

**Southern
Anthropologist**

SAS

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Southern Anthropologist

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Editor's Corner—

Gifford S. Nickerson

The SAS annual meeting is fast approaching and it looks as if things have moved along very well with the planning of what portends to be a uniquely exciting event or—perhaps better—series of events. President Mathews has detailed some of the elements to which we can look forward with some anticipation. The key symposium alone—“Projections of the South: How Documentary and Fiction Films Have Portrayed the Region”—is a tantalizing theme which promises to convey information and insights difficult to come by, or at least not conveyed as such, in other media.

Equally inviting are the prospects at this year's annual meeting of the Panel on Teaching Introductory Anthropology, which President Mathews has strongly encouraged in her column this year. This theme is especially significant and refreshing at a time when teaching clearly is being relegated to the academic back burner by many schools of higher education, resulting from prevailing priorities in their academic reward systems.

It is a truism that on many campuses “productivity,” which constitutes the basis for rewards and advancement, has been synonymous with “grant and publication activity,” notwithstanding administrative rhetoric in public contexts and communications extolling the central importance of teaching. Assurances by university officials to prospective students and the public such as “Teaching is what we're in business for,” typically are incongruous with the real world of academic reward criteria. While van den Berghe's candid assessment in 1970 (p. 71)* of the place of teaching in the university setting is for many an obvious contemporary verity: “Teaching is a necessary evil and an annoying distraction from more profitable ventures,” the inherent contradictions between real and ideal continue, if not increase in magnitude and significance.

It is of more than passing interest, however, that van den Berghe's candor extends to “productivity” as well (p. 87):*

With rare and notable exceptions, scholarly publication does not have any beneficial consequences for anybody except the author and his nuclear family, a handful of typographers and printers, and the shareholders of paper mills. . . . The average academic does not write because he has anything to say, because he hopes to contribute to knowledge, or because he has fun doing it; rather he writes and publishes in order to improve his *vita*.

His extensive elaboration on these points makes it clear that he did not intend these comments as satire, but as helpful insights to the "wise" (and cynical?).

It would be instructive to know how Southern anthropologists would respond to van den Berghe's assessments regarding both teaching and publication, particularly how their orientations might be influenced or, in effect, determined by institutional and/or departmental policies and procedures. Problems relating to academic priorities and reward criteria obviously are not new, nor are these priorities and reward criteria uniformly represented in higher education—within or outside of the South—as either/or considerations. The dilemmas, however, are real and not given to ready resolution. In any case, the arrangements that have been made for both formal and informal dialogue between colleagues relating to teaching techniques and procedures at the Columbia meeting could well serve as a model for inclusion of panels relating to this vital aspect of the anthropological enterprise in future annual meetings of the SAS.

Because personal viewpoints of the relative importance of the traditional functions of teaching, research and service in the context of contemporary academic anthropology would be very enlightening to the SAS membership, I would encourage and welcome submissions to the *Southern Anthropologist* on such issues. These would be included as entries in a "Commentary and Reply Column," which President Mathews, in this issue, has suggested we initiate in the *Southern Anthropologist*.

Indeed, submissions will be welcomed for this suggested new column on any other topics which SAS members would like to bring to the attention of the membership. In addition to President Mathews' thoughts as to possible areas for commentary and reply, I could see lively exchanges, for example, on what has been depicted as "politically correct" positions and expressions on campuses, highlighted in the December 24, 1990 *Newsweek* cover story "Thought Police," with the cover subtitle: "There's a 'Politically Correct' Way To Talk About Race, Sex and Ideas. Is This the New Enlightenment—Or the New McCarthyism?" (followed by a series of thought-provoking letters in the January 14, 1991 issue of *Newsweek*). The possibilities of, as well as the benefits that can accrue to the membership from, such dialogue are many.

Finally, we include in this issue a description of the M.A. program at Georgia State University, as the initial entry of "Graduate Programs in the South." We encourage other graduate departments to submit descriptions of their programs, which we will be pleased to publish in future issues. **We hope to see you in Columbia!**

*Van den Berghe, Pierre

President's Column

Holly F. Mathews

Annual Meeting Update:

With the arrival of spring, the thoughts of SAS officers and members naturally turn toward the annual meeting. This year we are indeed fortunate that the Department of Anthropology at the University of South Carolina will host our 26th annual meeting in Columbia, S.C. from April 18-21, 1991. The meeting program is an exciting one. The key symposium on "Images of the South as Constructed through Film" promises to be innovative in content and style of presentation. Invited speakers will explore the ways in which images of the South have been constructed in fiction as well as documentary (ethnographic, folkloric, etc.) films and videotapes and through other diverse sources including newsreels and home movies. Karl Heider, organizer and chair, tells us that film screenings will be interspersed with more traditional paper presentations by members of the key symposium panel. So that a majority of members will be able to enjoy these proceedings, meeting activities will begin on Thursday evening and will continue through Sunday morning.

