

Newsletter

Society for Applied Anthropology

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SfAA PRESIDENT'S LETTER

By Linda Bennett <lbenett@memphis.edu>
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Many thanks to Laurie Price and her program committee members for doing an outstanding job of organizing the 2000 annual meeting of the SfAA in San Francisco. Holding a meeting jointly with the Society for Medical Anthropology was definitely a good idea: it resulted in an expanded program and, very importantly, in the range of social scientists who participated in the meeting. I am certain that everyone who took part in the 2000 meetings will look back on them with fond memories and with some new ideas about how an anthropological perspective is being applied to understanding, addressing, and sometimes even solving problems of the societies in which we live and work.

My thanks go to John Young who, as president of the SfAA, continued to develop new initiatives and to expand upon those underway when he became president, especially in the public policy arena. Furthermore, he was very good to follow in the SfAA presidency, in part, because he included me in SfAA matters in my year as president-elect and, in part, because he remained actively committed to SfAA activities in his year as immediate past president. Thus, this has permitted a very smooth transition with respect to the day-to-day workings and to the increasing number of new undertakings of the Society.

Thanks to Dennis Wiedman who completed his term as treasurer in December 1999, and whom since that time has worked with current treasurer Tom Arcury and the finance committee members to also bring about a smooth transition with respect to SfAA budgetary matters. Dennis successfully tied the annual budget lines to specific long-range planning goals of the Society. Many thanks to Amy Wolfe, who as SfAA secretary, made me feel reassured that board meetings were moving along constructively and that

there would be a clear and full record of what had transpired during those lengthy meetings. Thanks go to Allan Burns and Laurie Price who served on the Nominations and Elections committee the past two years, with Allan as chair this past year. The excellent slates for elections speak well for their good work.

I convey my thanks to board members Miguel Vasquez and Jeanette Dickerson-Putnam who rotated off the board at the San Francisco meetings. In sending out my thanks to Jeanette and Miguel, I would like to compliment them and all the officers and board members. Although I had some trepidation about chairing lengthy all day and half-day meetings when I became president, I have found these meetings

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to be constructive, collaborative, and congenial. Yes, they do become tiring at times, but the officers and board members are active and helpful participants in the process. More than a few times I have received a suggestion from someone on the board that “saved the day” in helping me to see a logical direction to move in or to see the need to come back to a critical issue.

Since beginning to attend SfAA meetings back in the mid 1970s and then participating since then, I have been very aware of the central importance of the Business Office of the Society in ensuring that the meetings are a success, attendance-wise and financially. In San Francisco, as I moved from one event to another and from one part of the meeting area to another, I was struck even more than in the past by the extent to which the work of the Business Office was so clearly evidence. So I’d like to convey my thanks to Tom May, Neil Hann, and Lindsey Jones, who in conjunction with Laurie Price, members of the program committee, and the many volunteers, worked to make the 2000 meetings such a success.

The Consortium of Applied and Practicing Anthropology (CAPA) Programs is off and running. The incentive for developing CAPA is based upon the idea that the education, training, and research that takes place within individual departments of anthropology having a commitment to applied anthropology would be better served if we pooled more of our resources and expertise.

Furthermore, we could be more effective in advancing this perspective on applied anthropology in other departments and programs where the commitment is either just developing or where there is faculty and students who would like to see it established. CAPA is encouraging us to move beyond the “image of limited good” to one where we collectively work toward improving our programs, exploring different options for our students, and advancing our collaborative research. These goals might strike some readers as being “pie in the sky,” but the tenor of discussions thus far have been particularly encouraging and heartening. I think we are on to something good.

Two well-attended and lively meetings have been held this year. In February an initial two-day “brainstorming meeting” was held at the University of Memphis. Eight departments were represented: Wayne State University, University of Maryland, California State University, Long Beach, American University, University of Kentucky, University of South Florida, and Oregon State University. I chaired the meeting, and the faculty and several graduate

students from the University of Memphis participated. The group has made a commitment to serve as a steering committee for initiating the consortium.

In March, during a well-attended open forum at the SfAA meetings in San Francisco, the steering committee members reported on several anticipated undertakings of the consortium. Participants at the open forum concurred with these ideas and added several more. Out of a lengthy initial list of possible activities that we would take on, the steering committee has agreed to focus on activities such as: collaboration on student internships and practica; short-term faculty exchanges; continuing education programs; pooling research expertise in grant writing; assistance to new applied anthropology programs; sharing information for tenure/promotion success; recruitment and retention of students to the most appropriate programs; offering expertise in program reviews.

Based upon our discussions in Memphis, we discovered several things. First, we found many similarities across

our programs, such as an emphasis upon internships. At the same time, we discovered clear differences. Understanding these differences can help us better advise students as they look for a program that would best meet their interests and needs. In an initial report on an alumni survey being conducted with NAPA support, it is clear that many alumni are looking for specific training in specific areas. Thus,

the idea of an active continuing education program makes a lot of sense.

Given that thousands of people have graduated from the programs represented by the steering committee representatives, it is time to tap the 20-30 years of experience with respect to the “best practices” of these programs. Mutual support is greatly needed as faculty members focusing primarily on applied anthropology research attain promotion and tenure in university environments where that is not necessarily valued. This is only a small smattering of the types of critical needs discussed in both Memphis and San Francisco.

We anticipate focusing on five goals his upcoming year: (1) Create a web page for CAPA. (2) Establish an internship exchange bulletin board with a restricted listserve. (3) Obtain input on tenure and promotion and disseminate this information. (4) Create a circuit rider program of workshops and continuing education programs. (5) Conduct a market survey of specific needs that the consortium should attempt to address.

The incentive for developing [the Consortium] is based upon the idea that the education, training, and research that takes place within individual departments of anthropology having a commitment to applied anthropology would be better served if we pooled more of our resources and expertise.

As steering committee members and our colleagues begin work on these specific goals, we will report our progress to SfAA members and recruit your participation. In addition, we will welcome the expansion of these initial undertakings. Several constituencies will be very important to make this overall initiative work: students at all levels of higher education, faculty members who are committed to applied work in the social sciences, alumni from applied programs, and practitioners outside of academia. Thus, we see such constituents as both a potential audience as well as contributors to the CAPA initiative. The steering committee members agreed to meet again in January 2001 in Tampa, Florida. Please send me your ideas about how you would like to see CAPA evolve.

SUMMARY OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

By Amy Wolfe, (Immediate Past) Secretary
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Linda Bennett thanked outgoing Board members and officers for their service to the organization (see "President's Letter," this issue); Allan Burns announced the results of our recent election. President-elect is Noel Chrisman, Secretary is Willie Baber, Executive Committee members are Susan Andreatta and Stan Hyland, and Nominations and Elections Committee members are Diane Austin and Pam Puntenney.

To improve the election process, the Board passed a motion to produce a short-range plan that will increase voter participation in Society elections and provide sufficiently detailed candidate statements to allow for informed choices.

Society publications -- the *Newsletter*, *Practicing Anthropology*, and *Human Organization* -- are doing well. In addition, the *Classics of Practicing Anthropology* volume was just released and new monographs are under way.

