Slide 1			
	Teaching students ethical design in public anthropology		
	Going Public		
	Kimbra Smith Daniels Fund Ethics Initiative Faculty Ethics Resource Luncheon February 6, 2017	,	
	February 6, 2017		
Slide 2	Why a concern with public messages?		
	why a concern with public messages?		
	"[V]astly more people learn about		
	anthropology from museums than from universities."		
	- Nancy Parezo, 1988		
	■ In other words,		
	public anthropology matters.		
		,	
Slide 3	What is anthronology to day?		
	What is anthropology today?		
	"[T]he study of humans, past and present. To understand the full sweep and complexity of		
	cultures across all of human history,		
	anthropology draws and builds upon knowledge from the social and biological sciences as well as the humanities and		
	physical sciences. A central concern of anthropologists is the application of knowledge to the solution of human		
	knowledge to the solution of human problems" (www.americananthro.org).		

Acknowledging the past

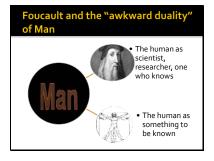
- History of the discipline
- How we have represented our interlocutors
- How do the echoes of past understandings color the present?

Slide 5

"Academic classifications" (Ames 1992)

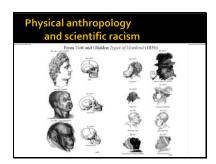
- Botanical systems of classification
- Zoological systems of classification
- Geographic features
- Rocks and minerals
- Typologies of material culture
- ...and classification of humans.

Slide 6

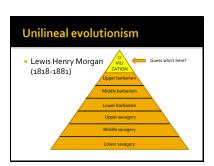




Slide 8



Slide 9



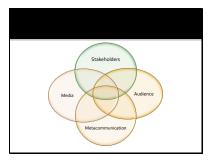
Museum collections

- Museums of natural history often include cultural groups from non-European places
- Dioramas as "butterfly cases" fixing specimens in place (Weismantel 1995)
- Paths through museums lead visitors along an "evolutionary" path
- Europe, and white North America, are represented in other settings, such as art museums

Slide 11



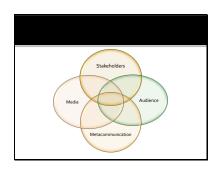
Slide 12



Stakeholders

- Who cares about this information?
- Who is affected by it?
- Who creates the situation, context, or process being described?
- How do stakeholders typically interact with one another? Who holds more power? Who tends to control the situation? Who tends to control how the situation is perceived?

Slide 14

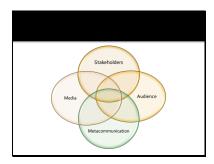


Slide 15

Audience

- Who is likely to receive the message we present? Is this our principal intended audience?
- Who needs to hear this information? Why? What are their demographics?
- Where might potential audiences typically get their information? What registers are most effective for reaching them?

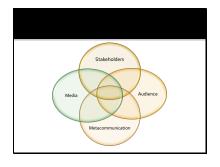
Slide 16



Metacommunication

- How are our values expressed?
- How do the ways we present information reveal underlying biases, preconceived notions, etc. that we hold about how we categorize people and places?
- Language is part of this, but how we display information visually also contributes to underlying messages to our audiences.

Slide 18



Media

- Which media can most effectively convey the information we want to convey?
- Do we need multiple media to reach different sectors of our audiences?
- How do our primary stakeholders feel about the media?

Slide 20

MESSAGE

- WHO is affected by the concept, process, or
- situation we are describing?
- WHO are our audiences?
- HOW can we reach those audiences effectively and ethically?
- WHAT other kinds of values and ideas are we conveying, supporting, or challenging through the ways we present our message?