Morgan Maclachlan, Program Chair, reports that he was inundated with abstracts for papers shortly *after* the official deadline set for their receipt. In addition to the key symposium, there will be a half day session devoted to the challenges of teaching introductory anthropology. Six members will speak briefly on the topic, and a panel of faculty and students will respond. There will also be time for general audience discussion. In addition, participants will bring copies of syllabi, innovative assignments, and teaching materials for display. There are many other organized and invited sessions on the program on topics ranging from archaeology to medical anthropology. Finally, Morgan is planning to do something unusual by organizing a luncheon at which interested members can join informal roundtable discussions on anthropological research in different areas of the world.

Heidi Kelley at UNC-Asheville reports excellent response to the student paper competition. Entries in the graduate and undergraduate competitions are being judged

by separate panels, and the winners will be announced at the business meeting on Friday, April 19th. All students entering the competition are included on the program, and we hope that many of them will attend the meeting in order to present their papers in person. Heidi tells me that LSU leads the way with the most entries, so be on the lookout for Miles Richardson to arrive with a large group of students in tow.

SAS officers and board members will meet on Friday morning, April 19th, and the general business meeting for all members will be held that afternoon. In keeping with a tradition established last year, the business meeting will be followed by a reception for incoming President Tom Collins of Memphis State University. Finally, Friday will end with a "real, genuine, authentic South Carolina barbeque sampler dinner." The price is a modest \$10.00 and tickets will be available at the registration desk.

Leland Ferguson is serving as Local Arrangements Chair. The meeting will be held at the Town House, a small hotel conveniently located in the center of Columbia at 1615 Gervais Street, three blocks east of the State House. Rooms are available at a special SAS rate until *March 18th*. That rate is \$50 for singles or doubles, \$55 for triples, and \$60 for quads. This very reasonable rate includes continental breakfast. The number to call for reservations is 803-771-8711. For students on limited budgets, Neils Taylor will attempt to find floors, sofas, and other spaces in student homes during the meeting. Please call him directly at 803-750-4854.

Iwould encourage all of you to consider attending the meeting even if you are not signed up to present a paper. There will be many opportunities to participate in teaching and roundtable discussions, the business meeting and dinner, and by attending other sessions. But the main reason for coming is, as always, the chance afforded to renew old friendships and make new acquaintances among the membership. The advantage of a small regional meeting is that real conversation, both intellectual and social, is possible, and at the SAS meetings, in particular, a good time is always guaranteed.

Future Meeting Sites:

The 1992 meeting will be held in St. Augustine, Florida at the Ponce de Leon Resort Hotel. The key symposium topic is "The Southeast at the Time of Columbus: Linguistic and Archeological Evidence" and is being organized by Jerry Milanich and Patricia Kwachka in accordance with the 500th anniversary of the Columbus voyage. Rebecca Dameron wrote to question my use of the phrase "Columbus's discovery of America" in the last issue's column since, as she correctly points out, Native Ameri-

cans existed in this country long before Columbus's voyage. She goes on to write that:

... we as anthropologists who value all cultures, and we as a society perhaps need not to honor Columbus but the cultures who were here millenia before him. Although the point may seem trivial, how we approach and word the "celebration" of Columbus's travels to North and Central America is crucial in showing our respect for and valuing the many cultures of North America.

Certainly this issue is being debated now both by those scholars working with the National Endowment of the Humanities on their efforts to mark the quincentennial of the voyage and by those who object to these efforts. Our 1992 program will be important precisely because participants will attempt to shed additional light on those populations occupying the Southeast at the time of Columbus's travels.

Plans are underway now to select annual meeting sites for the next three years. I have written to many schools to suggest that they consider hosting a meeting. I have discovered in the process, however, that many are unaware of the kinds of efforts hosting a meeting requires. In 1971, Joseph Aceves prepared a paper entitled "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Hosting a Meeting." It has proved invaluable to meeting organizers since. However, conditions have changed recently and many of the requirements of hosting are different. Consequently, I asked recent meeting chairs to prepare their own guidelines on hosting for the Society. These, written by meeting chairs at Memphis State University and Spelman College, are reprinted in this issue. I also asked Gifford Nickerson to again print the guidelines for hosting a meeting in this issue. I encourage any of you with an interest in exploring the possibilities of hosting a meeting to contact me directly. The board will be happy to assist you in working out the details.

