ABEL, Matthew (WUSTL) *The Forest and the Factory: Extraction and Power in the Amazon Delta.* This paper recounts a social and natural history of "wild" commodity production in an Amazon delta community. Extractivism, or the process of deriving market goods from the natural environment, is often portrayed as the defining feature of Amazonian historical ecology. Yet depictions of Amazonia as an extractive periphery, on the one hand, or a domesticated landscape, on the other, fail to capture the region's history of labor exploitation and unequal exchange. Rather than a "cultural parkland," the rainforest is better understood as a site of dispersed manufacture where struggles over labor and technology shape the character of human/non-human relationships. *mwabel@wustl.edu* (F-68)

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ABELLA, Anna and **ARMSTRONG, Lisa** (USF) *Using Ethnographic Methods to Understand Barriers to Program Engagement among Black Families in a Low-Income Neighborhood.* Poor program engagement is a common barrier in neighborhoods where families face significant structural, economic, and wellbeing challenges. Sulphur Springs is an under-served, low-income, predominantly Black community in Tampa, Florida where funding efforts have spurred targeted services; yet many agencies continually report barriers to engaging families. Ethnographic methods centering the perspectives of parents and staff at a neighborhood family center were used to better understand the socio-cultural barriers that lead to residents' lack of interest or hesitancy in programs. This study offers suggestions for improving engagement by reconsidering approaches to programming to better meet the needs of Black families. *aldavids@usf.edu* (On demand)

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ACOSTA-MUNOZ, Felipe (UFL) *U Paajtalo'obil T'aan uti'al Máaya ti' Yucatán: Linguistic Human Rights Theory within the Context of Mexican Ley General de Derechos Lingüísticos de los Pueblos Indígenas (LGDLPI) and the Narratives of Bilingual Maya-speaking Professionals in Yucatan.* Linguistic human rights (LHR) are those that protect individuals and speech communities to freely speak their language both publicly and privately without the fear of discrimination or reprisal by anyone. This paper argues there is an ongoing violation of LHRs against speakers of indigenous languages in Mexico. The author gathered interviews in the summer of 2018 in Yucatan and established theoretical connections between professional bilingual Maya-Spanish speakers' narratives and international LHR theory in relation to the 2003 Mexican language law. The paper concludes there is insufficient enforcement of LHRs by the Mexican state, which leads to the violation of these. *facostamunoz@ufl.edu* (W-99)

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ADAMS, Yasmine S. and **GRAVLEE, Clarence** (UFL) *Weight of an Image: Vicarious Racism in the Age of Social Media.* Previous studies have shown that vicarious racism harms health. Most studies focus on exposures within people's immediate social networks. Here we turn attention to a new source of collective trauma: violent images of anti-Blackness, including police brutality, on social media. Exposure to such images may be especially salient for people who came of age with smartphones, which increased the likelihood of capturing, sharing, and consuming episodes of violent anti-Blackness. Using participant observation and semi-structured interviews, we explore how Black undergraduates at a predominantly white university perceive, experience, and manage social-media exposure to violent images of anti-Blackness. *cgravlee@ufl.edu* (S-61)

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ADELMAN, Madelaine, **AKAPNITIS, Isaac**, and **JENKINS, Trey** (ASU) *Transgender Youth, Sports, and Self-Advocacy: A Multi-Method, Community-Based Action Project.* Increased representation of transgender and nonbinary people in popular culture and community leadership creates new opportunities for complicating the gender binary, but also creates a larger target for those opposed to gender variance. Anti-trans violence and discrimination are commonplace in our streets, schools, and legislatures. This research-advocacy project counters efforts to erase trans students and their place within physical education and sport by having youth curate and circulate their own digital stories, track their online engagement, and reflect on the effect of storytelling on their health and well-being. Adult stories from parents, coaches, educators, and athletes complement youth-driven narratives. *mad@asu.edu* (W-95)

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AKIHO, Sayaka (Meiji U) *What Has Changed Since an NGO Became a Social Enterprise?: A Case Study of Rural Development in Cambodia.* The purpose of this study is to critically examine the movements surrounding social enterprise, which have been attracting attention in the field of international development, using gift exchange theory. In recent years, social enterprises, which seek to solve the world's intractable social problems not through charity or volunteerism but by applying business principles for sustainable development, have attracted much interest. This paper presents a case study of a Cambodian NGO's rural development project to describe how the movement around social enterprises has changed the relationship between NGOs and farmers, focusing on farmers' perceptions. *sayakaakiho@gmail.com* (On demand)

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ALAMA, Madalina (Independent) *Women's Happiness, Addiction, and the Good Life in the American West.* This paper focuses on the intersection between women's happiness and addiction to opiates in the American West. I explore Northern Nevadan women's efforts to create good lives, their relationships with their addiction, and the process of receiving care for opioid addiction from an NGO. Employing intersectionality and work on the good life, gender, North America, and NGOs, I explore how women addicts create the resilience needed to achieve what is valuable to them and attain happiness. I also concentrate on employees' definition of happiness for their clients, and how the two visions of happiness compare with one another. *madalinalama@yahoo.com* (On demand)

