

ANTHROPOLOGY *IN PRACTICE*

News from the Society for Applied Anthropology in Manitoba (Inc.) S.A.A.M. INC.

<http://www.umanitoba.ca/faculties/arts/anthropology/saam/>

Volume 6, #1 September 2000

President's Report

Dear friends and colleagues,

This is my last report to you as president of SAAM, since we are going to elect a new president during this first annual meeting of the new millenium. It is time to refresh the direction of SAAM with the new ideas and initiatives of another president. My own study of voluntary associations makes it clear that stale administrations and presidents staying too long tend to fossilize them and bring them to an early decline. My excuse for leaving at this time is, as many of you know, that I am going on sabbatical for a year of research in Mexico.

I think that SAAM is quite healthy at this time. The reports you are going to hear next will confirm that our level of activities has been maintained, and that it surpassed our expectations when we re-created this society four years ago after several years of inaction. This is due in great part to the imagination, creativity and hard work of the members of the executive, who took many hours of their time to organize our activities, especially the conference on Globalization and Community that was a great success. I edited, with the help of many friends, especially Raymond Wiest, a book containing the revised versions of the papers presented at that conference: the manuscript is now being evaluated

by a potential publisher. I would like to thank here our vice president Menno Wiebe for many valuable suggestions and superb networking, our secretary George Fulford for his constant support and excellent reports, Mark Manzer for his many activities as a very busy treasurer, Monica Wiest for her excellent editorial work on our Newsletter, Bonnie Trodden for keeping track of our membership and bringing such useful suggestions to our executive meetings, Doug Watson for promoting SAAM so well in our student body, and Roy Dudgeon for creating and maintaining our web site. These short comments do not reflect all the cheerfulness, creativity and friendship that made each of our executive meetings such pleasant and interesting occasions. To all I want to express my sincere gratitude for all these good times and all the good work that came out of it.

You will find in this newsletter the minutes of our last Annual General Meeting, which, alas, was not very well attended. The Activities Report reflects the results of lots of hard work on the part of many and the accomplishments of SAAM last year. One of the great achievements of SAAM this year has been the inauguration of a Web site for SAAM by Roy Dudgeon, assisted by Alan

Suchan. Our Website address is <http://www.umanitoba.ca/faculties/arts/anthropology/saam/>

The Treasurer's report shows that we are maintaining our financial equilibrium, in spite of the significant expenses associated with the organization of yet another exciting conference, and the publication of the proceedings. We are going to have another exciting year for SAAM.

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An important event taking place in Winnipeg this month is the conference organized by the Honourable minister L. Axworthy, on the plight of children affected by war. The systematic mutilations, enslavement, forced conscription into rag-tag armies and the outright massacre of children are continuing unabated in several parts of the world. These horrible acts are a blight on their countries and on our civilization; all should be concerned and support efforts to stop it. Because of the busy agenda of the conference and the security arrangements surrounding the high profile delegates, it was not possible to invite any of them to speak to SAAM, but I hope that you have followed this event with interest and concern.

Dr. Jerry Buckland, our speaker for SAAM's first annual meeting, will tell us about another area of international concern: the activities of Non Governmental Organizations that have in the last decade increased their influence and the scope of their operations, with mixed results. While applied anthropologists do not specialize only in international problems, many find their expertise in these areas in high demand among a variety of international organizations, governmental or not. It is therefore with a particular interest that we welcome the contribution of an economist who is very concerned with social issues and who warns us not to confuse "development" with growth.

Some of you who missed the annual general meeting have not yet renewed your membership: please do so as soon as possible. We need your moral (and financial) support!

Jean-Luc Chodkiewicz
President, S.A.A.M.