Will Sibley, Chair of the Awards Committee, and Jim Greenberg, Chair of the Malinowski Award Committee discussed the various Awards Committee activities. The Peter K. New Award Committee has been operating smoothly; Melissa Checker was this year's awardee. Jim Greenberg presented the Board with three excellent candidates from which to select next year's Malinowski Award winner. Thanks to the generosity of the Society's membership, the Sol Tax Award for service will be fully funded before the first award is given in the next year or two.

The Mead Award has suffered from a lack of qualified candidates. In 1998, no award was presented and in 1999, no candidates were nominated. Because this award is pre-

sented jointly by SfAA and AAA, the Board discussed some ideas to discuss with AAA for increasing the number of qualified candidates. These ideas include changing Mead Award eligibility requirements to age 45 from the current age of 40, and to 15 rather than 10 years post-terminal degree; candidates must meet either the age or years post-degree requirement. A new Spicer Award, initiated by a donation from Spicer's children, will be used for a student travel fund competition to help defray the costs of attending SfAA annual meetings.

Preliminary figures on the 2000 Annual Meeting in San Francisco were positive, with about 1,250 pre-registrants. Laurie Price, Program Committee Chair, and her committee were lauded for their efforts. However, Laurie noted some areas in which the program planning process could be improved. First, as the size of the annual meeting has grown, it has become more difficult for program chairs to maintain the flexibility of deadlines that marked past program planning. Therefore, the Board created a subcommittee to recommend procedures for annual meeting preparation, including the flexibility of deadlines. The intent is to assist Program Chairs while still allowing them the freedom to plan meetings creatively. Second, the Internet Committee was charged with developing ideas for streamlining the process of submitting abstracts and other annual meeting materials. The main problem is the inefficiency caused by members' confusion over whether to submit these materials by postal mail, e-mail, or fax -- and the too-frequent situation in which members submit materials in multiple formats and then call the Business Office as a follow-up.



SfAA President Linda Bennett giving "Peter K. New Award" to Melissa Checker

Mark Grey, Program Chair for the 2001 Annual Meeting in Mérida, reported on his committee's progress. The meeting theme statement and logo were approved. Mark also has initiated discussions with other organizations to establish meeting co-sponsors. In addition, Stan Hyland discussed the current status of plans for a joint SfAA-School

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of American Research plenary session on "Community Building -- Rethinking Community and Community Development."

Liaisons from sister organizations including the Society for Community Research and Action (Ken Maton), AAA (Louise Lamphere), and the School of American Research (Stan Hyland) met with the Board to discuss potential collaborations. In addition to planning activities at the organizations' respective annual meetings, joint publications, and other ideas for collaboration were discussed.

In November, the Board established an Environmental Anthropology Working Group (Ed Liebow, Tony Oliver-Smith, Linda Whiteford, and John Young) to make recommendations about whether to extend the cooperative agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, whether to pursue similar cooperative agreements with other agencies, and, if so, how best to organize and position the Society (internally and externally) to achieve its goals with regard to these agreements. The Board voted in favor of renewing the cooperative agreement with EPA and to accept the Working Group's 10 recommendations. Working Group members agreed to continue to work to provide guidance on how to implement its recommendations.

Jeanette Dickerson-Putman, Membership Committee Chair, reported that membership figures were slightly down for 1999 but anticipated an increase in memberships as a result of the San Francisco meeting -- the challenge is to retain members. Two efforts that Jeanette and her committee members, Carla Guerron-Montero and Carla Littlefield, undertook were a competition for university students in Panama (jointly with the Student Committee) and a career counseling session in San Francisco. The Board discussed the need to find out what services members want and why former members did not retain their membership.

Other Board business include: commitment to an oral history project for the Society; development of cooperative agreements to support cultural resource management internships; abolishment of the Department Support Committee; evaluation of PMA, the company that manages the Business Office; approval of plan to invest up to 5% of Society reserve funds in socially responsible investments.



MINUTES OF THE SfAA BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

By Willie L. Baber, SfAA Secretary

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President Linda Bennett called to order the SfAA Board of Directors on Sunday, March 26, 2000, at 8:30 am, Cathedral Hill Hotel, in San Francisco. Board members in attendance were Tom Arcury, Willie Baber, James W. Carey, Noel Chrisman, Sue Estroff, Alexander Ervin, Carla Guerron-Montero, Edward Liebow, Tom May, Antony Oliver-Smith, Don Stull, Linda Whiteford, Michael Whiteford. Susan Andreatta and Stan Hyland, two newly elected Board members, could not attend the meeting.

The following reports were received by the Board: Leadership Training (Linda Whiteford), EPA-SfAA Cooperative Agreement (Barbara Johnston), Student Committee (Carla Guerron-Montero), Finance Committee (Tom Arcury), Dell Jones Award Committee (Willie Baber), International Standards Committee (Noel Chrisman), International Committee (Alain Anciaux), LPO Liaison (Carla Littlefield), Internet Committee (Ed Liebow and Satish Kedia), and Working Groups on Contracts (Ed Liebow).

The Board approved unanimously five motions: (1) to establish an SfAA and AAA Working Committee to develop a program of continuing education courses and workshops that will offer knowledge and skills development for students, alumnus, practitioners, academic faculty members, and current students in targeted areas of applied and practicing anthropology, consisting of SfAA (3 persons), NAPA (3 persons), SfAA Board (1 person), and AAA Board (1 person); (2) to accept \$1000 donation from Sarah Robinson, to be matched by SfAA, marking the beginning of fundraising toward projects that will further the participation of American Indians at the SfAA Annual Meeting; (3) to appoint the Program Chair-elect one year in advance so that training in apprenticeship to the current program chair occurs with the purpose of smoother transitions from one program to the next; (4) to allow SfAA members the option of selecting and receiving an electronic copy of the *Newsletter* in place of a hard copy of *Newsletter*; and (5) the Board selected the Malinowski award winner.

Rob Borofsky appeared before the Board to request SfAA endorsement of Public Anthropology; specifically, he requested links between the two websites, and an endorsement of an electronic journal. Borofsky was asked to submit his request in writing.

Board Members signed the cover of the 2000 meeting in appreciation of Laurie Price's Program Committee, and her role as Program Chair. The next Board meetings are November 18, 2000, and March 28, April 1, 2001.

MINDING YOUR BUSINESS

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

"Hello. Is this the SfAA Office? What's the matter with you people? I haven't gotten my journals in three months..." (spoken rapidly with certainty, and with a noticeable tone of irritation)

"Have you changed addresses recently?" (spoken with the patience and the overtone of indulgence that comes when you know the answer to the question)

"How did you know?" (caught slightly off balance and completely incredulous)

The publications of the Society (*Human Organization*, *Practicing Anthropology* and the *SfAA Newsletter*) are mailed to members via third class mail. This class of mail is much less expensive compared to first-class mail. However, third-class mail is not forwarded when the addressee changes addresses -- even if you simply move next door. It is therefore important that you notify the SfAA Office when you plan a move.