ALEXANDER, Sara (Baylor U) *When Emotions Run Deep: Protecting Land and Human Life by Reconciling Preservation, Development, and Habitation in Red River Gorge, Kentucky.* Adherents of both the preservation and development positions have existed among residents of Red River Gorge over 30-years of intense conflict. Caught in this dichotomy are also residents who see both stances as a threat to their way of life—one based on the principle of habitation. A critical question has been could there be compromise to support their agrarian lifeway while still protecting the geological area and providing quality recreation experiences. Predictions in the 1980s were not optimistic. This paper presents evidence indicating managers have been able to serve the various publics effectively while still conserving this unique resource. *sara_alexander@baylor.edu* (S-68)

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ALEXANDER, William (UNCW), **CABALLERO, Grey** (USF), and **BARHAM, Ashley** (UNCW) *Going on Five Years: The Fight against "Forever Chemicals" in the Cape Fear River Basin.* In 2017 it became known that for at least a decade a Chemours (Dupont) plant had been releasing GenX flourethers and other PFAS ("forever chemicals") into the Cape Fear River system in southeastern North Carolina. This paper provides an overview of the efforts of groups in the coastal city of Wilmington, where there was already a network of environmental justice activists committed to protecting water, and those in rural communities located up river and closer to the Chemours facility. We explore their differences and dynamics in terms of organizing strategies, values, messaging, risk perception, and perceived disparities in the ability to influence solutions. *alexanderw@uncw.edu* (F-19)

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ALLISON, James (BYU) *Thoughts on Archaeology as Applied Anthropology.* Starting in the 1970s, cultural resource management expanded in response to new federal preservation laws, and since then most of the archaeology done in the United States has been applied. This applied archaeological work has contributed greatly to the accumulation of scientific knowledge, but its main purpose has been to inform policy decisions, especially decisions related to development and preservation. This paper introduces the session on Archaeology as Applied Anthropology and reflects on the significant changes in the nature of applied archaeology over the last few decades. (W-06)

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ALTMAN, Heidi (GSU) *The Georgia Moms Project: Amplifying Maternal Health Narratives.* Georgia has one of the highest rates of maternal mortality in the US. In addition, Georgia's maternal mortality crisis reflects substantial health disparities that affect African American mothers who experience mortality at three times the rate of their white counterparts. The Georgia Moms Project began collecting the narratives of people who have given birth in Georgia in 2019 in order to understand their lived experiences and how those reflect potential areas for intervention in this crisis. This paper relies on preliminary data to demonstrate factors outside the clinical setting that have significant impact on mother's health and well-being during pregnancy. *heidi.altman@gmail.com* (F-01)

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AMBROW, Jackie (Transformation Roadtrip LLC) *Want to Transform the World by Practicing Anthropology? Hire Yourself.* What happens when, instead of looking for employment, anthropologists look for challenges just waiting to be solved? Opportunities abound where need and passion meet. I went from graduate student-divorced mother to anthropologist-entrepreneur, two-decade owner of a language services company, to certified hypnotherapist, now creating courses, collaborations and solutions for sustainable success, health and happiness for individuals, businesses and organizations. I will discuss how you can leverage your talents and expertise, take risks, collaborate, and deliver solutions while making your living. You really can hire yourself, transform the world right where you are and have fun doing it. *jackie@transformationroadtrip.com* (W-71)

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ANDERSON, Ashlyn, **LAZARUS, Jacqueline**, and **ANDERSON STEEVES, Elizabeth** (UT Knoxville) *Navigating Hidden Hunger: An Exploratory Analysis of the Lived Experience of College Student Food Insecurity.* College students are a vulnerable population to food insecurity. An in-depth exploration of how students navigate food situations is needed to develop interventions. This research explores the lived experience of food insecurity for 30 college students through semi-structured, qualitative interviews. Preliminary themes include short-term sacrifices for long-term gain, perceptions of relative food insecurity, stigma of receiving aid, and financial burdens of higher education. Barriers and facilitators to food access and resources are discussed in relation to student identities and life circumstances. The findings will inform a theoretical framework to better understand food insecurity in higher education and center student voices to equitably meet basic needs. *aande115@vols.utk.edu* (F-46)

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ANDERSON, E.N. (UCR) and **PIEROTTI, Raymond** (U Kansas) *The Land that Raven Made: Myth and Management: How Traditional Stories Teach Resource Conservation in Northwest Coast Societies.* Thousands of pages of myths and stories from Northwest Coast societies have been collected over the last 150 years. These reflect a very consistent pattern of respect for all beings, which are assumed to have spirits that exhibit will and agency and therefore interact with humans in complex ways. Stories teach avoidance of overhunting, overharvesting of plant materials, and care for living things by protecting animals, transplanting edible vegetation, creating shellfish beds, and treating all game and collected material with respect and consideration. This system puts the responsibility for conserving on the individual, and was successful over millennia. *geneanderson510@gmail.com* (W-64)