Editor's Corner

With the intention of welcoming new readers and providing continuity to past readers, I continue the reflection upon future directions for SAAM. In the editorial of the last newsletter, I indicated a need to better facilitate the communication and dialogue between academic and non-academic practitioners interested in applied anthropological theory, method, and practice. One of the suggestions for SAAM to explore involved the organization of regular membership meetings that might serve as a forum for discussions about job and/or research interests and experiences, problems, successes, limitations, learning experiences, and new techniques. The formalization of such meetings relates closely to the role of the SAAM newsletter, *Anthropology in Practice*. While scratching my head for appropriate ideas for this editorial, I felt unclear about anthropological interests and priorities of individual members. In order to retain and gain members, it is essential for SAAM to identify specific interests and objectives of the

membership. This knowledge arises through member participation in SAAM events but can also be gained through wider participation in the newsletter. What would you like to see the newsletter do for you? What kind of information would you like to read about? How much would you like to be involved in its creation? I eagerly await your responses. In the meantime, here are some of my ideas about the potential role of *Anthropology in Practice*.

I envision *Anthropology in Practice* as a complement to journals and SAAM events by serving as a forum not only for the circulation of information, but for dialogue, networking, and communication. Our newsletter has served to address relevant issues, communicate SAAM activities, and circulate important information. We also have access to several applied anthropological journals on our library shelves (e.g., *Practicing Anthropology*, *Human Organization*) that discuss current topical, theoretical and methodological concerns. Between these two there

is a gap in the opportunity – especially for students – for informal dialogue with knowledgeable practitioners, both inside and outside of academia.

Anthropology in Practice should enhance the connection between members to support their anthropological interests and activities. For those exploring new ideas or projects, the newsletter could serve as a source of feedback, reference, and support. This kind of communication and sharing reinforces bridges between members, but also between members and a wider community. For those aspiring practising anthropologists (like myself), such support is essentially productive and inspiring. It could provide the basis for development of a formal mentorship program composed of experienced practitioners, students and novice practitioners.

To encourage readers to participate in such a forum, I will place into the exchange arena some ideas, methods, and potential outcomes drawn from my Master's thesis proposal. Some readers will recall the April SAAM presentation by Mary Williams, Habitat for Humanity, on "The Habitat Inner City Millennium Project". A sketch will provide background to my thesis objective. Habitat for Humanity is seeking to revitalize a small area in the North End of Winnipeg. Targeting its building efforts on Manitoba Street, from Main to McPhillips, Habitat for Humanity also aims to strengthen surrounding areas. It will assist to achieve these goals by funding and building several new homes as well as contributing to home renovations for numerous current residents. Over the course of several years, Habitat for Humanity will build ten new homes and assist in the renovation of about thirty existing homes. This long term approach to neighbourhood renewal is unique to Habitat for Humanity. Hence, the organization

has requested a documentation of the process in order to better assess the short and long term effectiveness of their neighbourhood revitalization approach.

While there are many potential avenues for documentation, my involvement was prompted when Habitat expressed the desire for an intentional involvement of youth in the revitalization process. Through an applied anthropological approach, my research will focus upon how youth perceive their neighbourhood and the renewal project of Habitat for Humanity, how youth are affected emotionally and behaviourally by the project, and how young people are involved in the project itself. The main participants of my research will include youth, aged 15-19, who are already participating in a youth program in the William Whyte neighbourhood. They will voluntarily partake in a visual documentation project, which will include a discussion of their personal perspectives about the photographs they have taken. The final result of this project will involve the creation of a collage (possibly complemented by written stories) that will be displayed in the local neighbourhood. Importantly, the visual documentation is employed as a means for meaningful research and interaction with participants. Hopefully, this method will provide a way in which participants have a voice in the research process, and an opportunity to relate to and become involved in the research process (and not simply 'studied'). Participants will have an opportunity to reflect upon their lives and the freedom to openly respond to information that is produced and interpreted. My objective is to design the research project in such a way that their involvement will not only sustain incentive and commitment to the research project but also further connect youth to the revitalization process itself.