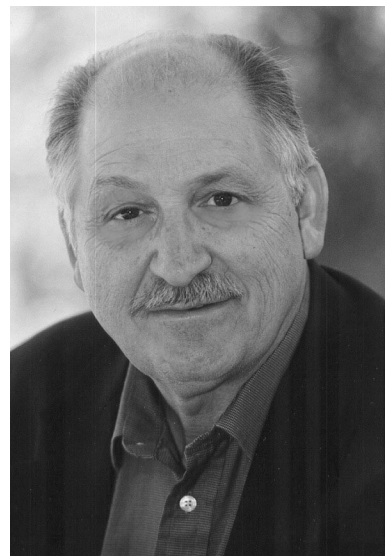
There are a number of unanticipated consequences when you change addresses and do not notify the SfAA Office. First, you do not receive the issue. Further, the Post Office returns the issue to this office and charges an additional fee. This becomes a large and expensive problem when you realize that fully 28% of all student members change addresses at least once each calendar year. Please bear in mind as well that student members are not the only vagabonds among our membership -- perhaps only the most visible.

As we stride bravely into the new millennium, let us all resolve to pay our membership dues promptly and, above all, to notify the SfAA Office when an address change is eminent.

FORMER SfAA PRESIDENT RUNS FOR ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

By Merrill Eisenberg <merrill@u.arizon.edu>
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Ted Downing, former president of SfAA (1985-87) is running as a Democrat for the Arizona House of Representatives. His Legislative District covers central and northern Tucson and a small town on a nearby Mount Lemmon. The electorate includes approximately 150,000 voters split about evenly between Democrats and Republicans. The "swing" make-up of this district places it in the



Former SfAA President Ted Downing is running as a Democrat for the Arizona House of Representatives

spotlight for re-districting. The way the boundaries are re-drawn will have a major impact on whether one of Arizona's two new U.S. Congressional seats are likely to be held by Democrats or Republicans. National meets local!

Ted is running as a Clean Election Candidate, under Arizona's campaign finance reform law. This means he agrees not to accept special interest or PAC money. In order to qualify as a "clean" candidate, he must collect approximately 250 \$5 contributions from voters in his district, and agree to a public debate. In return, he will receive limited public financing from a fund built from fees on lobbyist and a surcharge on civil and criminal penalties. The Arizona Chamber of Commerce has challenged the Clean Elections law and Ted's campaign is awaiting an appeal to the Arizona Supreme Court.

Ted's campaign committee includes several applied anthropologists (including Rohn Eloul and myself), and a cadre of teachers, small business people, and civil rights advocates. Ted's Republican opposition is reported to have amassed over 30K to defeat the two Democratic candidates for state house and one state senate candidate in this district.

Voters are being asked to fasten their seat belts -- as Ted's Okie humor is thrust into public attention across the district. When asked how being an anthropologist has prepared him for the State Legislature, Ted replied "I have been a participant observer with all kinds of cultures on four continents -- I have enjoyed exotic music, watched mating rituals, eaten strange foods, and listen to people babble in tongues -- all this is perfect preparation of the Arizona State Legislature. In fact, anthropology should be a prerequisite for the job!"

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On a more serious vein, Ted and I have found our ethnographic skills useful. Ted notes that after he “walks a neighborhood” -- he experiences the same feelings that happen in fieldwork. He no longer sees houses and lawns, but people, hopes and life struggles -- and an image of what government can and cannot do to improve his constituent’s lives.

TOWARD A MORE INCLUSIVE RELEVANT ANTHROPOLOGY

By Barbara Rylko-Bauer <basiarylko@juno.com>

In the past few years it has become apparent that there is a growing “angst” surrounding the relevance and impact of anthropology, as evidenced by a variety of sessions at the annual American Anthropological Association meetings (with titles such as *Public Anthropology* (1998) and *Anthropology: What’s the Use?* (1999)) and by the myriad of essays and exchanges to be found in the *Anthropology Newsletter* (AN). They reflect concerns that anthropology lacks influence, impact, power, and relevance in the areas where it has demonstrated knowledge and experience; and complaints about why others “don’t use our work, don’t read our books, don’t take our advice, and don’t appreciate us.”

Interestingly enough, these increasingly vocal concerns have mainly emanated from the “academic” community. Voices from within applied and practicing anthropology seem largely silent on this issue...perhaps reflecting a higher level of comfort with the roles, outreach, impact, and relevance that their work is having, at least at the local level, in the “real world.”

I became particularly aware of these developments and the shape that they were taking when I attended a session with the enthusiastic title, *A Public Anthropology!* organized by Robert Borofsky (Hawaii Pacific U) at the recent AAA meetings, held in Chicago in November, 1999. As described by Borofsky in a subsequent AN column, a panel of anthropologists responded to questions raised by students from about 23 graduate departments regarding the possibilities and problems of a more public, activist anthropology. The questions and answers focused on: conflicts between activism and the *academic* system of rewards; the impact that anthropologists can have on wider publics; how to reach broader audiences beyond *academia*; ethical obligations; and the question of what is *public anthropology*, which Borofsky indicated “emphasizes the importance of engaging with issues and audiences beyond the discipline’s traditional boundaries” (2000:33).

The organizer and panelists are to be congratulated for an innovative format, where students asked probing questions and panelists gave insightful answers, talking not only of their work, but also of ways in which they have been

able to incorporate anthropology with activism outside of the academy. There was, however, something missing. If one did not know better, one might have thought that applied/practicing anthropology and its long history of public engagement, outreach, advocacy, problem solving, and research on pressing social issues was not relevant to this dialogue; it certainly did not have much of a role in this session.

In perusing past issues of AN, I discovered that this is not a new development. During the 1998 AAA meetings (in Philadelphia) a panel was convened to explore public interest anthropology (PIA), which, according to one of its creators, is a paradigm for participatory-action research “for anthropologists interested in descending from the ivory tower and bridging the divide between the academy and the public...in the interest of change motivated by a commitment to social justice.” It supposedly differs from applied anthropology “...in the blurring of genres...We are proposing a professional paradigm that crosscuts the subdisciplines of anthropology and merges theory and research, problem solving and action” (Sanday 1999:32). But as a critic of this session noted, applied anthropology has been following a similar paradigm for many years, so why was there no mention of it by any of the panel members. “Why would public interest anthropology not be a variety of applied anthropology?” (Van Horn, 1999:67). In response, the distinction was made that PIA did not work directly with policy makers to change some situation or behavior (Sabloff 2000:88).

In all fairness, PIA is an evolving paradigm and its creators have put much thoughtful effort into its conceptualization (Sanday 2000, see also www.sas.upenn.edu/anthro/cpia, the web site for the Center for Public Interest Anthropology). However, one has to ask what is the purpose of these emerging labels that consciously distinguish themselves from applied/practicing anthropology? While they may serve the personal interests of those who develop them, it is hard to see how they serve the broader interests of the discipline.

Throughout these and other recent forums there have also been occasional glimpses of an elitist perspective, a perception that applied/practicing anthropologists work primarily for government agencies or corporations (thereby exposing themselves to critiques of collaboration), that they are often pragmatic, locally-oriented, and largely atheoretical. These are battles that should have been laid to rest long ago: the collaborative critique can be just as easily directed at academia and many academics are on federal “soft money;” many applied anthropologists are critical theorists; many of us subscribe to a broader conceptualization of applied anthropology as “anthropology put to use” (van Willigen 1993:7); and applied research (just like “basic”) is informed by anthropological theory, as well as by a theory of praxis. Even when practitioners have

to be pragmatic and problem-focused, they use theoretical frameworks and concepts to frame their questions, design their methodology, and link knowledge to policy, program development, or action. In an ideal (and perhaps moral) sense, one could argue that practice is the ultimate test-in-action of theory.

