionhouses to develop policies to insure they no longer continue to traffic in antiquities.

In addition, the AAA Executive Board endorsed the idea of testifying on behalf of S. 2748. Senator Akaka's bill, S. 2748, the "Peopling of America" directs the National Park Service to identify regions, communities, sites, buildings and cultures that illustrate and commemorate key events and can provide a basis for preservation and interpretation of the peopling of America — the migration, immigration and settlement of the U.S. The bill directs the Secretary to identify potential new national historic landmarks as part of the theme study. Geoff White (U Hawaii) submitted an excellent letter for the record, citing the resurgence of the Polynesian voyaging societies and their importance in providing icons for Native Hawaiians to understand their own culture. Carole Mandryk (Harvard) provided an inspiring letter, since the peopling of America is her area of expertise. The bill is part of the attempt to broaden the National Parks Service approach to interpreting America's history so that more people can see their past in it.



REPORT FROM THE PA EDITOR

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

The Fall 2000 issue of *Practicing Anthropology* is titled “Anthropology and Climate Change: Challenges and Contributions” and was guest edited by Carla Roncoli. However, due to summer field schedules, the editing process has been delayed by about one month, so you will be getting the issue later than normal.

The issue will showcase the work of a number of anthropologists who are working on climate change issues in Africa and Latin America. All papers report on ongoing field research, some of which is funded by the Economic and Human Dimension of Climate Change component of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). An introduction by Carla Roncoli and John Magistro will review the state of the art in this field and report on important work that was not included among the published articles.

Don Nelson and Tim Finan’s paper centers on the two main currents of climate anthropology, that is vulnerability assessment and forecast applications, among small farmers of northeast Brazil. Combining a variety of qualitative and quantitative methods that yield data on livelihood strategies as well as cultural perceptions and institutional politics, they assess the effects of public planning for and response to the 1997-1998 El Niño drought.

Hussain Mahmoud and Peter Little’s paper discusses how climate affects most decisions concerning livestock husbandry and trading by pastoralists of northern Kenya. They argue that pastoralists are becoming increasingly vulnerable to climate risk, stressing the interlinkages between climate-related risks and other threats, such as animal disease and political instability. Social networks, spatial mobility, and economic diversification have helped pastoralists cope with risk. Therefore policies and pressures that reduce mobility across space and sectors hence increase vulnerability.

Sarah Otterstrom and Ben Orlove also address coping strategies enacted by farmers of two different areas of Costa Rica to deal with impacts of an El Niño-related drought. They show that forecast response, drought impacts, and coping capacity, can vary considerably across relatively small distances over the landscape. The role of drought in a community’s cultural memory and previous experience with climate anomalies is an important factor explaining this variation.

Kenny Broad’s work on Peruvian fisheries focuses on the incentives and challenges faced by multiple actors involved in forecast dissemination and application during the 1997-98 El Niño event and that arise from the social and

ideological context in which they operate. He suggests that decisions concerning the provision of information may have unintended consequences and differential impacts on segments of society and the environment.

Carla Roncoli, Keith Ingram, and Paul Kirshen’s paper discusses the constraints and opportunities for the application of forecast information by a different group of producers, small farmers of three agro-ecological zones of Burkina Faso. While low literacy and poor infrastructure in rural areas pose daunting challenges to forecast dissemination, the scarcity of resources needed to enable adaptations remains the most constraining factor. They reflect on the experience of bringing together farmers and scientists in a regional Climate Forum to discuss farmers’ information priorities, optimal modalities for delivery, and potential responses to forecasts.”

The issue will contain three volunteered articles. One, by Kathryn Kozaitis of Georgia State, describes her research and practice in urban educational reform. One, by Allan Ryan of Abbott Laboratories of Columbus, Ohio, outlines the role of physical anthropology in the pediatric nutrition industry, and another by Jason Jackson discusses the role of ethnography in museum-community partnerships. There may be a section on the teaching of applied anthropology, as well as the annual index and columns by Rob Winthrop (“The Real World”) Alain Anciaux (“International Voices”).