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ANDERSON, E.N. and **ANDERSON, Barbara** (UCR) *Strategies to Prevent Resurgent Genocide.* The threat of genocide continues. Globally, over 30 countries face civil violence or have authoritarian governments grounded on exclusionary ideologies. Strategies to prevent genocide have been proposed by genocide scholars, including Gregory Stanton, Erwin Staub, and our work. We present these strategies from the framework of applied anthropology. Cross-cultural research on conflict resolution has revealed that exemplars of conflict resolution at the grassroots level offer varied and contextualized strategies that are instructional within national and global political systems. We focus on ways to reduce ethnic and religious friction, value diversity, embrace different definitions of human rights, and find common ground. *geneanderson510@gmail.com* (W-99)

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ANDREATTA, Susan (UNCG) *Growing from Field to Plate: Sharing Knowledge and Fresh Produce.* I have been coordinating a campus garden more than a decade with students, faculty and staff who have no gardening experience to those who are master gardeners as well as teaching a course on food and culture for the past twenty years. These experiences highlight the challenges in the agro-food system especially during the covid syndemic, mental health and food insecurity. Structural violence comes to mind when considering who eats fresh produce and who doesn't. Community gardens are not the answer to food needs for those in need. Remember a radish takes 31 days to harvest. *s_andrea@uncg.edu* (TH-112)

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ANSARI, David (WUSTL) *Scribing Practices and Technologies: Developing Responsibility for Institutional Memories in Transcultural Therapy in France.* This presentation examines the practices of scribing in transcultural therapy groups for immigrants and refugees. Apprentice therapists carried out scribing practices, which included taking written or typed notes and transcribing audio recordings of therapy sessions. These tasks take up a great deal of apprentice therapists' time and confer responsibility for maintaining the records of prior therapy sessions and patients' histories. I analyze scribing as a key site of apprentice therapists' socialization in transcultural therapy groups, and I argue that scribing serves to discipline apprentice therapists to prioritize the most important information in therapy, but without the explicit guidance of supervisors. *ansarid@wustl.edu* (W-18)

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APPELHANS, Sarah, **CHEVILLE, Alan**, **NICKEL, Robert**, **THOMAS, Rebecca**, **THOMAS, Stewart**, and **THOMPSON, Michael** (Bucknell U) *"Convergence" Education: Teaching Interdisciplinarity in an Electrical Engineering Department.* Recognizing that technology alone cannot solve our biggest societal challenges, the NSF has created funding for "convergence" research, challenging engineers and computer scientists to form integrated partnerships with social scientists. A private liberal arts college will introduce "convergent problems" into the electrical engineering curriculum over the next five years to help undergraduates work more effectively with other disciplines. First phase ethnographic observations from June - Dec 2021 reveal that although faculty desired to teach complex problems, many lacked the time and knowledge to do so effectively. In design classes, engineering students resisted engaging with systemic problems and qualitative data, reverting quickly to purely technical problems. *sappelhans@albany.edu* (W-47)

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ARNOLD, Taylor, **QUANDT, Sara A.**, **ARCURY, Thomas A.**, **TALTON, Jennifer W.**, and **DANIEL, Stephanie S.** (Wake Forest Sch of Med) *Understanding Latinx Child Farmworker's Reasons for Working: A Mixed-Methods Approach.* Agriculture is one of the most hazardous industries in the United States. Yet, children as young as 10 years old can legally perform farm labor. In North Carolina, many Latinx children work long hours in dangerous conditions. Understanding why these children work requires a multi-faceted approach that listens to the voices of children themselves while acknowledging broad social-structural conditions that perpetuate inequities. This presentation uses mixed-method data that include survey interviews (n=202) and in-depth interviews (n=30) with children aged 10-17 years to deepen our understanding of why Latinx children work in agriculture. Children report that their work supports family needs. *tjarnold@wakehealth.edu* (On demand)

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ARTZ, Matt (Azimuth Labs & Anthro to UX) *Algorithmic Bias and the Creator Economy: Leveraging Behavioral Capital for Good.* With an estimated 50 million people worldwide trying to earn a living as creators, there is an existential need to address issues of algorithmic bias that prevent people from breaking into and thriving in cultural markets. For too long, traditional methods employed by recommender systems have amplified economic, social, and cultural capital issues. This paper discusses how research in the art market has led to a business model design that leverages a concept of behavioral capital to privilege participatory principles over machine learning algorithms. *ma@mattartz.me* (On demand)

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ASKLAND, Hedda and **IRWIN, Randi** (U Newcastle, Australia) *Telling the Stories of Ruin and Hope: Anthropology as Place Performance.* Place-making is a transformative process that shapes the ways in which sovereignty is contested or asserted. Place-making is also experiential and tactile, marking boundaries of becoming and belonging, as well as exclusion and inclusion. Drawing on the question of the conference, we interrogate the ethical and political imperatives of working with communities who actively make and re-make place while facing struggles of dispossession and ruination. How do we do this work and how do we stand alongside the

communities who share their stories with us? What does it mean to center stories of hope and liveliness in struggles against displacement? *Hedda.Askland@newcastle.edu.au* (On demand)