My sense is that these efforts to make anthropology more visible, more public, more responsive are largely being formulated outside of applied anthropology, by those who are trying to address these issues from a “higher plane.” The goal of increasing anthropology’s relevance is a laudable one, and obviously can be achieved in a variety of ways by those who do a variety of anthropology. Such efforts toward the common goal of “making a difference” can also have the additional consequence of helping to integrate the discipline. What are not laudable are efforts that lead to polarization, increase elitism, or feed into the already existing fission within the discipline!

In conclusion, what can we do? The motivating goals for whatever action we take need to be (1) to increase the relevance, usefulness, and involvement of anthropology in the public arena; (2) to increase integration and inclusiveness within anthropology as a discipline and as a profession, while maintaining its diversity of research, knowledge, and theory.

Applied anthropologists need to find ways of increasing our visibility within anthropology, while at the same time continuing to work on refining the ways in which we make a difference in the larger world.

One of the ways to increase our visibility is by explicitly linking the contributions of applied/practicing anthropology to the development of theory, method, and knowledge in the broader discipline. We need to continue disseminating our applied work, by organizing overtly applied sessions at AAA meetings, and by publishing in professional journals, general newsletters, and books -- despite constraints that some of us may face (e.g., lack of job-related incentives, proprietary interests of employers, or even attempted suppression of such written work). If each practitioner made only one such contribution in a 5-year period, this would make a difference.

As van Willigen has pointed out, many of us are “intellectual migrants,” drawn away from the disciplinary discourse. “Much authentic anthropological knowledge is scattered in journals from a broad array of disciplines, and in fugitive literature of technical and contract reports” (1991:19). And yet, this may well be where the most creative, innovative, and socially responsive work is found.

This work needs to be brought back to the core of the discipline.

We need to be more proactive and continue to confront the larger discipline on issues of training. More of us need to enter into dialogues with those who are concerned with anthropology’s relevance but do not identify with applied anthropology. One recent example is Laurie Price’s effort at the 2000 SfAA meetings, where she brought together a variety of colleagues in an open forum (Bringing Social Transformation: The SfAA and “Public Anthropology”) to discuss some of these same issues.

We need to continue pushing for a greater integration of applied and “non-applied” anthropology in the academy. One could argue that it is unconscionable for any anthropology department to not provide at least some training in or exposure to practicing anthropology, given the high percentage of anthropology graduates (M.A. and Ph.D.) who seek employment outside of the university. Even when graduates find employment in academia, for many it is at smaller universities and community colleges where the overwhelming majority of those graduates

are being trained for jobs in the public sector.

As James Peacock noted in his 1995 AAA Presidential Address, “academic anthropology ignores practicing anthropology at its peril, and vice versa” (1997:9). We should heed his call for anthropologists to unify so that, as a discipline we can more effectively reach out, formulate positive proposals, and lead beyond the academy and beyond the discipline.

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Even when practitioners have to be pragmatic and problem-focused, they use theoretical frameworks and concepts to frame their questions, design their methodology, and link knowledge to policy, program development, or action.

REPORT FROM THE PA EDITOR

By Alexander (Sandy) M. Ervin <erwin@sask.usask.ca>
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Judith Freidenberg guest edits the Summer 2000 issue of *PA* -- the theme is practitioner training. Her institution, the University of Maryland, has been a leader in training anthropologists for non-academic practicing roles, highlighted by its unique granting of a Master's in Applied Anthropology (MAA) degree. Freidenberg and Erve Chambers, a pioneer in practitioner training, describe their program that includes a pair of interrelated, pre and post intern courses that sandwich the vital internship component.

Graduate students write about their internship experiences associated with varied topics such as urban Native youth needs, Alzheimer's patients, program evaluations of literacy education, tourism in Ecuador, environment and gender, teens in Baltimore, and archeological programs with the National Park Service. The authors -- Gail Brown, Jessica Fritz, Kathryn Schaffer, Shoshanna Sumka, Judy Tso, Pat Nelson, Kerry Oberdalhoff and Mathew Palus -- are current students or recent graduates of the MAA. program.

The issue will also contain three other articles. One, by Dennis Frate, Monroe Ginn and Lela Keys, describes an innovative diabetes control program in rural Mississippi. It is based on a previous successful design for community-based blood pressure and stroke programs. An article by Larry Van Horn, of the U.S National Park Service, recounts his work in registering a historical place, I'toi Mo'õ, or Montezuma's Head, in the territory of the Tohono O'dham (formerly known as the Papago). While generating agreement on the facts, his findings were used in a factional dispute about the reservation status. The third article, by Ben Wallace of Southern Methodist University, shows how an anthropological solution in an agroforestry project provided enhanced land security for a threatened hill tribe in the Philippines.

Our apologies to Vivian Rohrl, who has an article in the issue of *PA* (Vol. 22, No. 2) currently being distributed. I have not seen it yet, but apparently a photo was repeated, distorted, and given the wrong caption. This appears to have happened in the printing process when the file was transformed to film for the final version. Neither I nor Neil Hann had an opportunity to see it beyond the galleys and "blue pages." In the next issue, we will have the corrected set of photos relevant to Dr. Rohrl's article.

To contact the editorial office of *Practicing Anthropology*: Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, 55 Campus Drive, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 5B1, Canada. The office telephone number is (306) 966-4176; my home number is (306) 343-5944; the departmental fax number is (306) 966-5640.

REPORT FROM THE HO EDITOR

By Donald D. Stull <stull@lark.cc.ukans.edu>
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Human Organization managed to survive the end of the 20th century and my first year of stewardship more or less intact. And since I couldn't find anyone else to write my column for this *Newsletter*, I thought you might like to hear how things went last year. In 1999 (Volume 58), we published a total of 468 pages: 37 articles, 3 Malinowski lectures, 3 special features, 9 commentaries, 2 editorials, and a volume index. We reviewed a total of 204 manuscripts (mss) during 1999: 150 were submitted in 1999 and 54 were carryovers from the previous editor. Of the 150 mss received in 1999, 39 (26%) were accepted and 66 (44%) were rejected. The remaining 45 (30%) were under review when these figures were compiled in mid-February.

Of the 150 mss we received in 1999, 124 were from the United States (83%) and 26 were from other countries (17%). Thirty-eight states and territories are represented in the submissions from the U.S., but three states -- California (14), Florida (12), and New York (10) -- accounted for almost one-third of the mss (29%). Of the 26 international submissions, more than one-third (38%) came from three countries -- Canada (4), France (3), and Mexico (3). (Three other countries had two submissions each -- Israel, the Netherlands, and Norway.) From these figures, it appears that concentration is no less a problem in applied social science than it is in the corporate world.

One of my main goals as editor has been to process manuscripts promptly and to bring completed works to publication in a timely fashion. I am very proud of our accomplishments on this front. Three factors influence how long it takes to publish a manuscript: processing time; revision time; and time to publication. Processing time is calculated from the date we receive a manuscript to the date we reach a final decision on it. (We round each month to 30 days and include weekends.)