I will use a visual anthropology project to apply the principles of participatory research and to document and analyse changes that occur in William Whyte neighbourhood. I seek to involve youth in the neighbourhood in order to share knowledge about youth's ideas, thoughts, and feelings about the neighbourhood in which they live, and the command they feel they have over their lives – their sense of agency. What do they think about Habitat for Humanity's Revitalization Project? How do they think they have been involved, or not involved? (How) might they have been better involved? What do they see as improvements to their neighbourhood? The photo sessions and subsequent interviews and interactions with the youth will convey the meanings that images in the pictures have for the participants. What do these images tell about their neighbourhood, about the experiences of participants, and about their attitudes toward their neighbourhood? How does my interpretation of their photographs, and my recognition and portrayal of their image representations, differ from those of the participants?

The short time frame and the small sample size will provide only a momentary glimpse of people's lives and experiences. Applicability of my ideas to those living in the inner city, or marginalised neighbourhoods in general, will thus be limited. Nonetheless, my interpretation of young people's ideas and feelings in the context of a revitalization project may lend to critical reflection about 'youth', especially those often labelled 'at risk'. Prevailing beliefs and attitudes about youth influence identity and response. They also affect policies, social practices and community efforts. My hope is that a reconceptualization of 'youth' as a cultural construct will represent youth issues more accurately, and bring to light productive ideas and practices that embody respect.

The practical contributions of this thesis are guided by my obligations to Habitat for Humanity,

the participants of the youth program, and other participants involved in the research project. As discussed with the director of Habitat for Humanity, an effort will be made to contribute to Habitat for Humanity's understanding of and insight into their role in community renewal, most specifically from perspectives of youth. The intention is to challenge contemporary understandings of young people, promote dialogue between youths and adults, and facilitate added understanding of the renewal process of a neighbourhood. A desired outcome is that new and broader understanding of the goals and responses of residents will inspire future renewal projects that are inclusive and broadly participatory in design, thereby building community.

I welcome any comments regarding this topic or insights from related projects. Additionally, I encourage all readers to share information about job or research activities, both successes and challenges. For a start, even a paragraph will do! By using this newsletter to reflect the voices of all members, we will all be able to expand our knowledge about anthropological interests, methods and insights. With the ever growing importance to understand the dynamics of the local-global interface, the sharing of micro and macro levels of understandings will facilitate discussions about the relevance and relationship of applied anthropology to policy making, advocacy, and community development in the context of a heterogeneous yet interconnected world.

To better keep you, the reader, engaged, I encourage everyone who reads this to send me a short profile about their anthropological interests and activities, past, present and future (for those new to SAAM, what better way to get to know everybody!) Please send these to umwiestm@cc.umanitoba.ca.

Monica Wiest

S.A.A.M. Presentation Summary (April 1, 2000)

*Mary Williams, Habitat for Humanity:
"The Inner City Millennium Project"*

Mary Williams, Executive Director of the Winnipeg branch of Habitat for Humanity, delivered a talk to members of the Society for Applied Anthropology in Manitoba on how her organization is providing homes for needy people. Mrs. Williams outlined how Habitat for Humanity began as a Non Governmental Organization (NGO) in Zaire in 1976. In exchange for a 25 year mortgage at zero percent interest, Habitat homeowners in Zaire agreed to provide 500 hours of "sweat equity" in the construction of Habitat homes. Since 1976 Habitat has used this formula to build 100,000 homes for approximately 375,000 people in more than 60 countries worldwide.

Habitat Winnipeg opened its doors in 1987 and since that time has built 68 homes and renovated 11 others. Habitat homes in Winnipeg comply with local building codes and designs. A typical new Habitat home in Winnipeg costs from \$55,000-\$70,000 to build (substantially more than in most other parts of the world), with a large portion of this sum related to land acquisition and the costs of building homes suitable to our cold climate. As in other parts of the world, Habitat home-owners agree invest their own labour into the construction of their home. Additional costs are offset by volunteer work, donations from local building suppliers, an active fundraising program and the sale of recycled building materials to the public through Habitat's "Re-Store" on Archibald Street in St. Boniface.