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AUSTIN, Diane (U Arizona) *Collaborative Community Research: Revolutionary Potential or Unlikely to Succeed?* Collaborative community research offers opportunities for addressing significant challenges facing communities and researchers. Evidence from successful collaborations has led to increased investment by universities in visible actions, such as incorporating commitment to "community" in strategic plans, emphasizing engagement in marketing, and creating offices and programs aimed at implementation. However, significant structural changes in universities, such as the increasing shift to contingent faculty, create major barriers to meaningful collaboration and threaten to reverse gains and undermine support for this research approach. This presentation examines these conflicting practices and messages and discusses considerations for academic and community collaborators. (S-64)

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BABCOCK, Lydia (U Memphis) *"The Clinic to Prison Pipeline": Policing Sex Work & HIV and Reproducing Poverty.* This paper explores the intersections between anti-sex work and anti-HIV laws and critically explores the policing of sex workers at the intersections of race, class, and gender in the U.S. Black cisgender and transgender women and migrants in the sex industry are particularly vulnerable to criminalization and policing due to systemic racism and structural violence. Drawing on in-depth interviews with sex workers and community-based harm reduction workers, I explore the lived experiences of sex work and HIV activists under the threat of criminalization and explain its impacts on the environments of risk that collectively construct the "clinic to prison pipeline." *lbabcock@memphis.edu* (W-05)

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BAGLEY, Grace (UTSA) *Safety For Who?: Evaluating Belize's Tourism Gold Standard Program as a Response to COVID-19.* The COVID-19 pause in travel revealed economic and political vulnerabilities of tourism in the Anthropocene, especially in places like Belize reliant on tourism as the dominant economic sector. The Tourism Gold Standard Program was developed to quickly secure the Belizean economy while limiting health risks of tourists and Belizeans during the pandemic. I argue the program relies on colonial logics of security that reproduce hierarchies of difference and capitalize off Belizean "nature" by marketing it as "safe." With more frequent pandemics likely due to climate change, these logics are essential considerations for securing the future of tourism in the Anthropocene. *grace.bagley@utsa.edu* (On demand)

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BAIM-LANCE, Abigail (VA & Icahn Sch of Med-Mt Sinai), **GORDON, Peter** and **YIN, Michael T.** (Columbia U Med), **NAGARAJA, Aarathi** (Sun River Healthcare), **KERR, Christine** (Galileo Hlth), **SCHENKEL, Rachel** (Emory U Med Ctr), **ANGULO, Matthew** (NYC Health + Hospitals), **CANTOS, Anyelina M.** (Columbia U Med), **VILLARREAL, Jason G.** (NY Presbyterian Hosp), **ZOLFAGHARI, Victoria L**. (CHDI Fdn), **LEKAS, Helen-Maria** (Nathan Kline Inst for Psychiatric Rsch & NYU Grossman Sch of Med), and **CHIASSON, Mary Ann** (Columbia U Med) *COVID-19 Pandemic Health Narratives in Older Persons Living with HIV*. Older persons living with HIV (PLWH) managing HIV and other comorbidities experienced care disruptions as a result of COVID-19 through service closures and the rapid transition to telehealth. This paper describes these changes and their impact on a group of PLWH >50 years in urban and rural New York State localities. Using narrative analysis of interviews (N=80) conducted between July-November 2020, the paper identifies and traces factors and processes shaping participants' perceptions of better or worse health over the period. We consider the implications of these findings on the possibilities of improving comorbidity management in a post-pandemic future. *abigail.baim-lance@mssm.edu* (W-61)

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BAINES, Kristina (CUNY Guttman & Cool Anthropology) *"The Land Is Our Life": Ethnographic Insights in Belizean Maya Land Tenure Legislation for Collective Well-being.* After "officially" having been granted title to their traditional, community lands, the Maya Leaders of Southern Belize have been tasked with drafting land use legislation that reflects their communities' goals, values and identity. Using ethnographic insights from a decade of fieldwork in Southern Belize, this paper explores the relationships between traditional land use practices and health in the context of global development. It draws on the process the Maya leaders have utilized to consider how these academic insights might serve them as they craft that will govern the use of these community lands. *yesbaines@gmail.com* (S-49)

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BAKER, Janelle and **PIERSON, Jessica** (Athabasca U), **STRAND, Katie** (McGill U) *Life on the Farm during COVID-19 Lockdowns: Food Security in Western Canada.* This paper examines how farmers in three rural communities in Alberta and Saskatchewan have adjusted their lifestyles and farming practices to changes resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and increasingly erratic weather from climate change. We discuss the vulnerabilities farmers in Canada face while acting as family units in global networks of food distribution insecurity and industrialization. We provide ethnographic examples of the capability and willingness of farming families to adapt to political and environmental change, including balancing new roles on the farm and in the household, along with farmer's perceptions of the pandemic, vaccinations, and the use of alternative therapies. *janelleb@athabascau.ca* (TH-100)

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BALAKIAN, Sophia (GMU) *Citizenship, Kinship, and the U.S. Surveillance of Somali International Money Transfers.* In early 2015, the last US bank that worked with Somali Money Transfer Operators closed all Somali MTO accounts to comply with new, US Treasury Department Regulations. The Somali xawaala, or money transfer system represents one of the diaspora's creative modes of employing legal residency and citizenship elsewhere to support families, communities, and a nation "back home," and to create and maintain a global diaspora. In this paper, I examine how the curtailment of the xawaala system by the US government speaks to wider anxieties around citizenship and family in the United States. *sbalakia@gmu.edu* (On demand)