In 1999, the average time it took us to process a manuscript was 89 days; the range was from 6 to 156 days. Revision time refers to the interval between the date of acceptance and the date the author returns the revised manuscript. On average, authors took 67 days to revise their mss after being notified of its acceptance (range 21-132). To calculate publishing time, we subtract the date we receive a revised manuscript from the date it is published. The average publishing time during 1999 was 146.5 days; the range was 72-242. (We use March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1 as the target dates of publication for *HO*, and if the issue comes out within the scheduled month, we consider it to have been published on time. Unlike many other scholarly journals, the trains run on time at *HO*.) From the time a manuscript arrived in our mailbox until it reached

our readership in published form took an average of only 303 days in 1999. We're mighty proud of those numbers. Our motto is, after all, "get it out the door."

As editor, I get to puff out my chest, flap my wings, and crow about *Human Organization*. But I play only a part in bringing the journal to you. My editorial assistants, Li Jian, George Gotto, and Kristin Lundberg compiled these figures. More importantly, they are the primary reason things run so smoothly, from start to finish. They take care of *HO* business -- and keep me in line -- while juggling classes, teaching, new babies, and dissertations. As a matter of fact, "Lee" defended his dissertation with honors and will receive his doctorate in anthropology in May.

Neil Hann and Laura Kriegstrom are responsible for layout and "look." This past year we've played around a little and had a false start or two, but I think we've worked out most of the kinks. Not only is *HO* continuing its long tradition of publishing only the finest scholarship in applied social science, but we're doing it in a format that is "easy on the eyes." Jeff Longhofer has single-handedly taken *HO* into the digital age with a Web site that is now integral to our journal. And Robert Hackenberg's essays on "advancing applied anthropology" are always engaging and provocative. And last, but far from least, I want to recognize our many reviewers -- without them nothing else we do would be possible. We thank them by name in the summer issue, which will appear in your mailbox come June.

We made it through our first year without "getting too much blood on the floor." (I can't help it, meatpacking metaphors are so poetic.) We're well into our second year and getting the hang of it. Of course, I've got to do a better job of finding someone else to write my column.

DEL JONES MEMORIAL AWARD

By Robert Hackenberg <hackenbr@spot.Colorado.EDU>
University of Colorado

The Board of Directors of the Society for Applied Anthropology has approved a proposal to honor the memory of Professor Delmos Jones (1936-1999) with a student travel scholarship to attend the annual meetings. A full obituary for Del, who was recently retired from the Graduate School of the City University of New York, appears in the *SfAA Newsletter*, Vol. 10, No. 2, May, 1999, pp. 13-14.

The proposal originated and a committee was formed at the Tucson meetings. The award commemorates Del's lifelong commitment to the professional development of students. His special concern was directed to those seeking to overcome less privileged environments and family backgrounds. His own biography mirrors such a successful en-

counter with adversity.

The scholarships will defray the cost of travel for a student submitting the winning abstract for a session paper to be presented at each successive annual meeting. Abstracts will be submitted to the Program Committee and will be reviewed by a subcommittee appointed by the Board.

In the interests of diversity and inclusiveness, applications from minority students are solicited. Selection criteria will reflect Del's professional interests and commitment to excellence. Successful applicants are assured of a place on the program. The first award will be made for the annual meeting of SfAA to be held in Mérida, Mexico, in 2001.

The application will consist of the standard form published in advance of each annual meeting (see *SfAA Newsletter*, Vol. 10, No. 3, August, 1999 for last year's form). In addition, each student should prepare an abstract of no more than two printed double spaced pages.

The award will support transportation and lodging. It will also include a year's membership in the Society and a refund of the student's application fee. Successful papers will be considered for publication.

The Del Jones Memorial Award will be funded by contributions solicited from the membership. Payments may be made separately at any time, or combined with annual membership dues. Donations from the members will be matched (1:1) from the SfAA Awards Trust. All contributions are tax deductible.

The aim of the committee is to assemble contributions sufficient to create an interest-bearing account in Del's name. If payments can be made from the interest earned by the account, it becomes a perpetual recognition of the honoree.

Checks should be made out to the Del Jones Memorial Award and mailed to SfAA, P.O. Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124.

TREASURER'S REPORT

By Thomas A. Arcury, Treasurer
<tarcury@wfubmc.edu.>
Wake Forest University School of Medicine

I want to begin my term as Society Treasurer by thanking Dennis Wiedman, the immediate past Treasurer, for passing on to me an organization with a solid financial status. I also wish to thank Dennis and Tom May for their assistance in my transition into the role of Treasurer.

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The 1999 end-of-year assets of the Society totaled \$421,569. This includes \$69,558 in cash assets, and \$352,011 in investment assets. The Board has set for itself the goal of having a financial reserve of twice the normal annual expenditure. This reserve will ensure the continued life and work of the Society in the face of a catastrophe. The Society has normal annual expenses of approximately \$300,000, so that the desired reserve is \$600,000. Therefore, while the Society is financially sound, the work needs to continue toward building the Society's fiscal strength.

In 1999, the Society recorded revenues greater than expenditures. Overall, the Society had total receipts of \$408,879, and total disbursements of \$427,654, a difference of -\$18,775.10. However, other net revenues of interest and dividend income of \$27,158 allowed the Society to have a positive balance of \$8,383. Without the reserve funds that the Society has built, and the interest and dividends available from these reserve funds, the Society would be in debt. These figures document the need for the Society to limit any growth in disbursements without developing new or increasing existing sources of revenue. Any growth in disbursements that are not matched by a growth in revenues may exceed the cushion provided by interest and dividend income from the reserve funds and thereby diminish these reserve funds.

The 1999 Annual Meeting in Tucson yielded a profit of \$32,000; this is the largest profit from any annual meeting. The profit from the annual meeting shows how some profitable activities of the Society must be harnessed to compensate for other important, but unprofitable activities.

Publications continue to be an important source of revenue, especially *Human Organization* that grossed \$72,190 in 1999. This is equivalent to 1998 gross income. The net income from *Human Organization* in 1999 was \$15,866.12.

The 1999 revenues from the Cooperative Agreement with the US Environmental Protection Agency totaled \$132,000. In this year project costs for this activity were \$133,864. However, end of year unexpended funds in this account were \$4,503.

The Society has two long-standing trust funds: the Peter New Trust Fund and the Applied Anthropology Awards Trust Fund. Both are separately maintained and accounted for. Trusts provide the vehicle to receive and manage tax-exempt donations. At the end of 1999 the Peter New Trust had a value of \$76,686, the Awards Trust \$112,366. Both trusts produce sufficient interest and dividends to support the awards. This means that operating budget funds no longer need to pay for these.

The Sol Tax Service Award and Endowment campaign was begun in 1998. The goal of this campaign was to raise \$12,000, with the promise of a one-to-one match from the

Trust. During 1999, \$13,000 was raised. The Sol Tax Endowment will now generate sufficient earnings to fund the annual Award indefinitely.

The Society is in the process of establishing two new award trusts, one based on a gift from the Spicer Family and the other based on an endowment in honor of Del Jones. Both of these trusts will be used to award student travel grants to attend the Society's annual meeting.

