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The 2003 Annual Meeting for the Society for Economic Botany in Tucson

The 2003 Annual Meeting for the Society for Economic Botany will be held at the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, west of Tucson, Arizona, June 2-June 5, 2003. The Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum is a unique natural history park devoted to appreciation and understanding of the botanical, zoological, and geological features of the Sonoran Desert region of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico. The Museum has modern meeting facilities and a first-class restaurant, which will host the annual banquet on Thursday evening. Two symposia on ethnobotany will be held. The first, Symposium & Social, will be held on Monday, June 2, and will focus on northwestern Mexico

and southwestern United States. The second symposium and banquet, on Thursday, June 5, on southern Mexico. Daniel Zohary of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem will be honored as the 2003 Distinguished Economic Botanist at the Thursday evening Banquet.

Housing will be available in a dormitory at the University of Arizona (\$36 single; \$18 double), and a special room rate is available in the historic downtown Tucson Santa Rita Hotel. Transportation (for those needing it) to and from the ASDM and the Hotel and University will be provided.

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Many of you are receiving your Newsletter electronically for the first time. If you are reading the print and want electronic, send us an e-mail at Newsletter@econbot.org. In the future, expect additions such as hyperlinks and direct e-mail access to articles' authors. If you have suggestions for other improvements, please write us.

Plants & People

**The Newsletter of
The Society
for
Economic Botany**

**Website:
<http://www.econbot.org>**

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The articles within the Newsletter are independently submitted and do not represent the position of The Society for Economic Botany as a whole.

Deadlines for submissions are February 1 (Spring Issue) and September 1 (Fall Issue).

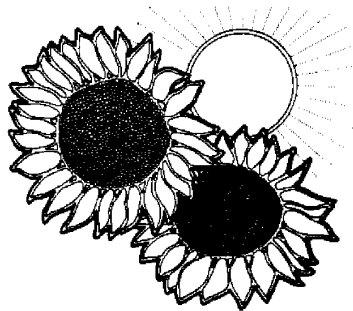
Notes from the Field

Dear SEB Members,

As snow falls here, I think of that heat where we will all convene in Tucson, AZ in June. Our bodies may melt, but there will be plenty to keep our minds alert and active. The coordinating committee has put together two impressive symposia for us. So look at the website, get your abstracts ready and start planning for the summer.

Also of interest in this issue is the Ejournal update by Brad Bennett. He and Michael Thomas have been working to develop this new idea so that timely papers or those needing quick publishing can be on this fast track approach. The Ejournal will be of the same quality and peer reviewed as our esteemed journal edited by Don Ugent.

Finally, send in your activities so we can all share them. Students, mid career, or those relaxing in their years of experience—we need your interest, your comments, and your involvement in the Society, Council, committees, and, of course, the Newsletter.



Trish Flaster

Trish

Sneak Peak at SEB's 2004 Annual Meeting

The 9th International Congress of Ethnobiology and the 45th Annual Meeting of the Society for Economic Botany is scheduled at University of Kent at Canterbury for Saturday 12 - Sunday 20 June 2004. The actual meetings days will be four (14 - 17 June 2004) with field trips and workshops on the weekend before and after the Congress.

We will be able to offer quite reasonable housing costs: about USD25 per night in single bed and breakfast with shared facilities; USD34 per night bed and breakfast en suite; USD16 per night in a single room in a self catering house (or about USD80 for an entire five-room house per night). We have 560 such single rooms available on campus from Sunday 13 June to Saturday 19 June 2004.

We are working on ways to reduce the cost further through display fees, grants, reduced costs, etc.

The SEB banquet can be catered for about USD40 per person, wine included.

Report submitted by the 2004 coordinating committee

Publications

Growing At-Risk Medicinal Herbs by Richo Cech

A new book that has reached the shelves offers herbal enthusiasts, farmers, and those concerned with the wild populations of medicinals an alternative to wild harvesting. "At-Risk Plants" is defined by The United Plants Savers as native medical plants that are of highest conservation priority. (The criteria are based on trade information, potential future trade, and harvested tonnage from collectors and the American Herbal Products Association. Unfortunately little data are available on plant populations numbers, but is being investigated by USFWS, Ed.) The book describes 20 plants giving ecological and population biology as well as horticultural information. It is unique because it expands average information on plants by including good agricultural practices, field yields, and relevant quality information such as substitutions or adulterations found in commodities. It is filled with technical information, although no references, but the layperson will find it easy to understand. The book is available from Horizon Herbs for \$14.95.

Telephone: 541-846-6704 or website: <http://www.horizonherbs.com/>

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Resource Development
Village Earth, PO Box 797
Fort Collins, CO 80522

Ethnobiology and Biocultural Diversity: Proceedings of the Seventh International Congress of Ethnobiology (2002), edited by John R. Stepp, Felice Wyndham, and Rebecca Zarger, 660 pages. **\$65.00**

The most comprehensive collection of papers in the field to date, this volume presents state-of-the-art research and commentary from more than 50 of the world's leading ethnobiologists. Covering a wide range of ecosystems and world regions, the papers center on global change and the relationships among traditional knowledge, biological diversity, and cultural diversity. Specific themes include the acquisition, persistence, and loss of traditional ecological knowledge; intellectual property rights and benefits sharing; ethnobiological classification; medical ethnobotany; ethnoentomology; ethno-

biology; home gardens; and agriculture and traditional knowledge. The volume will be of interest to scholars in anthropology, ecology, and related fields and also to professionals in conservation and indigenous rights organizations. Contact: University of Georgia Press (Website: <http://www.uga.edu/ugapress/books/shelf/0820323497.html>) or Amazon.com Books (Website: <http://www.amazon.com/>).