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BARENDRA, Vishalinee (Banyan Academy for Leadership in Mental Hlth) and **JONES, Nev** (U Pitt Sch of Social Work) *Story by Story: Peering into Perspectives of "Madness" in Medieval India.* Hindu saints experienced "divine madness" in medieval India that was deemed unacceptable by society at large. Through a textual analysis of literature from the 14th century and person-centric interviews with women from The Banyan, this project presents contrasting perspectives of how "madness" is understood to be dynamic in the past and the present. Using storytelling, this paper explores the shifts in the perceptions of mental illness, as a result of socioeconomic conditions, the role of gender and the impacts of colonialism. These factors are relevant to present debates on mental illness which implies that both common threads and disjunctures connect medieval India to contemporary India. *visaleb@gmail.com* (F-31)

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BARRETT, Ron, **KLEIT, Miriam**, and **BEDNARIK, Nicole** (Macalester Coll) *Beyond the Blue: Police Perspectives on Law Enforcement Reform.* The recent murders of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, and many others have finally brought national-level attention to police reform issues. Yet the perspectives of law enforcement officers (LEOs) on these issues remains understudied. Based on ethnographic interviews with an opportunistic sample of LEOs in a variety of roles and settings, this study finds that many officers strongly support measures such as the use of body cameras, field partnerships with social workers, and recruiting more people of color. They also have recommendations not commonly heard in public discourse. These findings can inform policies aimed at restoring social justice and improving the safety of socially-marginalized communities. *rbarrett@macalester.edu* (TH-66)

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BARRON, Cristie (SNHU) *Back to Our Roots: Resurrecting Our Animistic Past to Transform Our Crumbling Future.* Perceptions of nature and the environment in industrialized countries have contributed significantly to the current environmental crisis, as increased consumerism leads to increased wastefulness. Beliefs that exclude respect for the natural and citified environments lead to a human-centric worldview, where the disconnect with the environment increases over time. Drawing upon work by Shoko Yoneyama, I assert that a paradigm shift is essential regarding the environment, utilizing a more animistic approach that intimates respect for our physical and non-physical environment. In the current age of technology, education campaigns are a feasible way to promote a more balanced perspective of our world. *cristiebarron@yahoo.com* (TH-08)

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BASTANI, Parsa (Brown U) *The Ethical Malleability of HIPAA: The Deterioration of Patient Privacy from Law Enforcement during the Opioid Epidemic.* Drawing on one year of ethnographic research in Ohio, I examine how healthcare providers interpret the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) when interacting with law enforcement diversion programs. Like many diversion programs around the US, the one under investigation purports to connect opioid overdose patients to treatment and recovery resources. I argue that the weakness of HIPAA privacy regulations vis-à-vis law enforcement diversion programs is transforming hospitals into extensions of the carceral system. I suggest that HIPAA privacy laws need to be strengthened to protect patient privacy against an encroaching criminal justice system. (S-31)

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BATTA SEHGAL, Anju (NSCBM Gov't Coll-Hamirpur) *Study of Resource Utilization and Conservation by Pastoral Tribes of Himalaya.* High altitude pastoral systems are integral to natural resource utilization, management, and production in Himalaya. In different altitudinal and administrative zones, different systems exist. Gaddi herders are the focus of this study, who rear sheep and goats under a well-defined migratory system. Himalayan state (55 673 km2) is in the northwest of India. More than 80 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, but for climatic and economic reasons, arable agriculture is not remunerative. All farmers keep animals to generate extra cash, so livestock and crops complement each other. Migratory pastoralism is very common in Himalaya, where several nomadic communities are found. *anjubsehgal@gmail.com* (On demand)

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BAUER, Daniel (USI) *Crafting Globalization: Chambira Weaving in the Face of Covid-19.* The Covid-19 pandemic is the defining global crisis of the twenty-first century. Drawing from ethnographic research conducted in Amazonian Peru prior to 2020, and tracing responses to the pandemic by residents of rural Amazonia, this paper examines the globalization of craft production as a strategy to alleviate economic hardship caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. I focus on local-global responses to the decline in tourism in the Tahuayo region of Peru while emphasizing how new economic models, along with existing networks allowed for the expansion of craft production beyond the local. (S-20)

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BEAULLIEU, Jennifer, **CRAMER, Lori**, and **CONWAY, Flaxen** (OR State U) *Seafood Processing's Contribution to Coastal Community Resilience: Examining Local Voices*. The amplification of seafood harvest and landings due to global population rise has meant an increase in seafood processing activities. In Oregon, what's unclear is an understanding of this industry's role in the resilience of coastal communities where these activities occur. This study builds upon a pilot study conducted in Coos County — using semi-structured interviews with community leaders, industry leaders, and processing workers — but this time in Tillamook County; thus, illuminating the similarities and differences between place. The lenses of work and social justice were examined to inform understandings of connections between community, industry, and worker resilience. *beaullij@oregonstate.edu* (F-51)