The 2000 budget adopted by the Board of Directors in November maintains the same general expenditure levels as in 1999. This includes total expected revenues of \$435,885 and total expected expenditures of \$428,695. Plans are underway to post the entire 2000 line budget, as well as future budgets, on the Society web-site.

LPO NEWS

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

At the annual meeting in San Francisco, SfAA held its Annual luncheon for representatives of local and regional practitioner organizations. The following LPOs participated: Chicago Association for Practicing Anthropologists (CAPA), High Plains Society for Applied Anthropology (HPSfAA), Mid-South Association of Practicing Anthropologists (MSAPA), Southern California Applied Anthropology Network (SCAAN), Sun Coast Organization of Practicing Anthropologists (SCOPA), Washington Association of Professional Anthropologists (WAPA), and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL-LPO).

Luncheon participants shared news along with the status of their organizations. The following is a capsule summary of their comments. CAPA maintains a telephone network to keep its regular circle of about 20 members connected. HPSfAA has about 90 members and holds two meetings annually, a conference in Estes Park, Colorado in April and a retreat at Ghost Ranch in New Mexico in October. Annually, HPSfAA presents the Omer Stewart award to recognize exemplary achievement and the Friedl and Martha Lang award for the outstanding student paper. MSAPA has almost 100 members listed in their newly updated directory and holds monthly meetings in the Memphis area.

SCAAN has about 50 members with a very active core in the Los Angeles area. Predominantly practitioners, SCAAN members meet monthly to present their work. SCOPA, a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization, has about 40 members and schedules meetings every other month in the Tampa Bay area. SCOPA will hold its annual conference in May. WAPA has over 200 members and holds monthly

meetings in Washington, D.C., with an optional dinner party before each meeting. WAPA's Praxis Award is bestowed every other year to an anthropologist who has done an outstanding project applying anthropology to improve the human condition. The UNL-LPO is currently dormant, but is making plans for the fall.

The SfAA-LPO Liaison reviewed services which SfAA is currently or planning to provide to LPOs. Most of these had been identified in the LPO survey conducted last year, including (1) continue the annual luncheon at SfAA annual meetings; (2) continue the LPO news column in the *Newsletter*; (3) continue to provide mailing labels of SfAA members in LPO catchment areas for recruitment of new members; (4) provide a table and poster space at the annual meeting for LPO publicity; (5) organize a session on LPO issues for the 2001 annual meeting in Mérida, Mexico; and (6) provide hyperlinks between the SfAA Web page and Web pages of LPOs. Neil Hann from the SfAA Business Office discussed the Web options and answered questions.

To participate in any of the SfAA-LPO services or to communicate about LPO issues, please contact me at the above e-mail address.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

By Mary Riley <mriley88@hotmail.com>
and Tressa Berman <TRESSA.BERMAN@asu.edu>
Arizona State University West

The Anthropology and Intellectual Property Rights Group met for our third year in a row at the San Francisco meetings. The structure of the TIG has changed somewhat from last year, and we are actively seeking new membership (by self-selection), so sign on to the listserve and let's hear from you! Some of the areas with which we are concerned within the frame of IPR include land, resource and mineral rights; legal protections and rights to art forms and expressive culture; rights to benefit-sharing in discoveries made by corporations, pharmaceutical companies and the like when using "indigenous leads" to develop and patent new pharmaceutical products. While our TIG cannot be an "activist" group per se, we welcome suggestions as to how we can better serve as a resource base and information-clearing house.

We hope to launch an IPR discussion group as Anthony McCann puts the finishing touches on our website and related links. Many thanks to Anthony for all of his hard and unremunerated work. We rewarded him with another volunteer slot: that of "point person" for ethnomusicology and expressive arts. The new point people for various and overlapping sub-fields include Tressa Berman (museums and material culture), Sally Robinson (Native American issues, IPR), Brad Simon (law, especially

IPR legislation), Jill Wagner (indigenous languages), Mary Riley (ethnobotany, indigenous medicine). Please contact these people with news, information in the various subfields. Tressa Berman and Mary Riley will serve as Co-Coordinators for this year's activities.

I would like to include honorable mention of Katy Moran's session on "Shaman Pharmaceutical and the Healing Conservancy." By bringing together these representatives who work around the world to protect natural resources and cultural knowledge, we all learn more about how to work together -- from profit sharing to bans on product development. Also, a special session on Tribal Museums considered problems of representation related to rights to intellectual property.

The implications for IPR emerge in many contexts and are not always overt. Please let us know how your own work may be affected, or where a potential need for protections arises. The TIG recognizes, and in fact stresses, that legal mechanisms may not always be the appropriate response or means to protect cultural rights. Discussions about alternative sanctions or procedures might help to move the debates forward. In this light, thanks to Joan Mencher for organizing an important panel on some of the global perspectives involving intellectual property rights, land rights and cultural rights to knowledge.

Related conference news: The first IPR conference organized by First Nations peoples in Canada took place in February in Vancouver at the University of British Columbia. A listserve has been generated by conference organizers and can be joined by sending an e-mail to <research@ubcic.bc.ca> Also, the International Association for the Study of Common Property will hold its eighth biennial conference on May 31 - June 4, 2000. For more information e-mail <iascp@indiana.edu> or Phone (219) 980-1533.

Thanks again to everyone who participated in and attended our sessions.

FROM THE STUDENT EDITOR

By Kimberlee Norwood <kvnrwod@memphis.edu>
University of Memphis

The Student Committee of the SfAA is looking for answers. How can we get students more involved? The student committee is designed to be an organization for the student members of SfAA but student involvement has been low. We need some insight into the areas of interest for anthropology students, and we look forward to hearing from you. We are looking for suggestions and ideas from the stu-

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dent members of SfAA. What do we need to do to increase cohesion and solidarity among student members? Please e-mail suggestions or comments to me at the above address.

The Student Committee of the Society for Applied Anthropology is seeking nominations for the 2001-2003 term. We will be accepting nominations through January 1, 2001. The student committee will make their decision of officers, and each individual will be notified by February 15, 2001. The new officers will be inducted at the 2001 Annual Meeting of SfAA in Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico, March 25 - April 1 at the scheduled business meeting.

Positions available include Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer, Editor and Communication Coordinator. If you are interested in one of these positions, please send your resume or curriculum vitae to <kvnorwod@memphis.edu> or mail to Kimberlee Norwood, 4418 Willow Road, Memphis, TN 38117 by January 1, 2001. If you need information about the roles or responsibilities of the student committee, please visit the SfAA home page at <<http://www.sfaa.net/>> and look for the student committee link.

THE ETHICS OF CORPORATE FUNDED RESEARCH

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

Business anthropology has arrived. And it is hot! While just a few years ago the idea of an anthropologist in pin stripes working behind corporate office doors was quite rare and for many in the discipline fairly unimaginable, the times they are a-changin'. For example, under the headline "Anthropology, Inc.," the *Washington Post* (2/21/93) notes that "a half dozen Xerox anthropologists tackle issues from how Xerox engineers should design products to how those products should look to customers" (p. H1).