The addresses and phone numbers for the editorial office of *PA* are: Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, 55 Campus Drive, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 5B1, Canada; office telephone is (306) 966-4176; my home number is (306) 343-5944; Fax is (306) 966-5640.

REPORT FROM HO EDITOR

By Laura Kriegstrom Stull<lstull@ukans.edu>
Design Editor, *HO*

Preparing the text, tables, and graphics for publication in *Human Organization* can be made easier for authors and editors alike if all parties involved speak the same “graphic” language. In addition to the rules and guidelines for manuscript submission (see *HO* 58:349-50, Summer 1999, or Website), authors need to follow the instructions below when submitting tables, figures, maps, and graphs.

Tables and Text in General

- Use keystrokes on the keyboard, NOT CODES, for symbols. For example, use quotation marks (“”) and two hyphens for an em-dash (—) from the keyboard instead of typographic or numeric codes from the menu. If you use codes your keystrokes can change when we convert your text from

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one program to another during journal production.

- Use codes if, and only if, there is no other option, such as for scientific notation or diacritics.

Tables

- Prepare tables separately, not in the body of the document, but be sure to indicate where the tables should go in the text (“Figure 1 about here”).
- Creating tables with cells is acceptable but it’s often just as easy to create them with tabs. And *use tabs* — not spaces — for the interval between columns.
- If your table won’t fit, try using a smaller font, or change the page to landscape for that table.

Figures (maps, graphs, and figures)

- Like tables, figures should always be created as separate documents.
- To keep the integrity of figures, authors should provide files that will not change. After a figure is completed, either “save as” or “export” it as an .EPS file (encapsulated postscript file). Also, if using text within an .EPS graphic, make sure the text font is either Helvetica or Times. If for some reason exporting to an .EPS file is not possible, then save your graphic as a .TIF file. Please provide these kinds of files in addition to your original drawing file.
- Figures must be clear and crisp. Do not send bitmap files - they often are fuzzy or jagged when reproduced.
- Do not send .PS files (regular postscript) of any documents or graphics. They cannot be read or imported.
- Provide first-generation figures. Just because you can take a figure from another source and plop it into Power Point does not mean it will reproduce well in a publication.

Type, etc.

- DO NOT put titles, sources and footnotes on the electronic copy of your figures (NO map titles inside the neatline, please.). Provide them in a separate file, but write the figure numbers on the hard copy.
- The production editor will do titles, notes, and sources for the figures in the *HO* style.
- Be consistent in your use of type. Do not use bold type in one of your graphs and roman (which is considered a regular font, not bold and not italic) in another.
- When you prepare simple graphs use just 1 typeface--Helvetica.
- Use different sizes to denote levels of importance. But do not use type that is either very big or very small.
- With maps and figures it is often better to use 2 typefaces—a serif, Times, and a sans, Helvetica—to show different kinds of elements. Bold and italicize to give you more options. But again, be consistent.
- Visualize the final image and size, and keep the type size proportional to the figure.
- A fairly simple graph or figure will be reduced to fit in one column, so make your type is big enough to read at that size.
- A complex map will be a full-page width, so do not

make your type too big. Be consistent.

- Your figure will be published in black and white (B&W), not color, so all original artwork should ideally be done in B&W rather than color. Look carefully at a printed B&W copy. Grey tones and patterns need to be visible and distinct.
- Keep E.B. White’s dictum always in mind: “Simplify, simplify.” Keep graphs, maps, and figures as simple as possible. Ask someone to read your article and look at the graphics to make sure they are understandable and complementary to the text. Remember, journal space is at a premium, and graphics should be included only if they enhance the text.