Discounted Subscription to *Phytomedicine*

SEB members have been offered a group discount if we have enough interested people within the Society. Please send your interest to me [use e-mail newsletter@econbot.org] and I will collate a request to the publisher who has generously offered this discount. If you prefer to work directly with the publisher, just mention the Society after I get you its membership number. You can contact the Publisher directly at:
Dr. Ursula M. Hertling
Senior Publishing Editor
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<http://www.urbanfischer.de/journals>
E-mail: u.hertling@urbanfischer.de

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A New SEB eJournal?

While disembarking a flight from Washington recently, a fellow passenger spied the slide carousel I was carrying. She quipped, "I haven't seen one of those for awhile, you're really dating yourself." As she retrieved her sleek laptop, I resisted the urge to interject a defensive retort. Her comments were accurate. PowerPoint presentations have largely replaced 35mm slides. Another technology-driven change is imminent—electronic journals will replace the paper journals of the past. The reasons for this change are many. Electronic journals provide quicker delivery and save on printing costs. Online publications are more widely accessible and they don't usurp library shelf space. However, the new format is not without problems, nor does it lack detractors. Greater accessible may threaten membership in scientific societies, including SEB. Why pay annual dues if the journal is accessible online? Not everyone has access to the web, especially in the developing world. Many, including myself, like the visceral feel of picking up a journal and reading it cover to cover.

Nonetheless, the shift toward electronic media is inevitable. Though they may never replace hard copies, they certainly will supplement them. To this end, the Society is considering the creation of an electronic version of *Economic Botany*. There are two primary goals for the proposed eJournal. The first is to help relieve Don Ugent's backlog of accepted manuscripts. If the SEB Council approves the proposed eJournal, authors of accepted manuscripts could be given the option of publishing electronically. Second, the new eJournal would be a test case for *Economic Botany*; should a future decision be made to

convert to an electronic format.

"*Economic Botany Online*," the working title for the new eJournal, would be a peer-reviewed quarterly journal that publishes original research articles, major review papers, and short notes on human-plant interactions. Like the Society's flagship publication, the new journal would consider a broad range of relevant topics including plant utilization, management, domestication, and folk classification as well as nonmaterial relationships between plants and people. The journal also would publish book review, letters to the editor, and the occasional special article. Publication would be limited to members of the Society for Economic Botany.

Michael Thomas and I developed the proposal for the new eJournal that is being considered. Our goal was to develop a paperless eJournal and publication process. Manuscripts would be submitted electronically to the editor, who would forward them to appropriate reviewers. After compiling reviews and making a decision to accept or reject, the editor would return the manuscript along with reviewer comments to the author. We created the SEB eJournal FASTrac Manuscript Submission Form to expedite the review process. Visit website <http://www.econbot.org/journal/jeb/FASTrac.html>. Authors would submit a zipped file that contains manu-

script files in one of the following formats: MS Word, Word Perfect, or RTF. Additional multimedia files (sound, video, and images) also could be submitted following a yet-to-be-determined standard.

Many issues are yet unresolved. How do we archive the new eJournal? How does the new eJournal affect our relationship with *BioOne*? (See <http://www.bioone.org>). How do we pay for the new eJournal? The lack of startup funds is perhaps the biggest obstacle to implementing a new journal. The Society has limited resources and its main publication, *Economic Botany*, is severely under funded. While we await the Council's decision on this proposal, we welcome comments from SEB members. Would you support the creation of an electronic journal? Would you pay additional membership fees for such a journal? Would you be willing to submit or review manuscripts electronically? Please let us hear from you. Bradley C. Bennett (e-mail: bennett@fiu.edu) and Michael B. Thomas (e-mail: mthomas@cieer.org).

Bradley C. Bennett
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Florida International University
Miami, FL 33199

**Daniel Zohary of the
Hebrew University of Jerusalem
will be honored as the
2003 Distinguished Economic Botanist
at the Thursday Evening Banquet in
Tucson, Arizona on June 5, 2003**

AIBS News

President Bush Signs Bill to Double National Science Foundation's Budget—AIBS Executive Director O'Grady Attends Signing Ceremony

At a White House ceremony on December 19, President George W. Bush signed into law far-reaching legislation to put the National Science Foundation (NSF) on a track to double its budget over five years and to create new mathematics and science education initiatives at both the pre-college and undergraduate level. The President signed the bill, H.R. 4664, into law in the Roosevelt Room of the White House as leaders of the scientific community watched. Among those representing the biological sciences were AIBS Executive Director Dr. Richard O'Grady and Federation of American Scientists for Experimental Biology (FASEB) President Dr. Steven Teitelbaum.

Overall, funding for NSF would increase by 12.8 percent under the House Appropriations Committee bill approved on October 9, 2002. The House bill would provide \$5.42 billion for NSF in fiscal year (FY) 2003, an increase of \$614 million above the FY 2002 plan, \$395 million above the

President's budget request for FY 2003, and \$70 million above the amount approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for FY 2003. Relative to FY 2002, NSF's Research and Related Activities account would increase by 15.3 percent to \$4.15 billion.