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BECERRA VERA, Jose (Purdue U) *The Political Ecology of Air Pollution: A Case Study of the Inland Empire Region of California*. The Inland Empire region of California, home to a majority Latinx population, is often cited for having the worst air quality in the nation. Most of the contamination in the IE results from the transportation of goods for the logistics industry. Political ecologists study the relationships between power and landscapes to explain the uneven distribution of risk. In this paper, I outline the political ecology of air pollution using autoethnographic and scholarly evidence. I describe landscape transformation that increases the transportation of goods, structural violence that exacerbates adverse effects of pollution, and the case of environmental injustice in the IE. *becerra4@purdue.edu* (TH-70)

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BEGAY, Richard (Navajo Nation) *The Anthropological Middleperson: Collecting Ethnographic Information to Inform Policy and Positions on the Navajo Nation.* The Navajo Nation relies on the collection of anthropological information to inform its own policies or to contribute to federal and state policies and decisions. The Nation has a vast bureaucratic structure that spans over 110 local governmental units across Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. This paper will explore how the Navajo Nation relies on ethnography and archaeology to collect information from its own population, how to incorporate that material into its policies, and to inform decisions on off-reservation issues such as the restoration of the Bears Ears National Monument. I will focus on federal and Navajo interaction, but I will also provide other examples. *begayric@yahoo.com* (W-06)

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BEHR, Joshua and **DIAZ, Rafael** (VMASC ODU) *COVID Risk Perceptions: How Evacuation and Sheltering Behaviors Have Changed Due to Pandemic.* There exist tensions between storm evacuation and sheltering (associated with increasing social interactions and the congregation of populations in public sheltering and transportation spaces) with virus pandemic containment and treatment (requiring social distancing, quarantining, and specialized medical care). However, COVID-related fears and residents' risk assessments may discourage households from evacuation and public sheltering, and thus increase sheltering in place in primary residences at high risk to acute injury and death from flood and wind. We report the results of a study that estimates the changes in evacuation and sheltering behavior that may stem from changes in risk perceptions. *jbehr@odu.edu* (TH-70)

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BEISWENGER, April (St. Norbert Coll) *We Are All Monsters: Teaching Fashion and Sustainability*. Choosing clothing is one of the most intimate purchasing decisions we make as consumers. It is tied directly to our feelings of belonging, self-worth, and self-image; but our choices in this realm have global implications of social justice, environmental sustainability, and waste culture. This paper will explore the pedagogy of clothing waste and the value of conducting personal clothing audits and other assignments as educational tools. How can educators guide students towards sophisticated decision making about this crisis, when all decisions seem like bad ones? *april.beiswenger@snc.edu* (On demand)

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BEISWENGER, Lisa (Saint Francis U) *"You Will Get Wet": Conducting a University Waste Audit as Pedagogical Tool*. In spring 2020, four students, two faculty, and six facilities staff at The University of Akron embarked on a journey of discovery by conducting a waste audit of the university's student union. This paper will explore pedagogical strategies to get students thinking about consumption and waste at the personal, university, and global levels. I will discuss the logistics of conducting a university waste audit, and on a higher level, explore the pedagogy of waste and the value of conducting a university waste audit as an educational tool. (TH-07)

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BELCHER, Megan and **MUELLER, Natalie G.** (WUSTL) *Cultivating Lost Crops: Documenting the Growth Habit and Yield Potential of Goosefoot (Chenopodium berlandieri) and Erect Knotweed (Polygonum erectum) in a Common Garden Experiment.* In pre-Columbian eastern North America, archaeological evidence indicates that indigenous peoples domesticated a unique crop system before the arrival of maize (Zea mays) from Mexico. Their domesticated forms went extinct prior to European contact, and many important questions about how these crops were grown, consumed, and shared among past peoples remain largely unanswered. This paper reports on a common garden experiment testing the growth habit, yield potential, and seed morphology of two previously domesticated species: goosefoot (Chenopodium berlandieri) and erect knotweed (Polygonum erectum). Our results provide novel insights into how past farmers cultivated and harvested these crops across eastern North America. *b.megan@wustl.edu* (W-40)

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BENDER, Stephen (OAS, retired) *Beginning "Why Not Before": Risk Assessment of the Built Environment Before Disaster*. Dealing with UN and member Nations-led systemic risk assessment points to an urgent need to understand pre-disaster vulnerability of economic and social infrastructure components in order to 1) distinguish built environment vulnerability from associated population vulnerability, 2) place systemic risk assessment realities in the context of the need for disaster risk reduction now, and 3) use cultural norms to contextualize risk assessment and development processes to reduce the vulnerability of built environment components with priority on existing vulnerable infrastructure components. The presentation will comment on culture-spawned behavior and community capacity for reducing risk construction of the built environment in the context of development. *baybender2@gmail.com* (TH-70)