The best-known Habitat projects in Winnipeg are Habitat Place and Gimli Place, located in the North End of the City. In July 1993 U.S. Ex-president Jimmy Carter turned the sod for these projects. With help from more than 1,100

volunteers, 18 new homes were constructed and ready for occupancy in just one week. However, according to Mary Williams there has been a relatively large turnover of homeowners at Gimli Place and Habitat Place. She speculates that this is because the projects were built too quickly, with little neighbourhood consultation. As a result, long-time residents occupying houses and apartments adjacent to the Habitat projects felt left out of the planning process and at times resentful of their new neighbours.

In recent years Habitat Winnipeg has switched its focus from large-scale projects to single-family dwellings. According to Mary Williams, Habitat Winnipeg's new approach is based on "neighbourhood revitalization," which involves "gradual and long term planning by which new and existing residents to get to know each other."

This summer Habitat Winnipeg built four new single-family homes on Manitoba Avenue as part of its "Inner City Millennium Project." In addition, Williams has identified 25 vacant lots and a number of boarded up houses on Manitoba Avenue for Habitat projects over the next three years. "Our mission is to build and renovate houses to allow the community to reach its full potential," Williams says. "Manitoba Avenue has been known for its arson problem, but it will soon be known for its renewal."

Habitat Winnipeg is the oldest and most productive Canadian chapter of Habitat for Humanity. Each year it receives applications from approximately 50 Winnipeg families interested in owning a Habitat house. To qualify, applicants must: (1) meet a means test based on income; (2) be employed; (3) be living in inadequate housing (i.e., it is either substandard or too expensive); (4) provide various forms of documentation, including references from employers and landlords, a financial statement and data on their income.

Members of Habitat Winnipeg's Selection Committee interview applicants who qualify and make their recommendation on the final list of successful applicants.

Habitat for Humanity is a charitable non-profit organization which provides modest but well-constructed houses to people who would otherwise be unable to afford to own their own homes. According to Professor Tom Yauk, who teaches in the School of Architecture at the University of Manitoba and has an ongoing association with Habitat Winnipeg, "Habitat offers a model to governments on how to address the issue of affordable housing." To this end, Habitat International has received a US\$900,000 grant to study the worldwide impact of its projects on local neighbourhoods. Habitat Winnipeg, in association with the Institute for Urban Studies at the University of Winnipeg, is currently applying for research funding through the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation to study the impact of its projects on Winnipeg neighbourhoods.

Despite the importance of research on Habitat projects, Yauk stresses that the main goal of Habitat for Humanity is to provide affordable housing to families who wish to become responsible homeowners. Like Mary Williams, he emphasizes the importance of neighbourhood revitalization. To achieve these goals, Williams and Yauk say that Habitat Winnipeg must maintain autonomy from various levels of Government as well as financial institutions. It is this sense of independence, combining as it does an ethic of individual responsibility and neighbourhood pride, which seems to be at the heart of Habitat's success.

Dr. George Fulford

Book Review

Applied Anthropology: Tools and Perspectives for Contemporary Practice by Alexander Ervin. Allyn & Bacon, 2000

Applied Anthropology: Tools and Perspectives for Contemporary Practice is a practical resource for applied research methods and techniques; tools that are essential to our expertise. Some of what is presented here has been seen before. Like many other applied anthropology texts, this book focusses on techniques and case studies. Ervin delivers all the standard information about methodology and types of applied anthropology. He covers needs assessment, evaluations, policy, social impact assessment, focus groups, questionnaires, ethnography and rapid assessment procedures. He includes chapters on ethics, history of applied anthropology, advocacy, participatory research, and environmental anthropology. This narrow focus on methodology is limiting in the field of applied anthropology because it does not provide answers to the political and ethical questions that applied anthropologists must consider in their day-to-day survival. For example, how do you get a project going? How do you get your research from the shelf to the frontline? How do you identify and resolve the political efforts against community development?