Initiating a Commentary and Reply Column:

Last year, one of our past-Presidents, Carole Hill, presented a paper in the key symposium on African-Americans in the South. Her paper focused on the health status of African-Americans and documented the extreme disparities in life expectancy, disease rates, and access to services between them and white populations in the state of Georgia in particular and the South in general. At the end of her paper, Carole spoke extemporaneously about the anthropological enterprise as reflected at annual meetings. She noted her frustration with the fact that year after year we stand up and read papers to one another, many of which report on deplorable conditions. Yet we, as academics,

seldom do anything concrete to try and bring about changes in those conditions. She reminded the audience that Johnnetta Cole, in her keynote address to the Society, challenged anthropologists to tackle the issue of racism in American society in a meaningful way. How meaningful is it, Carole seemed to be asking, to study problems and then only report the results to one another? It may advance our own careers, but what does it do for those in need? Do we as anthropologists have a responsibility to those we study?

Many of you will attend the meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology in March in Charleston before coming to Columbia in April. I hope that those of you who have been to the applied sessions or are struggling to affect changes in social conditions through your own work will come and share your thoughts with our members at the annual meeting. I would also like to see us institute a commentary and reply column in the *Southern Anthropologist*. Letters like the one I received from Rebecca Dameron on the Columbus quincentennial or remarks like those made by Carole Hill at the last meeting would provide a very good starting point for debate among our members. Gifford Nickerson, in his role as editor, will receive and publish these commentaries and replies as space permits. If you have a response to any of the items mentioned, or a point of view to express, please write to him directly. We as anthropologists need to engage in more debate about the purposes of our enterprise, and such a column would be one way to do so within the Society.

I look forward to seeing all of you in Columbia in April and to welcoming aboard our new president, Tom Collins! **SAS**



Erratum

In the President's Column of the Fall issue of the *Southern Anthropologist* [18 (1):4], what should have appeared as "Ungraded papers" inadvertently came out as "Upgraded papers." Readers may be assured that neither President Mathews nor I (who should have caught the typo) make a practice of inflating the grades assigned to student papers, although these papers do ". . . mount on our desk[s]."—G.S.N.

Obituary**Asael T. Hansen**
1903-1991

Gifford S. Nickerson
North Carolina State University

Following an extended period of failing health, Asael T. Hansen, the first president and oldest member of the Southern Anthropological Society, died of congestive heart failure on March 5, 1991 in a nursing/retirement home in Northport, Alabama.

Ever the anthropologist, Hans—as he preferred to be called by his friends—depicted his approaching death as his “last rite of passage,” the one which he forestalled as long as he could. A memorial service celebrating his life was held on March 16, 1991 in the Canterbury Episcopal chapel on the University of Alabama campus in Tuscaloosa.

Hans was bestowed the first SAS Honorary Life Membership prior to the keynote address at last year’s annual meeting in Atlanta (see Tony Paredes’ presentation in the *Southern Anthropologist* 17(3):7-8). This occasion was a very special one for him, and his only regret was that his dear friend, Shelby Zeanah, could not accompany him to the meeting, as she had so often done, because of a serious automobile accident.

An anthropologist of many interests, experiences, talents and accomplishments, Hans also was a man of good will and infectious humor who thoroughly enjoyed interacting with SAS members at annual meetings, which he attended regularly through last year. Born in 1903 on a farm in Utah, Hans received his Ph.D. in sociology and anthropology at the University of Wisconsin in 1931, where he served as Ralph Linton’s first graduate assistant. He taught at a number of schools, including State Teachers College, Superior, Wisconsin, Miami University, Michigan State College (now M.S.U.), Stillman College, and the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, where he retired as a full professor of anthropology in 1974. He also served as an honorary professor at both the El Centro de Estudios Historicas de Yucatán (1934) and Escuela de Ciencias Antropológicas de la Universidad de Yucatán (1974-1977).

Two of Hans’s field experiences left indelible impressions on him throughout his academic life and retirement. He worked as an applied anthropology analyst for the War Relocation Authority (1944-1946), primarily at Heart Mountain in northern Wyoming, collaborating closely with Edward Spicer and a number of other anthropological colleagues in this major applied project. The anthropological work for which he was perhaps best known, however, was that in Mérida, Yucatán, where he served as Field Director of a research field station for training in the behavioral sciences (1964 to 1966), and to which he returned from 1974 to 1977, as a staff member of INAH (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia). As Tony Paredes commented at the presentation to Hans in Atlanta last year [*Southern Anthropologist* 17(3):7], “. . .it was his study of Mérida, Yucatán that provided the empirical anchorpoint for perhaps the most famous of conceptualizations to emerge from anthropology, namely Redfield’s folk-urban continuum.”