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BENNING, Maxwell and **KELEMAN SAXENA, Alder** (NAU) *When Enough Is Enough: The Intolerability of Agricultural Pests and Determinations of Agrobiodiversity Management*. This research examines the intolerability of agricultural pests as perceived by two groups: small-scale farmers and gardeners ("growers") and agricultural scientists. By conducting semi-structured interviews with small-scale growers in Coconino and Yavapai Counties, Arizona, USA and agronomic scientists working in Colorado Plateau pest management, we sought to identify the threshold at which crop predation becomes intolerable for each group. This paper presents the resulting data and explores different configurations of these actors' relationships to agricultural biodiversity, both intentionally cultivated and unwanted, contributing to an understanding of the Green Revolution's impact on small-scale agricultural practices on the Colorado Plateau. *mhb92@nau.edu* (F-16)

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BERESFORD, Melissa (SJSU), **DOBBIN, Kristin** (UCLA), **FENCL, Amanda** (TAMU), **GONZÁLEZ, Silvia** (UCLA), **JEPSON, Wendy** (TAMU), and **PIERCE, Gregory** (UCLA) *Household Water Insecurity in California: Results from a Statewide Representative Survey*. California is a microcosm of water insecurity patterns seen in high-income but highly unequal societies: over 211,000 Californians lack access to hot and cold running water; more than 164,000 Californians receive drinking water from a system not meeting state quality standards; up to 23% of urban households and 51% of rural households paid can't afford their water bills. Here we present the results of a 2021 statewide survey that assessed California households' experiences with water insecurity. Our results indicate six key areas that are crucial for further research and policy action to advance California's human right to water. *melissa.beresford@sjsu.edu* (T-49)

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BERTENTHAL, Alyse (WFU Law Sch) *Criminalizing Water (Mis)Use*. Legal scholars have long recognized the possibilities of criminal law in controlling social life. This paper draws from archival research and ethnographic research in the U.S. West to explore how water consumers harness criminalistic discourses to shape visions of appropriate water use and to police water uses that challenge those norms. Reading those discursive strategies alongside existing legal regulations, the paper considers how individuals and communities are reconfiguring existing regulatory regimes to make space for more locally generated mores and values. The paper concludes by considering a world in which criminalization of water (mis)uses prevails. *bertena@wfu.edu* (T-19)

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BESTERMAN-DAHAN, Karen, **PETTEY, Kristin**, **HAHM, Bridget**, **BRADLEY, Sarah**, **HEUER, Jacquelyn**, **FINCH, Dezon**, **LUTHER, Stephen**, and **DELIKAT, Jemy** (VA) *Addressing Food Insecurity in Rural Veterans*. U.S. Veterans experience food insecurity (FI), defined as inconsistent access to nutritionally adequate and safe foods, at a higher rate than U.S. adults. Veterans with FI experiences poorer health outcomes and overall health status. These issues are more prevalent for the 2.7 million rural Veterans who tend to have less access to transportation, employment, education and food assistance programs, and higher likelihood of disabilities. This presentation reviews a VA Office of Rural Health funded project that uses community engaged, mixed methods to improve FI for rural Veterans by developing evidence-based, stakeholder driven strategies which will leverage community partnerships and build on existing VA FI initiatives. *karen.besterman-dahan@va.gov* (On demand)

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BETTINI, Anna (U Alberta) *Voices of Taranaki: Risk and Perceptions of Fracking in Taranaki, New Zealand*. In 1989, Petrocorp reported its first fracking operation at Kaimiro 2 gas well in Taranaki, New Zealand. Since then, the small rural region of Taranaki has become the site of approximately 100 fracking activities producing more than 39 different wells operated by international and national companies. Little to no ethnographic research had been conducted in this region prior to the research I undertook to understand the risks associated with fracking and the social and environmental impacts linked to this practice. Based on my doctoral ethnographic fieldwork conducted between 2017 and 2019, in this paper, I share the stories and voices of my participants, discussing the risks and uncertainties they perceived and experienced. *bettini@ualberta.ca* (F-49)

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BILLINGSLEY, Krista (Saint Michael's Coll) *Transforming Possibilities for People with Felony Convictions: Barriers to Voting Following the Passage of Florida Amendment 4*. Florida Amendment 4, giving people with felony convictions the right to vote, was passed by ballot initiative in November 2018. Before the amendment was passed, Florida permanently disenfranchised 1.4 million people-more people than any other state-and was responsible for 48% of the post-sentence disenfranchised population nationally. The amendment is celebrated as a historic victory. Yet, typically, legal change marks the middle, or even the beginning, of steps towards greater rights and inclusion or can serve to obfuscate ongoing discrimination. Based on ethnographic research conducted in Florida

2019-2020, this paper examines barriers to voting following the passage of Florida Amendment 4. *kristabillingsley@gmail.com* (On demand)

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BISHARA, Amahl (Tufts U) *Gendered Kinmaking and Palestinian Political Prisoners*. Israel is a carceral state where prison operates as a technology of violence and isolation that aims to destroy relations of care—including friendship and mothering—in myriad ways. I analyze how prisoners, former prisoners, activists, and artists reconstitute gendered relations of care despite the violence of incarceration. These relations build on familiar modalities of Palestinian kinship and hospitality. They also challenge patriarchy as well as Israeli policies of fragmentation and create new kinds of power in the face of often unspeakable loss. I also consider the roles of anthropologists seeking to extend these relations of care through their scholarship and activism. *amahl.bishara@tufts.edu* (T-112)