Despite the change in fortune for the BIO Directorate, the House failed to provide funding for NSF's proposed National Ecological Observatory Network, a project proposed to be funded by the Major Research Facilities Construction and Equipment (MRE) account (not a part of BIO), even though the House bill provided nearly twice as much money for this account than did the Senate. The House bill would increase funding for the MRE account by 14.9 percent to \$160 million but the Senate bill would decrease funding by 43.1 percent to \$79 million. In declining to fund NEON, the appropriators wrote, "This decision, made without prejudice to the NEON project, allows the Committee to use its limited MREFC resources to fully fund ongoing projects as well as begin funding for one new research effort, the EarthScope project." Several Washington insiders have expressed little surprise that Congress would not fund both new projects,

given that NSF's management of MRE facilities has come into question several times this year (for more information see *Science* 297 (5579): 183). However, the Committee's use of the language "without prejudice" provides hope for NEON's future.

The RAND report commissioned by the subcommittee for the purpose of developing recommendations to the President is now available on the RAND website at <http://www.rand.org/publications/MR/MR1639.0>. The report, which is a comprehensive assessment of total federal funding and funding by agency and disciplines, makes no recommendations. It is telling that the top five R&D funding agencies over the past decade—DOD, HHS, NASA, DOE, and NSF—together account for more than 90 percent of the total federal R&D budget. That means that the Department of the Interior (U.S. Geological Survey), the Department of Agriculture (Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension—

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Education

From the Education Committee Efforts with NSF, NAS, the Royal Society, and ICSU: Raising Appreciation and Competitiveness of Ethnobotany

Ethno- and economic botanists share concerns that our fields are not recognized and appreciated by scientific and academic funding and policy institutions. Those institutions in turn request that we be sensitive to the institutional needs and requirements, which are paramount to funding and recognition. As a result, the education committee has undertaken several long-term initiatives to bring parties together.

The National Science Foundation (NSF), which is the major governmental funding agency for science in the United States, funds some ethno- and economic botany if proposals fall directly under one of their disciplinary panels. However, our fields are inherently interdisciplinary and often have concerns other than those of a single discipline. Multi-disciplinary panels seldom fund ethno- and economic botany because we fail to address all requirements. In the last year, three societies—Economic Botany (SEB), Ethnobiology (SE), and International Ethnobiology (ISE)—were funded jointly by the NSF to hold a workshop to help Ethnobiology identify its needs and the needs of NSF. [Visit the website <http://www.mobot.org/> and click bottom right “2002 NSF Ethnobiology Workshop”.] At this workshop, strengths (e.g., education, ethics, applications, international collaboration) and weaknesses (e.g., modern methodologies, quantitative analyses, and non-linear math modeling) in ethno- and economic biology were identified. NSF proposals are being submitted

based on this workshop. In order to draw attention to these proposals, we are tracking their submission and success/failure. Please register your NSF proposals and partake in on-line discussions on the website above. We hope to improve our funding and influence at NSF. It is a process we have just begun. (See Funding of NSF by US Government in a related article in the Newsletter in the AIBS News. Editor)

One of the funding proposals on which the societies are again collaborating is an NSF proposal to support Collections for Ethno- and Economic Botany (CEEB). In this newsletter, I have previously reported on the newly established annual meetings of CEEB in conjunction with SEB meetings, 2001 and 2002. In 2003 we are approaching NSF for Biological Collections support. Education and student use of our widely dispersed and poorly documented collections will be a major feature of this proposal. Other features include indexing collections and their curators, databasing collections, and establishing curation standards for col-

lections in ethno- and economic botany. Collectors and curators who would like to be a part of our international CEEB network and this NSF proposal, please contact me immediately (contact information below).

Contemporaneously with our efforts with NSF and of direct relevance to ethnobiology, our international colleagues in the International Council for Science (ICSU) have been requesting recognition for Traditional Knowledge (TK) with which third world countries abound, while their funding for modern Western science flags. With concerns about creationism, astrology (pseudoscience), and anti-genetic engineering (anti-science), ICSU has been loath to recognize TK (*Nature* 1999 410:623). The subsequent report of an ICSU committee on Science and Traditional Knowledge (Fenstad, J. E., P. Hoyningen-Huene, Q. Hu, J. Kokwaro, J. Salick, W. Shrum, B. V. Subbarayappa, and D. Nakashima

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Ethnobotanews

“To Asians a Spicy Chew, To Doctors a Deadly Habit,” by Danielle Knight, *The New York Times*, Sunday, November 10, 2002.

Paan, a mixture of lime paste, cardamom, fennel, honey, Areca nut, and sometimes flavored tobacco wrapped in betel leaf and placed inside the cheek, is relished by many Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Indian peoples. However, this habit is beginning to worry health officials as an epidemic of oral cancer spreads in India. Altogether 50,000 new cases of oral cancers have been found by the World Health Organization, the highest in the world. Practitioners do not think that tobacco is taboo because they are chewing it with other spices, thinking it helps flavor the breath and aids in digestion after

meals. But it appears to be taking its toll on the teeth, as well. Many vendors can now be found in New York. Some packettes of paan do not contain tobacco, but poor labeling makes it difficult to know what is contained. Others do not understand the fuss and continue to sell the paan masala.

Article sent in by Dr. Arthur O. Tucker
E-mail: atucker@dsc.edu



Photographs by Marilyn K. Yee/ *The New York Times*

Garden Club of America Sends Letter to Forest Service USDA FS Appeal Rule Content Analysis Team PO Box 9079 Missoula, MT 59807

It has come to my attention that the Forest Service is considering reducing public input into forest management practices, which were established by law in 1993. I would be interested to know if the timber industry will also be limited in its input. Who will be the decision makers, and on what basis will they make management decisions? The public is vitally involved with our national forests; not only for recreation, fishing, and hunting, but also to keep biodiversity alive and well on these vast forest and grasslands owned by the public. Our national forests and grasslands are a long-term investment and should not be sacrificed to industry for short-term profit.