The strength of *Applied Anthropology* lie in the last three chapters which focus on Participatory Action Research; it is also where the writing is relaxed and simply better. Important for those seeking to work or study in Canada, Ervin uses primarily Canadian references in most aspects of this book. Whether learning, teaching or doing applied anthropology in Canada, it is essential to know who is doing applied anthropology in Canada. Students need to be familiar with the

applied anthropology context in Canada because once in the field they will be working with these anthropologists on these issues possibly for the rest of their lives. They also need the ability to communicate their skills to others and how to apply those skills. Instructors have the responsibility to provide their students with an adequate understanding of the major stakeholders, players and issues confronting Canadian communities and Canadian anthropologists. Professional anthropologists need to network with other professional anthropologists and participate in the current issues and efforts in Canadian society. In this way Ervin's book is an essential tool for Canadian applied anthropologists.

From a practical and theoretical level, Ervin provides an effective overview of participatory research (also known as collaborative research or praxis theory; **not** the same as Pierre Bourdieu's use of praxis). Participatory research starts with helping a community learn about who they are and what they want; this is the first step in creating any type of community development. As Ervin states, "in participatory action, people have an opportunity to 'research' (or look into again) their lives to investigate the meanings of their own experiences and situations" (2000:200). Participatory research is the most valuable concept for framing applied anthropological theory and practice. This process should be incorporated into aspects of every applied project and explored more fully through scholarly work. The most eminent Canadian applied anthropologists (such as John O'Neil, Joe Kaufert, Patricia Kaufert, William Koolage, James Waldram, Wayne Warry, Edward Hedican, Joan Ryan, and many others) consistently use this concept in their work.

I found that *Applied Anthropology* is exceedingly and unnecessarily filled with jargon, making the comprehension of ideas a struggle for

my undergraduate students. To balance this and the methodological focus of this book, I also used Edward Hedican's *Applied Anthropology in Canada: Understanding Aboriginal Issues*, University of Toronto Press: Toronto, 1997. This book provides a strong context to the political and situational difficulties in doing any kind of research; participatory or otherwise. Hedican addresses the overwhelming political, psychological, cultural, administrative, and legal barriers that exist in attempting to do community development with First Nations.

The only way to break down these barriers is if applied anthropologists develop strong professional methods and try to fully understand the contexts in which we are working. The future of applied anthropology in Canada will be intricately tied to First Nations communities. All Canadian applied anthropologists must understand this and work towards building a strong and effective relationship with First Nations communities and organizations. In order to do this we must first understand who we are as a society of applied anthropologists, determine our goals, and begin to actively pursue these goals as a professional society. We need to turn participatory action toward the development of a community of applied anthropologists. In this way, Ervin provides an excellent and much needed communication between Canadian applied anthropologists, which could serve as the beginnings of a consolidation of Canada's professional anthropologists.

Kevin Spice

Secretary's Report on SAAM Activities, 1999-2000

Thanks to the efforts of our Executive, the past year has been one of the most productive and exciting in the history of SAAM. As well as our lively series of five monthly talks, SAAM hosted its second annual conference, this year on the theme of Globalization and Communities. Additional developments at SAAM include the completion of our long-awaited website (made possible through the efforts of our webmaster Roy Dudgeon) and the expansion and improvement of our newsletter under the editorship of Alan Suchan and Monica Wiest.

Our first monthly presenter was Dr. George Fulford, from the Anthropology Department at the University of Winnipeg. Speaking at our September meeting, Dr. Fulford explored changing concepts of work in the Swampy Cree community of Peawanuck, Ontario. Through analysis of detailed data on household income and expenditures in the community, Dr. Fulford demonstrated that traditional subsistence activities continue to be an important part of the local economy. He observed that the long-term financial health of Peawaunuck will likely continue to rest on a mix of wage employment and traditional subsistence activities. Indeed, one of the most promising sources of wage employment in the community is ecotourism, which itself relies on the highly-developed bush skills of local guides and tour operators.