"Anthropologists Find a Home in Business" was the headline of a *Chicago Tribune* article (5/28/98) that lauded the fact that General Motors Corp., Arthur Andersen LLP, and Microsoft Corp all have anthropologists onboard "to humanize the workplace" (Jobs, p. 1).

A few months later (10/29/98), the Los Angeles *Times* ran a story in its Highway section about the decision of GM to hire a team of anthropologists to help market the Silverado pickup truck in culturally-effective ways. Last year, *USA Today* added its contribution to this pool with a story in the Money section (2/18/99) entitled "Hot Asset in Corporate: Anthropology Degrees." While some in the discipline bemoan the fact that reporters and broadcasters fail to turn to anthropologists as experts on public issues, as these examples indicate in the global corporate world anthropolo-

gists are being turned to for insights with increasing frequency.

Concerns have been expressed about the rise of business anthropology. One of the thorniest issues that has been raised in this regard is research bias: will anthropologists on the company payroll tend to produce research results that support company financial interests? While, business anthropologists have disputed this possibility, recent developments in medical research, a field in which researchers increasingly are funded by pharmaceutical and other health-field corporations, merits examination for the lessons they hold for anthropology.

According to the National Institutes of Health, in 1982 the federal government supported 58.5% of medical research in the U.S., while private corporations paid for 37.4%. By 1995, the federal share had fallen to 44.2% while the private sector was covering 52.1% of the medical research bill. In the opinion of some researchers, the growing dependence of university-based medical investigators on corporate largess is a threat to the basic scientific principles of research objectivity, integrity, and openness.

Will anthropologists on the company payroll tend to produce research results that support company financial interests?

For example, Marcia Angell, the editor in chief of the *New England Journal of Medicine* believes that there is an inescapable conflict when medical researchers have their life work paid for by corporations that will benefit from certain research findings and be seriously damaged by opposite findings.

Michael Todd, the editor and chief of *Anesthesiology* has expressed similar consternation. Says Todd, "The honorarium, the consultancy fee, the speaker bureau, the trip to Boca Raton to give a talk; it doesn't buy the company a mouthpiece. If anything, what it does is it brings the investigator into the corporate team. They become someone who has a commitment to this product... I think that's where...[there is] buy-in, that's where the problem is" (quoted in the *Hartford Courant* 4/9/2000, p. 11).

The potential corrupting influence of corporate funding on medical research has been strongly supported by a recent comprehensive review of the literature on calcium-channel blockers as safe and effective treatment for hypertension. In a 1998 article published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* a team of Canadian researchers found that authors who reported findings supportive of calcium-channel blockers were much more likely to have financial support from pharmaceutical companies who make such

drugs than those who reported neutral or negative findings.

Additionally, the medical research community has witnessed a number of cases in which pharmaceutical companies have removed funding or even attempted to silence researchers who came up with undesirable findings. Allen Arieff, for example, a medical researcher at the University of California at San Francisco lost his grant to study a common diabetes drug when he reported finding dangerous side effects of the drug. A UCSF colleague of Arieff, Betty Dong, had her research findings, from a study paid for by Knoll Pharmaceutical, blocked from publication for five years because she showed that a Knoll drug was no more effective than its generic substitute.

These examples from medical research need to be seriously considered among the growing ranks of business anthropologists. While we assume that most researchers seek to remain objective and honest, our discipline's studies of enculturation, group identification, and psychological investment should be adequate grounds for enormous caution.

MORE ON STRATEGIC PLANNING

By Eileen M. (de la Torre) Mulhare
<emulhare@mail.colgate.edu>
Colgate University

This is in response to Tony Paredes' various observations on strategic planning (SP), particularly his essay, "Strategic Planning Rituals" (*SfAA Newsletter*, November 1999). There are good reasons to be skeptical of SP, as I argue in a recent article in *Human Organization* ("Mindful of the Future: Strategic Planning Ideology and the Culture of Nonprofit Management", Fall 1999, 58(3): 323-330).

Business theorists began losing confidence in SP about 25 years ago. Since then, numerous empirical studies have shown that SP does not necessarily produce wiser decisions than the organization's "normal" decision making processes. In fact, SP can be awkward, cost-inefficient, and even counter-productive. Business and industry have largely abandoned SP. Why then do many non-profits and government agencies still use it? Not because SP "works", as it turns out. For the historical and other reasons, with ethnographic examples, see the article.



SfAA AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

By Tony Oliver-Smith <aros@ufl.edu>
University of Florida

One of the activities undertaken by the SfAA is the establishment of cooperative agreements with other professional organizations both nationally and internationally. Agreements or linkages with organizations addressing topical or area interests shared by SfAA members are particularly encouraged. A good example of one such linkage is the cooperation between the SfAA and the Society for Community Research and Action (SCRA) in the co-sponsorship of this year's annual meetings in San Francisco. SCRA is both a separate society and a division of the American Psychological Association.

Other possibilities for inter-organizational cooperation might include linkages with professional associations of, for example, medical, educational, emergency management, nutritional, or environmental (air pollution, water, forestry, and the like) practitioners, as well as many other specializations. Activities that could be co-sponsored include professional meetings, publications, research projects, outreach, and training and continuing education programs, among just a few of the possibilities.

Suggestions for initiating such agreements with other professional organizations are welcomed by the SfAA executive board. Please send suggestions for inter-organizational agreements and activities to me at the Department of Anthropology, 1112 Turlington Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

KIMBALL AWARD FOR PUBLIC AND APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY NOW AT \$1,000

Through the generosity of an anonymous donor, the AAA is able to offer prize money of \$1,000 for the Kimball Award for Public and Applied Anthropology. The Kimball Award recognizes recent outstanding achievements that have contributed to the development of anthropology as an applied discipline and have had important impacts on public policy or service. The award, which is awarded biennially since 1978, is presented in November at the annual American Anthropological Association meetings. The additional donation has significantly enhanced the award by allowing the monetary award to be increased from \$500 to \$1,000.

The award was initially funded from royalties from *Applied Anthropology in America* (Elizabeth M. Eddy and William L. Partridge, 1978), a volume that was dedicated to Kimball, who taught that the study of human behavior

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should be of service to people. The award can be given to individuals or to a team (including collaborators outside anthropology) and is not restricted by anthropological specialization, nationality or type of employment. The anthropological contribution may be theoretical or methodological. The impact on public policy or service may be in any area such as international development, education, health, environmental issues, community empowerment or political activism. Application might include the use of social sciences outside of the academy to effect changes in public policy or implementation or regulation, in providing voice and agency, and in other applied and policy activities.

Please send your nominations and suggestions to the Chair of the Kimball Award Selection Committee, Shirley J. Fiske, Office of Senator Akaka, 720 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20510. Tel: (202) 224-6027; Fax: (202) 224-2126. The e-mail address is: <smcc.caphill@worldnet.att.net>. Nomination materials should include a letter of up to two pages outlining the work and policy relevance or impact of the nominee. It should include names and contact information for individuals knowledgeable about the contributions of the individual or group who would be willing to provide letters of reference on request. Copies of relevant reports or references to books or articles are appreciated. Additional materials that may strengthen the nomination can be included. Nominations of innovative individuals who have enhanced our disciplinary traditions but might otherwise be overlooked are especially encouraged. Nominations are due by July 15, 2000. Other members of the Committee are: Tom Greaves (Bucknell U), <greaves@bucknell.edu> and Allan F. Burns (U Florida), <afburns@anthro.ufl.edu>.