In partnership with USFS the Garden Club of America has been supplying knowledgeable volunteers for the past three years to ascertain the sustainability of threatened medicinal plants in Pisgah, Monongehela, and Nantehala National Forests in the Appalachian Range. Other "Partners for Plants" projects have been held in Colorado, New Mexico, and other western states to protect endangered plants as well as threatened medicinal plants.

As coordinator of the eastern projects I have worked closely with the Forest Service in D.C., Western North Carolina, and West Virginia to give assistance to Forest Service botanists who are struggling to protect threatened plants and habitat. They are besieged with legal and illegal commercial interests that

AIBS NEWS

Continued from page 5

which includes the National Research Initiative—and the Forest Service), and NOAA comprise less than 10 percent of the total federal R&D budget.

When AIBS learned that RAND was preparing this report, we wrote to RAND and its AAAS co-authors as well as to subcommittee chair Wayne Clough urging that they recognize the distinction between biomedical research and the other biological sciences in making their analyses.

Smithsonian Science Commission Report Cites Urgent Need for Improved Coordination and Funding of Scientific Research

The Smithsonian Institution Science Commission released its final report on scientific research January 7. The 18-member Commission was established in May 2001 to advise the Secretary of the Smithsonian and the Board of Regents. The Commission members, whose areas of academic interest span disciplines from anthropology to zoology, come from universities, research institutions, museums, and government agencies in the United States and the United Kingdom, as well as from the Smithsonian.

The report echoes and endorses many of the main themes of recent reports by the National Academy of Science and the National Academy of Public Administration. The Commission noted that Smithsonian science is “facing the most critical time in its 156-year history” and outlines steps to “reverse the long-term trend of declining support and relative neglect of scientific units.”

The Commission noted that despite a rising budget for the Smithsonian as a whole, the overall science budget has steadily declined. The Committee found that this decline in funding has led to a decrease in the number of research scientists and staff, especially at the National Museum of Natural History (NMNH); a reduction of program support (e.g., fellowships, grants, libraries, and publications); and reduced flexibility, which has inhibited new initiatives and appointments by limiting the funds available for major scientific instrumentation, research equipment, and for staff renewal. The report notes that in addition to declining financial support, there are other challenges to science at the Smithsonian including “lack of broad Institution-wide strategic planning for Smithsonian science and lack of significant links between Division or Unit planning and central planning; poor communication in administrative operations between top Smithsonian officials (“the Castle”) and Units and within the Units themselves; and lack of involvement of Unit Directors and senior administrators in financial decision-making.”

The Commission found that the diversity of research at the Smithsonian might make the science program appear “diffuse and lacking in focus.” To counteract this perception and encourage better coordination among the scientific units of the Smithsonian, the Commission recommended that Smithsonian science endeavors be organized into four themes: the origin and nature of the universe, the formation and evolution of the Earth and

similar planets, discovering and understanding life’s diversity, and the study of human diversity and culture change. The Commission argues that organizing programs around these themes would not require costly, large-scale administrative reorganization.

The Commission also was charged by the Board of Regents to report on what qualifications should be required of those chosen to lead key scientific research units at the Smithsonian. An entire chapter of the report covers this topic, noting that the most critical problems with leadership are at the National Museum of Natural History, where “long-term instability in the Office of the Director has had a bad effect on every aspect of the Museum’s work.” The Commission offers specific recommendations for improvement and outlines qualifications for various leadership positions within the Smithsonian.

The report and further information about the Science Commission can be found at <http://www.si.edu/sciencecommission/default.htm>.

Any interested party may self-subscribe to receive these free reports by e-mail. Visit <http://www.aibs.org/>, then click on Public Policy News and Reports on the home page, then follow the text links to complete the subscription form. The public policy section of the AIBS website contains back issues of these reports.



Ethics

Remuneration: What is Appropriate and Fair for Indigenous and Tribal Peoples?

These days many members of the Society for Economic Botany work with human subjects through interviews, observations, or otherwise gathering specimens and data. One issue that arises in working with others, particularly those from a culture other than ours (frequently less empowered than ours), is what constitutes appropriate and fair remuneration. Here I limit this conversation to wages for labor and remuneration for interviews or demonstrations, and I concentrate on what international documents have to say about indigenous or tribal peoples. The twofold purpose of this essay is to introduce the SEB membership to the relevance of international documents to our research, and to specifically address the topic of remuneration.

I touch upon but do not cover in depth the subject of remuneration for cultural knowledge—frequently called Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Traditional Knowledge (TK), or heritage—since it is well covered in literature elsewhere. I recommend the book *Valuing Local Knowledge: Indigenous People and Intellectual Property Rights*, edited by Stephen B. Brush and Doreen Stabinsky and published in



1996 by Island Press of Washington, D.C. For an excellent, in-depth discussion of forging research agreements and equitable research relationships in general, I recommend the various sections in *Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge: Equitable Partnerships in Practice*, edited by Sarah A. Laird and published by Earthscan, London, in 2002. This outstanding volume is part of the People and Plants Conservation Series, a joint initiative of the World Wildlife Fund, UNESCO, and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

I draw from and add to my observations posted as a Briefing Paper on Remuneration to Subject Populations and Individuals that I wrote for the American Anthropological Association (AAA) when I was a member of their Committee on Ethics. The other AAA Briefing Papers on common dilemmas faced by anthropologists conducting research in field situations will be of interest to many in SEB as well. These include what constitutes a health emergency and how to respond, the impact of material assistance to the study population, the potentially negative impact of the publication of factual data about a study population on such a population, informed consent (the subject of our newsletter column in Fall 2002), and ethical considerations of sexual relationships with members of a study population (see <http://www.aaanet.org/committees/ethics/bp.htm>).