Following these instructions will provide a common graphic language for the author, the editor, and production editor, whose job it is to do the layout of the article in the journal. If the author provides what the editor requires and the production editor can use, then the final product will be to everyone’s liking.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TIG

By Garry Stephenson <Garry.Stephenson@orst.edu>
Oregon State University

Food and Agriculture Interest Group members participated in a Farm and Food System Tour during the 2000 SfAA conference. The tour focused on examples of the Bay Area’s local food system highlighting small-scale organic food production, distribution and retail channels. Tour stops included two farms, *All Star Organics* and *Mt Barnabe Farm*, and two retail outlets which distribute locally grown food, the *Marin County Farmers’ Market* and *Whole Foods Market*, a regional food market chain. Michael Straus of Beyond Organic Public Relations & Marketing made local arrangements for the tour.



The tour included an optional Farm to Restaurant Dinner at *Oliveto Cafe and Restaurant* in Berkeley. It serves an upscale eclectic Italian cuisine and purchases most of its food from local farms. The tour and dinner tastefully demonstrated the Bay Area's thriving alternative food system. SfAA members interested in the Food and Agriculture Interest Group may stay in touch by subscribing to FoodAg-L. Simply send an email to <Listserv@mail.orst.edu> and type in the message body: Sub FoodAg-L and your first and last names. For example: "Sub FoodAg-L Margaret Meade."



TIG FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

By Mary Riley <mriley88@hotmail.com>
Columbia College-Chicago

Welcome to the TIG for indigenous intellectual property rights. With new members and the interest we know is out there, we hope to see our group take off this year. To do so means that existing members need to "talk up" the group (whether on or off-line), and to actively participate in discussions on our channel, ANTHAP-3, on-line by submitting all comments, thoughts and news items to <anthap3@oakland.edu>.

It is time to think about presenting at the upcoming SfAA 2001 Annual Meeting. The theme of next year's meetings, "Conflict and Accord in the Postglobal Age," seems to be right up our alley. Calls for Abstracts and ideas for sessions are certainly welcome for circulation on ANTHAP-3 (as well on ANTHAP). If you have an idea for a session relating to indigenous rights, please post it -- you may receive more responses than you anticipated. Information pertaining to the activities of the TIG for IPR at the upcoming SfAA meetings will also be published here and on-line, as it becomes available over the next several weeks.

In recent IPR news, the United Nations made a historic decision and created a permanent UN Forum on Indigenous Peoples, which will provide native peoples their first high-level representation in the UN. This forum, a 16-member standing committee, "promises to give indigenous peoples a unique voice within the UN system" and will be a subsidiary body of the UN Economic and Social Council.

On the national front, a group of scientists, tribal leaders and government officials all met to discuss (and critique)

the existence of NAGPRA (Native American Graves and Repatriation Act) since 1990, when it was first adopted. While some members of the NAGPRA Committee felt that the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service were, in fact, making it even more difficult for Native American groups to recover human and cultural remains, others reported that NAGPRA was of benefit to many Native American groups. More information relating to this topic can be found at <www.usdoj.gov/ot/presdoc3.htm> and <www.indianz.com>.

At the recent meeting of the WTO's Committee on Trade and the Environment (CTE), representatives from India presented a paper titled "Protection of Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge" in order to draw international attention to bio-piracy and the stark need to protect Traditional Knowledge from the hands of multi-national corporations looking for quick and profitable patents. Let's hope the WTO actually gets it this time (sorry folks, my cynicism is showing). The paper itself can be downloaded from website <www.wto.org/wto/ddf/ep/search.html> by entering WT/CTE/W/156 as the search string in the Document Symbol Box. A related paper titled "The Relationship Between the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) with a Focus on Article 27.3(b)" can be obtained at the same website, but instead enter search string WT/CTE/W/125 in the Document Symbol Box. (For more information, please visit Genetic Resources Action International (GRAIN) at <www.grain.org>, which is yet another IPR group, focusing on biological and genetic resources).

Other websites of interest to check out with regard to indigenous IPR, traditional knowledge and rights are <www.nuffic.nl/ik_pages>, and for those into tropical agroforestry, <www.agroforester.com/overstory.osprev.html>. I know that there are many such sites, but if a few are mentioned in this column each month, those of us who have never heard of them will now know they are there (and those of us who know all about them will feel validated!).