A committed humanist by training and persuasion, Hans was not at all enthusiastic about some developments in anthropology that he felt had dehumanized the discipline. He consistently followed his own drummer, and his kind, cheerful and suppor-

tive presence sorely will be missed by members of the SAS and the larger anthropological community. **SAS**

Selected Publications of Asael T. Hansen

- 1934 The Ecology of a Latin American City. *In* Race and Culture Contacts. E.B. Reuter, ed. New York, N.Y.: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.
- 1941 [Portions of] The Folk Culture of Yucatán, by Robert Redfield. Pp. 19-35, 238-240, 254-262, 300-302, 318-322. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- 1944 The Reaction of Heart Mountain to the Opening of Selective Service to the Nissei. Washington, D.C.: War Relocation Authority. Mimeographed.
- 1946a Epilogue. *In* Impounded People: Japanese-Americans in the Relocation Centers. Edward H. Spicer, Asael T. Hansen, Katherine Luomala, and Marvin K. Opler, eds. Pp. 277-299. Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press.
- 1946b Community Analysis at Heart Mountain Relocation Center. *Applied Anthropology* 5(3): 15-25.
- 1960 Teaching About Caste in Intra-Caste and in Cross-Caste Situations. *Human Organization* 19(2): 77-81.
- 1974 Robert Redfield, the Yucatan Project, and I. *In* Proceedings of the American Ethnological Society: American Anthropology, the Early Years. John V. Murra, ed.; Robert F. Spencer, gen. ed.
- 1980 Change in the Class System of Merida, Yucatan, 1875-1935. *In* Yucatan: A World Apart. Edward H. Moseley and Edward D. Terry, eds. Pp. 122-141. University, AL: University of Alabama Press.
- 1986 My Two Years at Heart Mountain: The Difficult Role of an Applied Anthropologist. *In* Japanese Americans: From Relocation to Redress. Roger Daniels, Sandra C. Taylor, and Harry L. Kitano, eds. Pp. 33-37. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press.
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Note: I am grateful to SAS member Shelby Zeanah, Hans's closest friend and neighbor for many years, for her help in notifying me of his death, sending me the last version of his "career sketch" and discussing with me matters relating to various elements of his life and work.—G.S.N.

Guidelines for Requesting to Host an SAS Meeting

Meetings of the Southern Anthropological Society are officially hosted by an educational institution and organized by staff from the Department of Anthropology or other appropriate units of that institution. There are many advantages in hosting an annual meeting for the institution, the department, and the individuals involved. The department gets visibility in the community and the university through announcements in the local and college press. The university press can widen their exposure through an exhibit. It affords an opportunity for faculty to meet with colleagues in other universities and gives students an opportunity to be exposed to senior anthropologists and students from other schools. In addition, the department can publicize its special facilities and programs for graduate training. The Local Arrangements Chair is generally a member of the department. In order to avoid confusion and to provide some basic information on the procedures involved in officially requesting to host the Southern Anthropological Society, some guidelines are presented below.

A. Guidelines for Making a Bid to Host an SAS Meeting

A formal letter of invitation should be written by the Department Head or Dean requesting to host the SAS. This letter should be sent directly to the President of the Society with a copy to the Secretary-Treasurer. Ideally, the bid should be made at least two years in advance. In addition, the host institution should have a candidate for local arrangements chair. The letter should contain a summary of progress made with respect to B and C below.

B. Guidelines for Procedures within the University or College Setting

These procedures should be followed to assure that the hosting department of Anthropology has the support of the host institution and can rely on its facilities.

1. Confer with the administration of the hosting institution (Department Head, Dean of Arts and Sciences, etc.) and ask for financial support. Ideally, the meeting should be self-supporting from registration fees and funds obtained from the sale of advertisements in the program and abstracts. If a subsidy cannot be obtained from the hosting institution, it has been suggested that a loan might be obtained from the SAS with the understanding that it will be repaid after the meeting.
2. Attempt to get assurance from the hosting institution that it will provide sec-

retarial help, equipment, finances for some printing, mailing costs, telephone calls, and supplies such as paper, envelopes, etc. Some institutions have provided funds for a reception or cocktail party; an alternative is to charge a fee from SAS members who attend.

C. Local Arrangements Considerations

An examination should be made of the hotels and other facilities in the proposed host area. Make sure that the site of the meeting is accessible; check airport services and other transportation services. Consideration should be given to the price and the availability of appropriate meeting rooms, book display space that is centrally located and secure, and ample lobby space. Some hotels require that the meeting rooms be rented. Consider the size and number of meeting rooms, keeping in mind that one large room is needed for plenary sessions. The hotel will require an estimate of attendance; this is usually between 200 and 250. In addition, an attempt should be made to obtain lower rates for students. Some hotels provide audiovisual materials. It is good to arrange for periodic coffee service during the sessions, but only if it is reasonably priced. Find out from the hotel when suitable meeting times are available. The meeting should not fall during the exam period of schools on the quarter system.