At our November meeting Dr. Eموke Szathmary, President of the University of Manitoba, attracted a large crowd with her stimulating paper on the roles played by genes and environment in the onset of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus

(NIDDM, also known as type-2 diabetes). Dr. Szathmary discussed research which she conducted on oral glucose toleration in three Dogrib First Nations in the Northwest Territories.

Contrary to previous findings which suggested that Dogribs were not affected by NIDDM, Dr. Szathmary identified a number of consanguinely-related individuals clustered within a narrow age-range who were hypoglycemic. This discovery suggests that among Dogribs NIDDM is caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors and it challenges theories suggesting that this type of diabetes is caused by a single gene. Dr. Szathmary observed that regular exercise in combination with a regulated and balanced diet is the best way to prevent the onset of NIDDM. She noted that results of studies such as hers are of considerable value in formulating social and health care policy for Aboriginal peoples in Canada.

In our January meeting University of Manitoba PhD. candidate Roy Dudgeon presented a thoughtful paper entitled "Local Knowledge in the Context of Indigenization" to members of SAAM. Mr. Dudgeon distinguished Indigenous Knowledge (which relies extensively on Western scientific models) from Traditional Ecological Knowledge (which attempts to embrace a more emic paradigm promoting locally-defined models of sustainability). Dudgeon observed that Western science is far from value-free and often it precludes alternative epistemological perspectives which might promote "deep" ecological awareness. He further noted that TEK incorporates Indigenous values, thereby providing a more holistic understanding of the environment than is usually possible in Western science. "Western science," he concluded, "can never be the final arbiter of indigenous knowledge."

Indeed, TEK may provide the only real alternative to Western science in grappling with the environmental crisis facing the world today.

Dr. Raj Dhruvarajan of the Economics Department at the University of Manitoba presented a fascinating paper on the waste pickers of Bangalore at our February meeting. Waste pickers living in this south Indian city recycle approximately 400 metric tons of waste plastic, aluminum, glass, rubber and other materials each day. Although waste pickers provide a valuable service to their communities, they have low incomes, are shunned by householders, harassed by police and suffer from a number of job-related injuries and diseases. There are few (if any) government programs and a limited number of NGO's that offer help to Bangalore's waste pickers. Initiatives which could lead to an improvement in the working conditions of waste pickers include: organizing volunteer doctors to visit the slums; encouraging households to separate recyclables from organic waste; providing tongs, footwear and masks so that waste pickers are protected from immediate hazards of waste picking; provision of public facilities for the cleaning, drying and sorting of recyclables; improved education and apprenticeship programs for slum children.

In April, Mary Williams, Executive Director of the Winnipeg branch of Habitat for Humanity, delivered a talk on how her organization is providing homes for needy people around the world. Beginning as an NGO in Zaire in 1976, Habitat has built 100,000 homes for approximately 375,000 people in more than 60 countries. In exchange for a 25 year mortgage at zero percent interest, Habitat homeowners agree to provide "sweat equity" in the construction of Habitat homes.

Habitat Winnipeg opened its doors in 1987 and since that time has built 68 homes and renovated 11 others. In July 1993 U.S. Ex-president Jimmy Carter turned the sod for 18 new homes in Winnipeg's North End. With help from 1,100 volunteers these homes were ready for occupancy in just one week. This summer Habitat Winnipeg built four new single-family homes on Manitoba Avenue as part of its "Inner City Millennium Project." In addition, Williams has identified 25 vacant lots and a number of boarded up houses on Manitoba Avenue for Habitat projects over the next three years. "Our mission is to build and renovate houses to allow the community to reach its full potential," Williams says. "Manitoba Avenue has been known for its arson problem, but it will soon be known for its renewal."