International acknowledgment of and action on indigenous issues and rights is reflected in a growing number of international documents on indigenous peoples. In 2000 the United Nations established the **Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues** as an advisory body to the Economic and Social Council (<http://www.unhchr.ch/indigenous/main.html>). At present we are in the **International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004)**, whose objective "is the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous people and their empowerment to make choices that enable them to retain their cultural identity while participating in political, economic and social life, with full respect for their cultural values, languages, traditions and forms of social organization" (United Nations Fact Sheet #9: The Rights of Indigenous Peoples) (<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu6/2/fs9.htm>). There is an **International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations (1994)** (<http://www.cwis.org/icrin-94.html>). The **United Nations Guide for Indigenous Peoples** is another source of information (<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/racism/00-indigenousguide.html>).

Botanizing the Web



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An electronic journal dedicated to conservation of crop genetic resources. The running issue contains photo gallery of rare species threatened by extinction, original articles on conservation and environmental policy, reprints, germplasm released, biographies, news, excerpts, and others.

Nagib Nassar

E-mail: nagnassa@rudah.com.br

Echinacea Maps

We have been making some good progress in studying the conservation status of Echinacea species for the US Forest Service. We have put together some maps that we think will be of interest.

Echinacea maps: We have gleaned herbarium records far and wide, and looked at most of the actual specimen because there are a substantial number of errors and problems with them. We

have posted our draft Echinacea maps on our web page. We really want to know of any other good records related to the location of any Echinacea species. You can look at the maps, following this link: <http://www.kbs.ukans.edu/people/kindscher/echinacea/maps.html>

Kelly Kindscher

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Distinguished Economic Botanist 2002

Usually in the Fall Newsletter I write a review of the DEB presentation at the annual meeting. This year that was not done as I thought it best to get more information. Now it is a little late as members have received Volume 56(3) 2002 and you can read Dr. Ghillean Prance's excellent presentation in the Journal on page 226. It is of interest for members as we are planning a field trip to the Eden Project at our 2004 meeting. The 2004 meeting (see article in Newsletter on page 1) is being held jointly with the International Congress of Ethnobiology in June 2004 in the United Kingdom. So pick up the Journal and as you read browse the website (<http://www.edenproject.com/>). And thank you, Dr. Prance, for all your commitment and work to provide such a place in our lifetime and for our children.

Seeking Botanical Information

Actaea racemosa Information—Anyone

I have just begun working in International Affairs, at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. I am trying to assess the use and trade of black cohosh (*Actaea racemosa*~*Cimicifuga racemosa*). It is well known to help mature women during their transitions, but in light of the recent negative Hormone Replacement Therapy revelations, there is a concern that wild populations of this native species may be overharvested or harvested unsustainably. Yet, there is little information on the status of this plant and its use. If you have information, please contact me directly.



Patricia De Angelis, Ph.D., by e-mail at Patricia_DeAngelis@fws.gov.

Herbal Poetry

Pteridology

Which fern really smells of hay?

Ne'er thought I'd stoop to learn,
Sniffing round a lady fern
In old age I'm finding, to my concern
The species are often too tough to discern

I've even heard that the northern lady
May in fact be a wee bit shady
Don't remember where I read
Her legs are colored harlot red

And though she's not by any means little
She tends to be broadest about the middle
And like a harlot when she scores
Volcanically effuses golden spores

What Shakespeare once termed the seed
These spores are really gold indeed
Perhaps I might myself enrich
Lovin' the lovely red-legged witch

Scattering her golden "seed about" now
Seeing if I just might find out how
Yes, I am hoping she'll help me learn
How to sow the secret "seed" of fern.

But then there's the southern lady
Limbs sometimes flailing crazy
Pointing out in all directions
What may be my predilections?
And kinda like my old bass fiddle
Broadest below her ample middle
But they're not poised on stipes of red
Her gams are golden green instead

But I heard some one extolling
They smell like hay in which they're rolling,
The expert he failed me, he didn't say
Whether northern or southern smelled like hay

How will I ever discern
Is it the northern or southern fern
Like a roamin' raccoon foamin' rabies
Shall I sniff these woodland ladies

In order to more surely say
Tis the rebel smells like hay
After that there' still much one learns
From the little ole lady ferns

Most deciduous ferns are seasonal sinners
Shedding their foliage before the winters.
Yup, come the autumn they bed down
Yet continue living, underground.
Like southern Baptists, even I expound
It's kinky going down, underground.

What more can this redneck say
Spring will soon be on its way
And so I'll await the spring
Like a bot'nist doin' his thing
In order to see which smell of hay
I'll sniff the ladies another day
Then maybe I while the day away
Knowing which one hit the hay.

anon poet

Ethics *Continued from page 9*

For present purposes, I simply want to mention how indigenous and tribal peoples are defined in the **Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (C169)**: "tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations." It also applies to those who are regarded as indigenous and who "retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions." Self-identification as indigenous or tribal is "a fundamental criterion" for deciding whom to include under this Convention (Article 1).