D. Other Meeting Personnel

The SAS Board decided in 1985 to separate the functions of hosting a meeting from providing all meeting personnel. Each meeting has a Program Chair to coordinate the request for papers and arrangement of presentations; a Student Paper Competition Chair to publicize and judge the student paper competition; and a Key Symposium Chair to plan and organize the key symposium and edit the proceedings volume that results. Each year the Society will issue a call for volunteers to fill these posts. Any person wishing to organize the key symposium must submit a proposal following SAS guidelines to the Board. All proposals are evaluated in terms of topical relevance and academic merit. Any host institution may encourage department members to apply for these positions, but the bid to host does not need to include anything more than a designate to serve as Local Arrangements Chair.

Heuristic Hints on Hosting an SAS Meeting: Two Informal, but Informed, Guidelines/Tip Outlines for Prospective Hosts*

1. "How to Hold a Meeting"

Thomas W. Collins
Department of Anthropology
Memphis State University

As I see it, there are three separate concerns to organizing a meeting, each with a number of subpoints. They are as follows:

A. Negotiate with a number of hotels.

1. Set a date which can somewhat insure the best weather conditions for the local region. In 1979 I selected a weekend in February and it rained the entire meeting; in 1989 April was great in Memphis. Also, do not conflict with national meetings such as the Applied, Physical Anthropology or Archaeology associations. Get on the phone and call their separate business managers.

2. As soon as you receive the word that you will be carrying the responsibility for an annual meeting begin to shop around for an attractive meeting site. This includes good guest room rates and appropriate meeting rooms. Check the conditions of the entire facility. If the place is too seedy the members will be turned off; and if the meeting rooms are too small or too noisy the sessions will suffer in attendance. Demand at the front end that the conditions of the meeting rooms are maintained after each session (e.g., chairs straight, drinking water, P.A. systems that work and floors cleaned each night). One can judge these factors by asking for a list of pervasive meetings hosted by the hotel.

3. In negotiating a guest room rate have your own idea of what a reasonable rate is for the Society. The hotel chain has a lot of latitude and they are always ready to

* These two items were communications from their authors to President Mathews, at whose suggestion they are being published for the benefit of all of the SAS membership. While they were not written with publication in mind, we extend appreciation to the authors for these thoughtful comments and very useful hints/tips, based on their first-hand "in the trenches" experience. In my editing for presentation in this form, I have retained the essential wording and elements of the originals.

come down from their stated rate. Mention where the SAS will meet the following year and that we will consider a multi-year package with a particular charge. For the benefit of student members, ask for a flat rate on rooms where four can stay for the price of two, or even one. Request complimentary rooms for SAS officers and the program chair (usually one per 50 rooms).

4. The hotel will demand a minimum number of room leases for it to guarantee free meeting space. Hence, it is critical that only the meeting site is ever mentioned in any of the mailings. Never suggest an alternative, even when asked.

5. Restaurants in-house or within easy walking distance should be available. Provide a reliable list of the restaurant options to be included with early program mailing. How accessible is the airport?; if ride is too expensive, then a van should be made available as part of the SAS meeting budget. See the motor pool at your own institution for best rates for leasing a vehicle for the length of the meeting.

6. Forget complimentary coffee for registered members. I repeat, forget complimentary coffee.

7. Avoid any extra charges that are not included in the registration fee. Selling tickets for banquets or luncheons can be confusing and frustrating. Also, it tends to exclude graduate students and unemployed members from full participation in such events. Cash bar facilities can be self-supporting without additional expense for the Society.

8. In sum, don't be timid. Negotiate everything up front and demand a contract signed by the hotel.

B. The Program

1. Pulling together an interesting and scholarly program is the most challenging and creative part of being program chair. After obtaining the hotel contract, begin to contact as many senior members ("old heads" have the most networks) as possible and suggest interesting symposia for them to organize. Even if they are not particularly active, prevail upon them that it is their professional responsibility to aid in the process of maintaining a viable regional association in the South. Once you have a commitment from a number of session organizers, stay on their case until each delivers a respectable number of participants. Suggest additional people for them to contact if they fall short.

2. Suggest an alternative organizing theme for the overall meeting in the event the Key Symposium is too narrow or too dull. The program chair is in charge, not the organizer of the Key Symposium. The call for papers should be directed toward the widest possible appeal.