The highpoint of our year was the conference on Globalization and Communities, organized by SAAM in conjunction with Menno Simons College. Attracting 18 distinguished presenters and 67 registered participants, the conference took place at the University of Winnipeg on March 11, 2000. Keynote speakers were Dr. Richard H. Robbins, (State University of New York) and Dr. R. Chernomas (University of Manitoba). A variety of conflicting interpretations of the impact of globalization on communities were discussed, with the most heated debate developing between presenters Dr. Richard Earl (Western Canadian Wheat Growers Association) and Dr. Nettie Wiebe (University of Saskatchewan) concerning the merits of free trade versus marketing boards in the sale of Canadian wheat. SAAM President Jean-Luc Chodkiewicz has edited the conference presentations, which are considered for publication by Fernwood Press.

While the conference on the Northern Flood Agreement and the resulting publication over the past year have done much to improve the visibility of SAAM, and the presentations of our invited speakers were of great relevance and interest to the general public and many professionals, this is sadly not reflected in our membership, which continues to be comprised almost exclusively of faculty and graduate students from the University of Manitoba's Anthropology Department. It is the hope of the SAAM Executive that this situation may be improved with the involvement of new members from Menno Simons College, as well as a number of other local community-based organizations.

Minutes to the Annual General Meeting for the Society for Applied Anthropology in Manitoba of September 26, 1999

SAAM members met for the 1999 Annual General Meeting at the Mennonite Central Church in Fort Gary. Present were: Jean-Luc Chodkiewicz, Menno Wiebe, George Fulford, Mark Manzer, Monica Wiest, George Nikou, Roy Dudgeon, Allan Suchan, Bonnie Trodden, Doug Watson, Sylvia Martins, Paula Migliardi. The meeting opened with President Jean-Luc Chodkiewicz recapitulating the year's events. In

addition to its regular monthly lecture series, highlights of the year included SAAM's hosting of a conference on the Northern Flood Agreement at the University of Winnipeg in February and publication of a volume of papers presented at the conference under the joint auspices for the Centre for Ruperts Land Studies in August. George Fulford, Secretary, read the President's activity report, reprinted in the September 1999 newsletter. Bonnie moved that the President's report be accepted. This motion was seconded by Mark Manzer and passed unanimously by all members in attendance. Mark Manzer, Treasurer, presented his annual financial report. Menno Wiebe complemented Mr. Manzer's efforts in preparing the report. As this was the first year SAAM had hosted a conference and published its proceedings, Mr. Wiebe suggested that it would be desirable to append a statement to the Treasurer's report detailing all income and expenses related to the conference and publication. Menno Wiebe then moved to accept the report. The motion was seconded by Monica Wiest and passed unanimously.

Following this were elections for the 1999-2001 SAAM Executive. Menno Wiebe was nominated for President by Allan Suchan, seconded by Monica Wiest. Mr. Wiebe reluctantly turned down the position and in turn nominated Jean-Luc Chodkiewicz for another term. His nomination was seconded by George Fulford. Jean-Luc commented that he had already served as President for two terms and indicated his reluctance to continue in the position for another

full term. He also stated that he would be in Mexico for the 2000–2001 academic year and thus would be unable to serve as President during that time. Allan Suchan suggested that Dr. Chodkiewicz consider accepting the position for one year, leaving the Executive time to find a suitable candidate to replace him. Dr. Chodkiewicz agreed to Mr. Suchan's suggestion and was unanimously returned as President.

Bonnie nominated Menno Wiebe as Vice-President. Her nomination was seconded by George Fulford. Mr. Wiebe accepted the nomination and was unanimously elected. Mark Manzer nominated Gary Granzberg as Vice-President. This motion was seconded by Bonnie. Dr. Chodkiewicz noted that Dr. Granzberg was absent from the meeting and that the result of any vote for the Vice-President's position would be contingent on Dr. Granzberg accepting the nomination. With this qualification, members unanimously voted Dr. Granzberg Vice-President.

Doug Watson nominated George Fulford as Secretary. This was seconded by George Nikou. Dr. Fulford accepted the nomination and the members unanimously returned him as Secretary.