Appropriate and fair remuneration is not a simple issue, and here I can offer no steadfast rules, wages, or compensation. Remuneration may be for

individuals, or it may be for a population, and which is appropriate may not initially be clear to you, the researcher. Money may not be an appropriate form of remuneration. However, one good rule of thumb to follow is to consult with those people with whom you work to ask what is both appropriate and fair. The same international documents that support consultation with the study population may also contravene local customs when the document says that women and men should be equally compensated, or that equal work should receive equal pay. For example, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in 1951 issued an **Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100)** concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of



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Ethics *Continued from page 11*

Equal Value (http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/d_ilo100.htm). Nevertheless, it should be recognized that within any one society, it might be considered proper to pay an older man more than a younger man, or one gender more than another.

A number of international instruments deal with wages, remuneration, ownership, and who should decide what is appropriate and fair compensation. The **International Labour Organization of the United Nations** (<http://www.ilo.org/>) addresses social and labor questions; promotes the rights of working people, including indigenous workers; and sets international labor standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations. In the **Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (C169)**, several articles allude to how economic activities or rights should be negotiated following the customs of the host society. For example, Article 8 states that "in applying national laws and regulations to the peoples concerned, due regard shall be had to their customs and customary laws." Part III of Convention 169, which deals with the conditions of employment, states under Article 20 (b) that there should be "equal remuneration for work of equal value." Granted, this Convention focuses on how governments interact with indigenous and tribal peoples, but it is obvious that those peoples themselves should make the decision about what is appropriate and customary. Any SEB member who hires indigenous or tribal members should read Convention 169, and particularly Part III.

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)** (<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>) in Article 23 states that (2) "Everyone,

without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work," and (3) "Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration." Article 27(2) states that "Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author."

The **Draft United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (1993)** (<http://www.unhchr.ch/html/racism/indileaflet5.doc>) addresses the rights of indigenous people relating to lands and natural resources (Part VI); protection of cultural and intellectual property (Part III); and preservation of cultural and ethnic procedures for handling issues such as remuneration (Part VII). Basically, the identification of what is fair and appropriate remuneration is placed in the hands of the population that is studied or involved in the research.

The **International Covenant on the Rights of Indigenous Nations (1994)** (<http://www.cwis.org/icrin-94.html>) addresses the cultural rights of nations (Article II, Part III); the right to land, territories and place (Part VI); to intellectual property (Part VI, Para. 27); and "to determine the responsibilities of individuals to its communities" (Part VII, Para. 32).

In **1995 United Nations Annex on Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of the Heritage of Indigenous People**, indigenous people are (3) "recognized as primary guardians and interpreters of their culture." Words such as "heritage," "IPR," and "researchers" are defined. Principle 5 places ownership and custody of heritage under the "rules and practices of each people." Principle 8 recognizes indigenous "control over all research

conducted within their territories, or which uses their people as subjects of study." Principle 10 states that agreements "for the recording, study, use or display of indigenous peoples" must ensure that the people concerned "continue to be the primary beneficiaries of commercial applications."

Summary

The first step for the field worker is to identify who it is appropriate to remunerate, keeping in mind that knowledge or ownership may be communal, that not all aspects of culture should be treated like commerce, and that money may not be an appropriate form of remuneration. International attention has been turned to issues involving indigenous and tribal peoples, as reflected in a growing number of international documents. These documents are clear about placing the ownership of heritage in the hands of the people being studied. Because international documents address issues of concern to anyone who works with indigenous or tribal peoples, no fieldworker should remain ignorant of these documents. Appropriate and fair remuneration is culturally situated, and can be seen as a process that should be individually negotiated under the guidance of those people with whom the researcher works.

By the SEB Ethics Committee
Gail E. Wagner, gail.wagner@sc.edu



Meetings

2006 International Solanaceae Conference and Poster Photo Competition

The VI International Solanaceae Conference will be held in Madison, Wisconsin from July 23-27, 2006, at the Monona Terrace, situated on Lake Monona. This modern facility, which is within walking distance of the State Capitol, hotels, and scenic State Street, represents an ideal venue for this conference. It will be held in conjunction with an annual meeting of the Potato Association of America. The International Solanaceae Conferences have been held every five to six years and all have resulted in published proceedings, as will this one. Details of the conference are being formulated, and can be viewed at www.hort.wisc.edu/PAA-Solanaceae. The conference will be advertised further by full-color posters to be distributed worldwide, and we solicit artwork of any Solanaceae theme that will form the centerpiece of the poster. The contributor of this artwork, and sponsors to the conference will be acknowledged on the poster. For more information, please contact the conference organizer:

David M Spooner
 USDA Agricultural Research Service
 UW-Madison, Dept of Horticulture
 1575 Linden Drive
 Madison, WI 53706
 Telephone: 608-262-0159
 E-mail: dspooner@wisc.edu



17th Annual Meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology (28 June - 2 July 2003—Duluth, Minnesota, USA)

A copy of the abstract submission guidelines and the on-line submission form is available on the meeting website: <http://www.conservationbiology.org/2003>

1) Individuals are limited to presenting only one oral or poster presentation. If your name appears on more than one presentation make sure you are listed as the presenter for only one of them.

2) The body of the abstract is limited to 200 words and should not exceed one paragraph.

If you have any questions regarding the submission of abstracts, please contact the meeting organizers via e-mail at: 2003@conservationbiology.org.

Society for Conservation Biology
 4245 N. Fairfax Drive
 Arlington, VA 22203 USA
 Telephone 703-276-2384
 Fax 703-995-4633

International Agarwood Conference, Vietnam Nov. 10-15, 2003

On behalf of The Rainforest Project Foundation (TRP) I would like to send you some information by regular (air-) mail regarding Agarwood. Please send us your postal address so we mail you this information.