If you want to give the World Bank a piece of your mind on biodiversity issues, there is now a discussion list on Biodiversity Conservation and Use. For information see <www.worldbank.org/devforum/forum_biodiversity.html>. If you would like to join this discussion list, send a blank e-mail to <join_biodiversity@lists.worldbank.org>.

With regard to upcoming conferences, do not forget the fast approaching International Society of Ethnobiology (7th International Congress), October 23-27, in Athens, Georgia. In addition, a Call for Abstracts is out for the 80th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association, convening May 25-27, 2001, at Laval University in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. Abstracts are due October 31, 2000. For

(continued on page 10)

more information on the conference, e-mail at <shc2001cha@hst.ulaval.ca>.

A last item of interest is the following book, *Responding to Biopiracy: From Biodiversity in the South to Medicines in the North*, by Svarstad, H. and Dhillion, Shivcharn (eds.). To obtain this book see <www.sum.uio.no/bioprospecting.htm>.

If anyone has anything they want mentioned in next month's column, please send it my way at e-mail above, or to Department of Liberal Education, 10th Floor, Columbia College, Chicago, IL 60605. Or contact Tressa Berman, Women's Leadership Institute, Mills College, 5000 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland, California 94613, or e-mail <borderzone@aol.com>.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANTHROPOLOGY TIG

By Rick Stepp <rstepp@uga.edu>
University of Georgia

The annual meeting in San Francisco during the spring was a busy one for members of the TIG with over 19 sessions related to environmental/ecological anthropology to attend. This is approximately the same number of sessions at the meetings in Tucson the previous year and demonstrates the continued importance of the subfield to applied anthropology as a whole. A continuing success has been the TIG's panel sessions on issues in environmental anthropology, organized by Ben Blount. Our student representative, Rebecca Zarger, organized the invited student session entitled "Combining Applied and Academic Approaches in Environmental Anthropology: Future Trajectories" and it was also well received.

Elections were held during the business meeting in San Francisco and outgoing newsletter editor, Rick Stepp, was elected coordinator. Will Van DeBerg is our new student representative, and Ben Blount graciously agreed to continue as organizer for our panel session. We are especially grateful to outgoing coordinator, Tim Wallace, for his hard work in organizing and building the EA-TIG. The newsletter editor position is still open. If you are interested, contact Rick Stepp <rstepp@uga.edu>.

The arrival of fall means that the abstract deadline for the meetings in Merida is soon upon us. The TIG discussed several possibilities for invited sessions during the business meeting and this discussion is continuing over our listserv AMBIENTNET (contact Tim Wallace <tmwallace@mindspring.com> to subscribe). We hope to include Mexican colleagues in these sessions, and engage in a lively discussion on the future of applied environmental/ecological anthropology. We are also planning a student

session. If you would like to participate, contact Will Van DeBerg <h2oshed@bellsouth.net>. There has also been some discussion of a field trip for TIG members after the meetings in Merida. If you are interested in participating or organizing a trip please contact the TIG coordinator.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Smithsonian Institution Center for Education and Museum Studies is seeking citations to theses, dissertations and major papers written in English, at the master and doctoral levels that investigate museum theory and practice, or are disciplinary or interdisciplinary-based inquiries related to museum issues for posting on its Museum Studies Database <www.siris.si.edu>. If you have citations to contribute, please send the following: Name of the author, title of dissertation, date, degree level, university department or program in which the work was done, the source for accessing a copy, and an abstract, if available. Send to: Tracie Sam, SCEMS, A&I Room 2235, Washington, D.C. 20560-0427 USA; Fax: 202-357-3346; or e-mail: <tsam@scems.si.edu>.