Menno Wiebe nominated Mark Manzer for a second term as Treasurer. Allan Suchan seconded the motion. Mr. Manzer accepted the nomination and was returned to the position unanimously.

Monica Wiest nominated Allan Suchan as editor of the newsletter (a position he has held since last year). The nomination was seconded by Doug

Watson. Mr. Suchan accepted the nomination, but indicated that he would only be able to serve as editor for one year. Bonnie Trodden moved that the position of co-editor be created. This was seconded by George Fulford and accepted by a unanimous vote of the members. Bonnie then nominated Monica Wiest as co-editor. The motion was seconded by George Fulford. Ms. Wiest accepted the nomination and members voted unanimously to elect her to the newly-created position.

Mark Manzer nominated Doug Watson as SAAM student representative at the University of Manitoba. The nomination was seconded by Roy Dudgeon. Doug accepted the position and the members voted unanimously in support of the candidate. George Fulford nominated Kimberley Wilde as SAAM student representative at the University of Winnipeg. The nomination was seconded by Mark Manzer, who noted that as the candidate was not present at the meeting, the final results of the vote would be contingent on her acceptance of the position. With this qualification, members voted unanimously in support of the candidate.

Following the election of the 1999–2001 SAAM Executive, Dr. Chodkiewicz invited members to discuss new business. Menno Wiebe suggested that the President of SAAM meet with the newly-elected Premier of Manitoba and his (as yet unannounced) Minister of Northern Affairs and present them with copies of SAAM's proceedings on the Northern Flood Agreement conference. Dr. Chodkiewicz endorsed Mr. Wiebe's idea and

also noted the importance of establishing a SAAM website.

George Fulford presented a motion to create an executive position of Webmaster. The motion was seconded by Mark Manzer and unanimously supported by all members. Roy Dudgeon and Allan Suchan indicated their willingness to serve as webmasters. George Fulford nominated Roy Dudgeon as webmaster. This was seconded by Mark Manzer. Mr. Dudgeon was elected into the newly-created position unanimously. Menno Wiebe moved that Allan Suchan be nominated as assistant webmaster. The nomination was seconded by Mark Manzer. Allan Suchan was unanimously elected assistant webmaster. Following this the discussion of new business ended and the annual meeting of SAAM ended.

Additional note: Dr. G. Granzberg declined the nomination to the post of Vice-President.

SAAM's Representatives

The composition of our executive for this year 1999 -2,000 was:

President: Jean-Luc Chodkiewicz

Vice President: Menno Wiebe,

Secretary: George Fulford

Treasurer: Mark Manzer

Newsletter Editor: Monica Wiest

Membership: Bonnie Trodden

Student Liaison: Doug Watson

Web-Master: Roy Dudgeon

Society for Applied Anthropology in Manitoba, Inc. (S.A.A.M.)

Annual Financial Report 1999-2000

distributed with the

original printing

of this

newsletter.

**SOCIETY FOR APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY IN MANITOBA
(S.A.A.M. Inc.)**

All members of the Society for Applied Anthropology in Manitoba (Inc.) are invited to the General Assembly to be held Saturday September 23, 2000, at the PEMBINA TRAIL LIBRARY Pembina Highway, 11 am. sharp.

(A \$2 donation for rent and coffee will be appreciated)

Agenda

- **Report from the President**
- **Activities report**
- **Financial report**
- **Membership report**
- **Elections.**
- **New affairs**

**The reports will be distributed at the beginning of the meeting.
Do not forget to acquire or renew your membership at the beginning of the meeting (\$15)**

This general assembly will be followed by a sandwich (your own) or pizza (we order) lunch, and by a presentation by:

**Dr. Jerry Buckland, Coordinator & Associate Professor
International Development Studies, Menno Simons College**

"NGOs and Public Policy: Issues and Concerns For Evolving Institutions"

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Bring a friend!