For more information on the Conference, visit our website at: <http://www.agarwood.org.vn/>
<http://conference@agarwood.org.vn>

Nguyen Phuc Bao Hoa (Mr.)
 TRP Project Staff Viet Nam
 The Rainforest Project Foundation
 71 Lam Son, Tan Binh
 Ho Chi Minh City
 VIETNAM
 Viet Nam Representative:
 Ms. Nguyen Thi Huynh Yen

SEB's Tucson 2003 Meeting

Continued from page 1

There will be an optional Tuesday night (June 2) social at the home of Mark Dimmit, Curator of Botany for the ASDM—don't miss this! Mark has a unique collection of cacti, other succulents, orchids, and numerous botanical oddities in his greenhouse, shade houses, and grounds.

A choice of exceptional field trips is offered. A pre-meeting excursion to the Grand Canyon is available, as is a post-meeting excursion to the "Sky Islands" region of southeastern Arizona (the Chiricahua Mountains). Both are bargains. Other field trips include visits to local yerberias, Native Seed SEARCH facilities, and the Desert Botanical Garden.

For additional details, registration information, and instructions for submitting abstracts for presented papers and posters, visit the SEB website (<http://www.econbot.org/events/seb2003/index.html>).

Ethnobotanews *Continued from page 7*

care only to procure their products for short-term gain.

Controlling this with good management practices is in the public interest, and I am personally dedicated to see that our forests are healthy and survive for my grandchildren. I, and others who share my concerns, would like to continue to have the opportunity to have input when management decisions are made by USDA.

Please acknowledge that you have received this letter.

Sincerely,

Jane Sale Henley
MLewisNut@aol.com

Forest Service Stewardships

This may present some opportunities for our Forests/Grasslands to set up Stewardship Contracts with individuals or organizations to learn more about sustainable yields for Special Forest Products, weed control, reestablishment of native plants, or other related efforts. There will be some requirements, including the development of a business plan, and reporting to Congress on accomplishments, but it might be a very worthwhile means for getting some work done that we simply don't otherwise have the funding or staffing to do.

There is discussion about the Appropriations Act authorizing Stewardship Contracts for a 10-year period. The new authorization allows both the Forest Service and the BLM to enter into contracts of up to 10 years in length, on a best-value basis.

Value of timber or other forest products removed under the contract may be used as an offset against the cost of services received (i.e., goods for services). Monies may be retained and be expended at the project site, or another

stewardship project site. There is no limit on the number of projects using this authority. There are also some program-level monitoring requirements and an annual report to Congress on how we are using this authority.

There is interest to move forward with projects using this new tool with deliberate speed. There will be some direction outlining when it may be appropriate to use these contracts, and the type of contract instrument that could be used coming out in the next 60 to 90 days. Our Pilot projects will continue, as before, so this should have no effect on planned timelines for accomplishment of the existing pilots. Uses for these contracts could include:

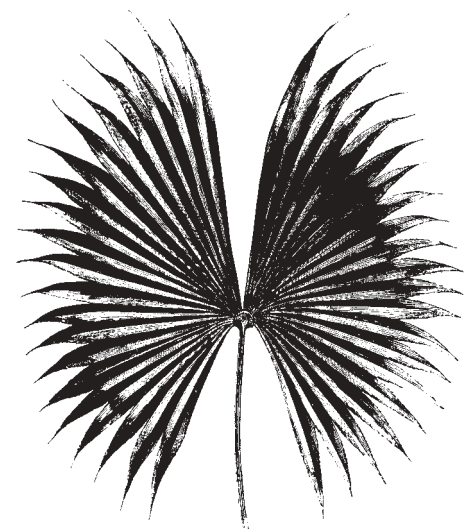
- fuels treatments where some commercial forest products are to be removed and some additional services (hydro-axing, fireline construction, hand piling, cutting of non-merchantable material) are to be done;
- removal of mixtures of commercial and non-commercial material for forest restoration;
- removal of commercial and non-commercial trees and follow-up burning for grassland encroachment; and
- removal of burned hazard trees from roadsides, trails, campgrounds, or other areas and doing soil and water restoration work (culvert replacement, water barring, reseeding, etc.) in those areas.

Bruce F. Short
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"In Virtual Museums, Archive of the Natural World," *The New York Times*, January 12, 2003

An article on virtual sites included Internet sites of the Missouri Botanical Garden, the Morton Arboretum, the Field Museum, and the Chicago Botanical Garden as well as the Smithsonian and a few other non-botanical sites of interest. The computer certainly has enhanced our ability to communicate internationally but now it is enhancing that communication so science itself can be accessed at any time from anywhere by anyone with a terminal. "Some of the networks do not present a smooth face.... They are designed for researchers, students, and dedicated amateurs—people familiar with scientific names and taxonomy."

That's us folks... so we have to begin to bridge that gap and now many herbaria have type specimens scanned and visible on their websites. Certainly several herbaria have great plans to scan in more specimens beyond the types, but that is the future. Fairchild has a virtual herbarium site available for those we who want to see more: <http://www.virtualherbarium.com>. (Editor)



NSF Proposals

Ethnobiologists, please remember to register all NSF proposals submitted (funded or not) since 2000 at <http://ridgwaydb.mobot.org/mobot/ethnobiology/registry/>. Also, participate in the on-line "Ethnobiology Discussion Forums" for NSF at <http://www.mobot.org/>. Click (lower right) on "2002 NSF Ethnobiology Workshop" and then click "Ethnobiology Discussion Forums" (bottom of page), register and discuss. Thank you for participating in our attempt to raise awareness of ethnobiology at NSF.