3. Never reject an abstract; when necessary, merely return it with suggestions

for improvements. You do receive some inept abstracts, and not just from graduate students.

4. Look around locally for participation and possible symposia. Former anthropology graduates who have non-academic employment can be tapped for informative and unique papers. In some cases you have to work with them a little to improve the papers. Most likely these individuals will become new SAS members and remain so for a number of years. It is important to maximize participation from any local practitioners' organization. It provides additional activity, while increasing the professional status of the LPO. Indeed, all these groups in the region should be placed on the SAS mailing list.

5. Listing student competition papers on the program is a sensitive issue. They should be included on the program with the knowledge that usually only local participants will show up to deliver their papers. Thus, enter them in sessions in which their absence will be least disruptive, such as at the end session or in one session on Saturday afternoon.

6. Some participants will request certain time slots to meet their own schedule. Try to accommodate when possible.

7. Space the strongest sessions for balance in the program.

8. Once the program is printed, do not attempt to move sessions and papers to other slots.

9. Send out post card notification of acceptance as soon as possible. Organize an early program draft for mailing. Participants become anxious about scheduling airline tickets.

C. Local Arrangement

1. A separate blurb should be prepared on suggested local tours, attractions and ethnic restaurants, and mailed with initial program.

2. Audio-visual aids present a major problem for any meeting. They are expensive to rent and can easily disappear. Prevail upon your own university to furnish equipment to defer cost. Limit equipment to slide projectors and overheads. If someone requests a VCR and monitor, advise them to make their own arrangements (there is usually one for every meeting). Place your most reliable graduate assistant in charge of the equipment (set up in the morning and stored again each night, preferably in the program chair's room). Obtaining and securing materials such as visual aids is just one example why you need to solicit the full cooperation from departmental colleagues in the planning and preparation of the program.

3. Involve some member of your university administration in the program (e.g., a welcoming address, a reception, luncheon). Request contribution from the administration for such items as phone calls, mailing, Xeroxing, etc. **SAS**

2. Southern Anthropological Society Annual Meeting Program and Local Arrangements Suggestions

Harry G. Lefever
Department of Anthropology
Spelman College

General

1. If possible, arrange to have one person from previous year's committee serve with new committee in order to assure continuity. (This will be difficult to do because of separate locations.)
2. Arrange for and provide information about discounts with airlines.
3. Provide directions on how to reach the meeting place from the airport, and by train (if available), bus, and car.
4. Provide maps and information on local attractions—restaurants, tours, entertainment, etc.
5. Contact local sources such as the Chamber of Commerce, travel bureaus, newspapers, for maps and information about events occurring during the time of the meetings.

Hotel

1. Inquire about hotel's "hidden" costs:
 - charge for daily set-up/clean-up of meeting rooms
 - charge for use of tables for book displays
 - charge for coffee and/or other refreshments
 - parking
2. Arrange for a complimentary room for the SAS President.
3. Inquire about how many more complimentary rooms are available for X number of registrants.
4. Check out the restaurant and bar facilities in the hotel.
5. Check about availability and costs of hotel catering services for special events (President's induction, etc.).
6. Check about availability and costs of AV equipment from hotel. If not available from hotel, arrange to rent AV equipment from local source.
7. Arrange for meeting rooms set-up: tables? screen? microphones? etc.
8. Arrange for convenient location of book display and make arrangement for storage or security at night.

9. Program/local arrangements committee should stay in contact with the SAS book exhibit chair about the number of tables and other facilities needed for book displays.
10. Arrange for convenient location for registration table and schedule individuals to handle registration. Recruit local students for registration tasks.

Organization of Program

1. Decide the number and dates for mailings. In the past few years, the first mailing went out in September, with a follow-up 2nd mailing in December.
2. Decide deadlines for registration and submission of abstracts. The deadline for the Atlanta meeting was February 1.
3. On form that asks for the abstract, in addition to asking what AV aid(s) the individual/group needs, remind them that AV equipment costs money and that a request should be made only if they are certain that they are going to use it. For example, at the Atlanta meeting, a VCR and monitor cost \$120 a day, a 35mm projector \$26 a day, an overhead projector \$26 a day, etc. Many people are not aware of the costs involved and should be alerted. [Perhaps SAS should adopt a policy that the cost of any equipment over a certain amount (\$50.00?) would have to be paid for by the individual or group making the request.]
4. The program committee should be aware of the requests for AV equipment when they plan the program schedule and, where possible, avoid scheduling individuals/groups concurrently who requested the same piece of equipment. With a little planning, the same piece of equipment could be used at scattered times which would avoid the need to rent duplicate equipment.
5. Work with the SAS student paper competition chair and send out information about the student paper competition.
6. Provide information about hotel—location, costs, registration forms, etc.
7. Schedule daily events—sessions, committee meetings, parties, etc., and print schedule.
8. Pursue options on the printing costs and format of the program. It is ideal to include abstracts in the printed program, but it is costly to do so. Investigate ways to reduce the type size of abstracts in order to cut down on the number of papers that need to be printed.