Kimball Award Recipients to date include: Thayer Scudder (1984); Culture and Learning Department, Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu (1986); Michael M Cernea (1988); Jean J Schensul and Stephen L Schensul (1990); William Rathje (1992); Muriel Crespi (1994); Douglas Feldman (1996); and Terence Turner (1998).

BASKER PRIZE COMPETITION

The Eileen Basker Memorial Prize was established by the Society for Medical Anthropology to promote excellence in research on gender and health. The Basker Prize is made annually to scholars from any discipline or nation, and winners receive a cash award. The Prize may be made for a specific book, article, film, or exceptional Ph.D. thesis produced within the preceding three years. The Prize is publicly announced during the Society for Medical Anthropology business meeting, held during the annual American Anthropological Association meeting. The Basker Prize is awarded to the work judged to be the most courageous, significant, and potentially influential contribution to scholarship in the area of gender and health.

The two most recent Basker Prize awards were given in 1999 to Adele C. Clarke for her book entitled, *Disciplining Reproduction: Modernity, American Life Sciences, and the Problems of Sex*, and also to Rayna Rapp for her book, *Testing Women, Testing the Fetus*. Other examples of past winners include: Nancy Sheper-Hughes for *Death Without Weeping*, Barbara Duden for *The Woman Beneath the Skin*, Margaret Lock for *Encounters with Aging*; Marcia Inhorn for *The Quest for Conception*, and Paul Farmer, Margaret Connors, Janie Simmons, and others (Partners in Health) for *Women, Poverty and AIDS: Sex, Drugs, and Structural Violence*.

The Basker Prize committee very strongly encourages all interested persons to consider submitting a nomination for the 2000 Competition. Individuals are nominated by one or more person(s) who must write a letter of nomination verifying the impact of the particular work on the field. Self-nomination is not permitted, and works submitted without an accompanying letter of nomination cannot be considered. Anyone who would like to submit a nomination for the 1999 Basker Prize Competition should contact the chair of the Basker Prize Committee: James W. Carey, Ph.D., MPH, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, Mailstop E-37, Atlanta, GA 30333; Phone: (404) 639-1903; Fax: (404) 639-1950; E-mail: <jfc9@cdc.gov>.

USF DUAL DEGREE IN APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY & PUBLIC HEALTH

The University of South Florida is now offering a combination of options leading to advanced degree in applied anthropology and public health. Here are the options:

I. Dual Degree Program – MA in Applied Anthropology and M.P.H. This program allows the student to complete these two degrees at the same time. Three courses are permitted to overlap, usually electives, and there is a joint thesis (Anthropology)/Special Project (Public Health) requirement. Students should apply to either program, but must indicate on their application that they wish to pursue this joint program and must be accepted by each program.

II. Dual Degree Program – MA in Applied Anthropology & Ph.D. in Public Health. This program is similar to the M.A./M.P.H. program in terms of its requirements – 9 credits of overlap, and a research project, which meets MA thesis (Anthropology) requirements as well as those for the Ph.D. dissertation (Public Health).

III. Dual Degree Program – Ph.D. in Applied Anthropology and M. P. H. This program is similar to the M.A./M.P.H. program in terms of its requirements – 9 credits of overlap, and a research project, which meets MA thesis (Anthropol-

ogy) requirements as well as those for the Ph.D. dissertation (Public Health). This program is similar to the other dual degree programs; the doctoral dissertation and special topics project are combined.

For further information, please contact Susan Greenbaum, SOC at (813) 974-0777 or E-mail at <greenbau@chumal.cas.usf.edu> or Collette Brown at (813) 974-0823. Alternatively, contact us via the e-mail address: <bcollett@chumal.cas.usf.edu>.

FROM THE EDITOR

Kudos to the organizers of this spring's meeting. The weather was gorgeous (particularly for those of use escaping from cold and gray Midwestern climes), the setting was pleasant and congenial, the papers and panels were interesting, and the discussions were engaging (and at times provocative). Thanks, Laurie Price, for your organizational skills and hats off to our Business Office for helping to carry it off.

In February the New York *Times* carried a piece on the work of SfAA Fellow Joel Savishinsky's (Ithaca College) new book *Breaking the Watch: The Meanings of Retirement in America* (Cornell University Press). The *Times* reporter focused on differences in retirement parties (group retirement functions versus the benefits of smaller gatherings with the retiree's friends and family) and the importance of gifts that might tie in with the retiree's future plans. The piece focuses on the ritualized and inventive ways in which the transition can be handled. Congratulations, Joel. Aging baby boomers, here's your opportunity to think about something other than what's in your TIAA/CREEF portfolio.

PA editor Sandy Ervin's new book *Applied Anthropology: Tools and Perspectives for Contemporary Practice* (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 2000) is out. It is designed for second year students (and up) and covers standard themes, such as the history and scope of applied anthropology, policy analysis, advocacy, ethics, and so forth. The book has chapters on participatory action research, rapid assessment, ethnography and interviewing, and many other enticing features. Congratulations, Sandy.

Many of you will be reading this *Newsletter* online several weeks before the paper copy arrives in your mailbox. Usually within two weeks after the posted deadline for receipt of materials for any given issue a camera-ready copy of the *Newsletter* arrives in Oklahoma City. There it is printed and address labels are added. That process usually takes five working days. It is then mailed (third class, domestically) and it takes up to four weeks to work its way to your address. For almost a year now, Neil Hann, our webmaster in the Business Office, has been putting an elec-

tronic copy in pdf format on the Society's website. Beginning with this issue, Neil will immediately send out an e-mail to the membership alerting everyone that the latest issue of the *Newsletter* can be accessed from your computer, seen in its intended format, and can be printed off from any site. Tom May tells us that approximately 90% of our members have e-mail address, although he is quick to mention that about 10% of the addresses are out of date. In any event, if three-quarters of the members can have quicker access to the *Newsletter* we will regard that will be an significant improvement over the present system.

As always, this issue brings together all kinds of information we hope is of interest to our members. Of particular interest may be the column on former SfAA President Ted Downing's bid for political office. Can anyone think of a better way to bring a true convergence of theory and *praxis* than by being a politician? In looking over Ted's campaign flier, I was struck by one of his qualifications for office that stated he had more than three decades of experience in conflict resolution. Ted was quick to point out that usually involved fights that he had started. Stay tuned. We will report the election results in our next issue.

For this issue we are introducing a slightly new format. The typeface is different, there is slightly more space ("leading," is what it is called) between lines, and we are putting a little more "white space" through the articles. These things are not being done to increase the length of the *Newsletter*, but rather to make it easier on the eyes to read. I continue to learn so much in this job. In any event, we hope you like the new look.

The next issue of the *Newsletter* will appear in the early fall and we are looking at a date of August 5th for submissions for that issue. Have a safe and productive summer.

Mike Whiteford <jefe@iastate.edu>



Diane Austin and Mike Whiteford listen in rapt attention at Sunday's Board meeting



SfAA
2001
Mérida, Yucatán

*Mark your calendars for the meetings in
Mexico -- March 27 through April 1, 2001*

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