Jan Salick

E-mail: Jan.Salick@motbot.org

Ph.D.s Needed

Center for Ethnobiology and Natural Products, Florida International University

Florida International University's Center for Ethnobiology and Natural Products has funding for three Ph.D. students beginning May 2003. The NIH-funded Training in Tropical Botanical Medicines Program seeks applicants with interests in ethnobotany, ethnopharmacology, phytochemistry, microbiology, immunology, or related disciplines. Prospective students should have strong interests in complementary

and alternative medicines and must be U.S. citizens or have permanent resident visas. Support is available for up to five years, and includes a stipend, tuition, and research funds. In addition, participants will receive support for field courses and attendance at national meetings. We are especially interested in underrepresented minority applicants who would like to pursue careers in alternative medicine. For more information please contact Dr. Bradley C. Bennett (e-mail bennett@fiu.edu) or visit the CENaP website (<http://www.fiu.edu/~cenap/>).

Publications

Continued from page 3

Titles from Food Products, Haworth Press

Botanical Medicines: The Desk Reference for Major Herbal Supplements, by Dennis McKenna, et al.

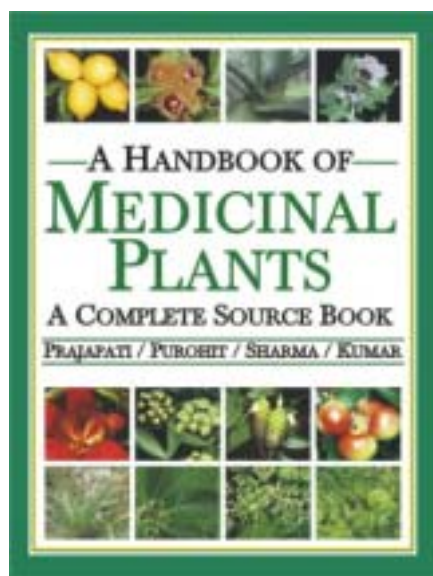
Finally a book we can rely on. The information is well researched and relevant—a rarity for a book on dietary supplements. The only limit is that it reviews just 34 herbs; however, it is worth every penny (\$79.95 for softcover). A typical entry includes botanical classification and nomenclature, plant description, history and uses, chemistry, therapeutic applications, pre-clinical studies and clinical studies listed by biological indication, dosage, safety profile, and references. This is a book to order online now at

<http://www.haworthpressinc.com>.

Two other good ones: *Herbal Medicine and Botanical Medical Fads*, by Frank Hoffman and Martin Manning and *Tillage for Sustainable Cropping*, by P.R. Gajiri et al.

A Handbook of Medicinal Plants: A Complete Source Book, by Prajapati et al.

This book, the first of its kind, describes more than 1,346 medicinal plants found in the world using vernacular names, description, distribution, part use, utilization, active principles, agronomy practices, and colour plates (873 photo-



graphs). Separate chapters on organic farming, biofertilizers and biopesticides uses for sustainable cultivation of medicinal plants, tips for medicinal-plant cultivation, and multi-tier agriculture system of medicinal plants have been presented. The book also includes complete addresses of research institutes and agencies, NGOs, importers and exporters, traders and commission agents, growers, seeds and planting material suppliers, medicinal gardens, books, analytical testing facilities, market news services, and important web sites of the world. Glossary of various terms used and common names of medicinal plants in different Languages have been appended. Please send your valuable order to:

Upvan Granthalaya

Sonamukhi Nagar, Sangaria Fanta, Salawas Road, Jodhpur-342 005 (Raj.)

Phone + 91-291-2748488

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Education Continued from page 6

2002. *Science and Traditional Knowledge*. ICSU, Paris) was not accepted because of its pro-TK recommendations. In contrast and at the same time, at the **World Summit on Sustainable Development** (Johannesburg, South Africa, 2002) there were broad-based accolades for a presentation and publication based on the same report from the ICSU Task Force on Traditional Knowledge in co-operation with UNESCO (Fenstad, J. E., P. Hoyningen-Huene, Q. Hu, J. Kokwaro, D. Nakashima, J. Salick, W. Shrum, and B. V. Subbarayappa 2002. *Science, Traditional Knowledge and Sustainable Development*. ICSU Series on Sustainable Development, No. 4, Paris).

In an attempt to reach accord between international support of Traditional Knowledge and ICSU policy, a group of us¹ is proposing a discussion meeting on "Creative Interactions between Science and Traditional Knowledge." Funding proposals are before the Royal Society, NAS, and ICSU for a meeting 10-11 June 2004 in London immediately preceding the SEB and ISE joint meeting in Kent, England. SEB, EB, and ISE members are invited. We wish to explore common ground and co-support between science and traditional knowledge.

With these efforts to promote ethnobotany at national and international levels, we strive to build

institutional backing that hopefully will lead to the long-term recognition and support of our societies and fields of scientific endeavor. Thank you all for your recognition, support, and membership of SEB, EB, and ISE.

Jan Salick, PhD
Chair of the Education Committee
E-mail: jan.salick@mobot.org

¹Professors, Sir Ghilleen T. Prance and Director, Peter H. Raven, co-hosts; Drs. Jan Salick and Gary Martin (past and present Presidents of SEB), co-organizers.



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