Working with AES

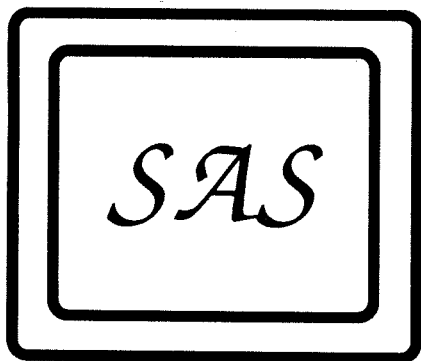
1. SAS needs to provide the exact cost for each item and function prior to the meeting and the two societies need to decide on an acceptable plan of sharing the costs.
2. AES should be aware that if SAS is hosting the meeting the SAS program/local

arrangement committee has the responsibility for the bulk of the work and, therefore, AES should perhaps assume responsibility for a greater share of the financial costs. (Of course, it would be vice versa if AES is the host society.)

3. For the Atlanta meetings, each society arranged for the daily scheduling of its own society as well as for the respective list of abstracts. AES typed its program and abstracts on a computer disk and sent it to the SAS program committee. SAS likewise typed its program and abstracts on a disk and then integrated the two programs and two lists of abstracts on the computer. We used Wordperfect program, but other processing packages could be used. The two societies need to be sure they are using the same word-processing versions and need to agree on a printing format.

Special Entertainment

Arrange for the time and type of special entertainment. Examples in recent years have included a barbeque, a boat ride, a band, a choir, and a film. If SAS is meeting with another society, the two societies should agree in advance on the details and the cost of the event. **SAS**



REPORT FROM THE MOONEY AWARD COMMITTEE

Hester Davis, Chair

Malcolm Webb and Andrew Miracle, Members

The Mooney Award Competition for 1991 is well under way. Hester Davis reports the receipt of 14 nominations for the prize which is to be awarded to the best book on the South or Southerners written from an anthropological perspective and published between 1988-1990. The committee is in the process now of reading and evaluating the entries. The winner will be announced in the summer of 1991. The nominees received are:

- *The Cherokee: A Population History*, by Russell Thornton
- *Community Health Systems in the Rural American South: Linking People and Policy*, by Carole E. Hill
- *A Creek Warrior for the Confederacy*, by W. David Baird
- *Cry Lonesome and Other Accounts of the Anthropologist's Project*, by Miles Richardson
- *Educated in Romance: Women, Achievement, and College Culture*, by Dorothy Holland and Margaret Eisenhart
- *The Invention of Appalachia*, by Allen W. Batteau
- *The Juan Pardo Expeditions: Exploration of the Carolinas and Tennessee, 1566-1568*, by Charles Hudson
- *Lord I'm Coming Home: Everyday Aesthetics in Tidewater North Carolina*, by John Forrest
- *The Material Basis of the Postbellum Tenant Plantation*, by Charles E. Orser, Jr.
- *Pocahontas's People*, by Helen C. Rountree
- *The Powhatan Indians of Virginia*, by Helen C. Rountree
- *The Southern Baptists: A Subculture in Transition*, by Ellen M. Rosenberg
- *Stranger in Her Native Land*, by Joan Mark
- *The Texas Cherokees*, by Dianna Everett

Graduate Programs in the South

Georgia State University

The M.A. program at Georgia State University uses the concepts of complex systems and critical analyses in the teaching of students in Medical Anthropology and Urban Anthropology. The faculty integrates the core graduate courses into this framework in an effort to train students to participate in solving human problems in complex systems through employment outside academia. The program provides students with conceptual and methodological tools that allow them to translate anthropological knowledge in applied settings which reflect the complexity of human activities.

The program is organized around the assumption that in order to make anthropological knowledge useful, the complexity of both theoretical and applied problems must be understood within their cultural, social, and historical context. Whether the problem is a health problem such as high infant mortality rates, ethnic group adjustment to urban settings, social stress, urban conflict, or conservation and preservation of cultural and natural resources, it must be approached from this broad perspective. Students are trained to think in terms of interacting systems and apply a critical analysis when using applied research as templates for transforming parts of systems whether on the level of local initiatives or international planning.