New program guidelines were also announced by Smithsonian Fellowships in Museum Practice (FMP). Proposals are invited from scholars and practitioners to write manuscripts suitable for publication on issues of importance to the museum field. One fellowship is awarded annually for a period of up to 6 months. An award consists of a \$3,000 per month stipend, round-trip travel expenses and \$1,000 for manuscript preparation. Application deadline is February 15, 2001. For further information and application requirements, see: <www.si.edu/cms/fmp.htm> or contact the program manager via e-mail: <fmp@scems.si.edu>, Fax: 202-357-3346, or mail: Fellowships in Museum Practice, SCEMS Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560-0427.



University of Iowa Anthropologists at SF Meetings

THERE'S STILL TIME TO CONSIDER A FULBRIGHT

The Fulbright Scholar Program for faculty and professionals had more than 42 awards available in Anthropology and Archaeology for lecturing and/or doing research abroad during the 2001-2002 academic year. Although the August 1 deadline is past, there are still some awards open and recruitment will continue. For information, visit our Web site at <www.cies.org> after August 15 or contact the program officer listed for awards you are interested in. The award listings and application materials can be downloaded or request printed versions from <apprequest@cies.iie.org>. U.S. citizenship is required. Non-U.S. citizens should contact the Fulbright agency or U.S. embassy in their home countries. The Fulbright Scholar Program is sponsored by the United States Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, and administered by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES). The contact information is Council for International Exchange of Scholars 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5L, Washington, DC 20008-3009, Phone (202) 686-7877 or Fax (202) 362-3442.

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

We are planning a session on the impact on children of the practice of child fosterage. Child fosterage occurs when a child is raised by someone other than one or both birth parents. Studies conducted in traditional societies as well as minority populations in developed countries will be considered. If interested in presenting a paper for this session please contact Lisa Colburn at e-mail: <l.colburn@worldnet.att.net> or Phone (401) 874-4143, or Robin Devin at e-mail <rdevin@uri.edu> or Phone (401) 874-2128.

FROM THE EDITOR

I hope the summer is winding down in fine style for all of you. As always, it's a busy time for many and the reason for the slight delay in getting this issue out is directly related to the peripatetic nature of our colleagues. Everybody seems to be on the move.

Will Sibley says there's not a lot to report, since summer is a sort of down time for WAPA. The President for 2000-2001 will be Ruth Cernea, long-time member of WAPA. She is moving ahead smartly with plans for the year. For the first time in several years, WAPA has produced a new directory of members. An even two hundred are on the current mailing list, which surely makes WAPA the largest LPO currently operating.

In June, about thirty members of WAPA journeyed to Will's home territory on the edge of the Chesapeake Bay for the spring-summer picnic. He reported that good weather

and a pleasant breeze tempered the heat, making it a pleasant outing.

On a somber note, William F. Whyte, whose teaching and publications influenced several generations of anthropologist, died in July. Whyte, who taught at the University of Chicago and later at Cornell University, was one of the founders of the Society for Applied Anthropology. An obituary for Whyte will appear in the next issue of the *Newsletter*.

I expect many of you are starting to think seriously about the Mérida meetings. Please check the SfAA website <www.sfaa.org> for guidelines for registering and submitting abstracts.

The next issue of the *Newsletter* will appear in November and I urge members to put their fingers to their keyboards and send me materials. The deadline will be November 5. Incidentally, if you have photographs that you would like to include, please do so. Thank you.

Mike Whiteford, Editor



Will Sibley, Donald Stull (HO Editor) and AAA President Louise Lamphere at SF Meetings



SfAA
2001
Mérida, Yucatán

*Mark your calendars for the meetings in
Mexico -- March 27 through April 1, 2001.
Abstracts are due October 13*

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All contributions reflect the views of the authors and not necessarily viewpoints adopted by the Society for Applied Anthropology, the institutions with which the authors are affiliated, or the organizations involved in the *Newsletter's* production.

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.

Changes of address and subscription requests should be directed to: SfAA Business Office, P.O. Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124 (405/843-5113); E-mail <info@sfaa.net>. Visit our website at <<http://www.sfaa.net/>>.

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