Students are trained to analyze the interrelationships between systems through learning appropriate methodologies such as social history, network analyses, and informal group dynamics, which play important roles in linking systems. Emphasis is placed on systematic approaches to qualitative and quantitative techniques in applied research. Consequently, an integrated and systematic approach to complex systems sets a framework and an agenda that addresses multiple levels of analysis and intervention.

Students are required to take five core courses: (1) Applied Anthropological Theory; (2) Applied Qualitative Methods; (3) Applied Quantitative Methods and Computer Literacy; and (5) Applied Anthropology. They choose the remainder of their course work from a variety of offerings in Medical and Urban Anthropology. An internship and thesis are required.

Faculty directly involved in the graduate program include:

James W. Carey (Ph.D., University of Massachusetts, Amherst)—
Biomedical Anthropology, Epidemiology,, Quantitative Analyses, Nutritional
Anthropology

Carole E. Hill (Ph.D., University of Georgia)—Health Systems and Policy,
Health Seeking Behavior and Decision Making, Belief Systems, Qualitative
Methods, Central America, American South

Beatriz Morales (Ph.D., City University of New York)—Multiculturalism
and Urban Settings, Religion and Development, Educational Policy, U.S.
Syncretism, Caribbean

Arthur Murphy (Ph.D., Temple University)—Urban and Economic
Development, Multiculturalism, Community Organization, Mexico, U.S.

Claire Sterk (Ph.D., City University of New York)—Urban Ethnography,
Health Policy, AIDS, Deviant Behavior

Applicants should address inquiries to:

Department of Anthropology
Georgia State University
University Plaza
Atlanta, GA 30303-3083



IInd World Congress on Violence and Human Coexistence

Montreal Congress Center, July 13-17, 1992

The Organizing Committee invites all persons concerned with the growing problems of violence in contemporary society and more particularly specialists and practitioners in the various social and human sciences (anthropology, sociology, psychology, economics, political science, history, philosophy, religious sciences, criminology, social work, law, ecology, medicine, psychiatry, education, etc.) to take part in a multidisciplinary international forum on the nature of violence, its diverse forms, personal as well as social and on the means and solutions to be worked out and applied towards alleviating or countering its manifestations and effects. As the millenium draws to a close, the organizers aim to bring together, under the auspices of the International Association for Scientific Exchange on Violence and Human Coexistence (ASEVICO) people from all parts of the world to reflect on violence in its many forms, on what violence tells us about ourselves and about the directions in which we are to develop as persons and societies to ensure a future for humanity.

The program will take place over a period of five days. Five plenary sessions will feature world leaders in the various disciplines: I On the nature and forms of violence; II On social violence; III On violence against persons: women, children, the elderly, the sick . . . ; IV On violence against the environment and against future generations; V On solutions and remedies: education, research, heightened awareness . . . Participants are invited to submit contributed papers for a variety of sessions.

Groups and societies may propose round table and special section projects on aspects of the main theme. Such projects will be included in the official program after approval by the Program Committee.

Publishing houses and agencies, private or public, may rent booths to exhibit publications on the theme or to make known the methods and procedures used in dealing with violence in its various manifestations.

The IInd World Congress on Violence has been recognized officially as a major event in the program of celebrations marking the 350th anniversary of Montréal.

Circulars containing information on registration and on the themes of sections, workshops, plenary and other sessions may be obtained by contacting:

Professor Venant Cauchy, Chairman of the Organizing Committee, c/o Philosophy Dept., Université de Montréal, P.O. Box 6128, Succ. A, Montréal (Q), Canada, H3C 3J7. Tel. (514) 343-6111, ext. 1330. Fax (514) 343-2252.

American Society for Ethnohistory 1991 Annual Meeting

Call for Papers/Notice of Meeting Dates

Doubletree Hotel
Tulsa, Oklahoma

7-10 November 1991

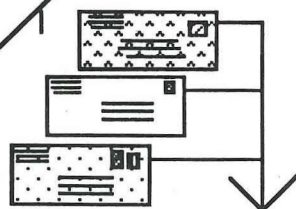
Papers, Organized Sessions, Special Events, and Speakers that treat any world area are encouraged. Abstracts of 100-200 words, affiliation, and preregistration fees of \$35 (Non-Members), \$25 (Members), \$15 (Students/Retired) are due by 3 June 1991. Send to:

Dr. Garrick A. Bailey
Department of Anthropology
University of Tulsa
Tulsa, Ok 74104



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Moving?



Don't miss the *Southern Anthropologist*, proceedings volumes, and special mailings to SAS members. Send your Old and New Addresses immediately to Secretary-Treasurer Thomas A. Arcury at his address below . . .

SOUTHERN ANTHROPOLOGIST

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