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BLAKE, Suzana (U Miami) and **MCPHERSON, Matthew** (NOAA) *Fishers' Resilience to Environmental Change: A Case Study on the Impacts of Red Tide on the West Coast of Florida.* In the past decade, the Florida Gulf Coast has experienced a number of severe outbreaks of Karenia brevis, which is a type of harmful marine alga that, when occurring in high concentrations, produces harmful algal bloom (HAB) events commonly called red tides. Fishers on the west coast of Florida are reporting an increase in the severity of red tide events in the last two decades. The increase in red tide severity is associated with other environmental changes, such as warmer waters. In this presentation, we use oral history interviews to describe the way fishers experience and cope with these changes. *Suzana.Blake@noaa.gov* (F-51)

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BLOCK, Ellen (CSBSJU) *Looking Ahead: COVID-19 and the Potential for Transformative Change in Hospitals*. COVID-19 has brought about rapid changes in healthcare settings – from macro-changes such as implementing telehealth systems, to micro-changes such as batching care to reduce exposure. The pace and scale of change during the COVID-19 pandemic contradicts conventional wisdom and organizational research on the slow pace of change that typically occurs in large institutions. Research with frontline healthcare workers in hospitals reveals both a high capacity for change, and important areas for potential growth and change in healthcare delivery that could help to better prepare hospitals for disasters and could improve the delivery of care to a diverse population of patients. *eblock@csbsju.edu* (T-48)

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BOLIVAR, Andrea (U Michigan) *Trans Latina Fantasías and Life beyond Death*. Recent scholarship and activism has focused on how death haunts trans of color life. However, I reveal how life is present in trans of color death and argue for trans Latina postdeath as a space of potentiality. Based on ethnographic research with sex working transgender Latinas in Chicago, I show that trans Latina ways of being that rely on Santería allow the women to keep each other alive beyond death. While urging scholars to move beyond narratives of hypervictimization, I contend that trans Latinas' ontologies and epistemologies around life/death also challenge anthropological authority and the academic industrial complex. (T-112)

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BOYER, Micah and **CASPER, Breanne** (USF) *"Your program saved my life": How We Listen for the Value that Participants Find in Syringe Exchange Programs*. Needle exchange has always occupied a tenuous position in US health, since it subordinates the American impulse to criminalize individuals for their drug use to the population-level objectives of disease reduction and elimination. Although harm reduction approaches may strive to humanize PWID in their methods, the legal existence and sustained funding for SSPs often depend on metrics demonstrating improved outcomes for the larger society rather than exchange participants themselves. Through observations at the exchanges, this paper considers what may be lost through the relative inattention paid to the value of SSPs in the context of participants' social environments and lived experience. *micahboyer@gmail.com* (F-41)

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BRAULT, Marie (UTHSC SPH), **MAITRA, Shubhada** (Tata Inst of Social Sci), and **JAGTAP, Vaishali** (Independent) *Multi-Level Determinants Associated with Adolescent Girls' Physical and Emotional Well-Being in Low-Income Communities in India.* Globally, adolescent girls and young women face gender inequity at multiple levels—interpersonal, familial, community, and structurally—placing them at higher risk for poor physical and mental health outcomes. These social determinants of health occur in low-income communities in Mumbai India, where young women remain at high risk for early marriage, removal from school and peer support groups, and sexual, reproductive, and mental health challenges. COVID-19 has only deepened inequities. This paper presents mixed methods data on multi-level determinants of health for young Indian women, which can be built on to develop or adapt culturally-relevant programming for young women. (W-81)

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BRAULT, Marie (UTHSC SPH), **MAITRA, Shubhada** (Tata Inst of Social Sci), and **JAGTAP, Vaishali** (Independent) *Adapting and Implementing Culturally-Salient Youth-Centered Programming for Adolescent Girls in Low-Income Communities in India.* Gender inequitable norms and limited youth-centered healthcare are significant barriers to adolescent girls' sexual, reproductive, and mental health in marginalized communities around the world. Despite government efforts to expand adolescent care and support, implementation is uneven without youth and community engagement, ethnographic insights, and efforts to integrate programming at

multiple levels. These global challenges are reflected in India. This paper, building on formative data presented in Session I and multi-disciplinary theories, presents an integrated community/facility intervention to improve access to and uptake of youth-centered sexual, reproductive, and mental health services among adolescent girls and young women in Mumbai, India. (W-111)

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BRAUSE, Holly (NM Water Resources Rsch Inst) *Trust, Risk, and Power: Applying Anthropological Concepts to the Transboundary Aquifer Assessment Program*. Participants in the Transboundary Aquifer Assessment Program (TAAP) collaborate binationally to produce data and share information about groundwater resources at the US/Mexico border. TAAP participants often cite the importance of trust to the collaborative process. Yet, there is little discussion of what trust is, how it is built, what diminishes trust, and why it is so important. This paper uses ethnographic data to examine the significance of trust in binational collaboration, and argues that in the context of the asymmetrical relationship between the US and Mexico trust should be understood in relationship to power and risk. *hbrause@nmsu.edu* (F-07)

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BRESEE, Nichole (USU) *Inside Online Mega Fanbases: Who's Responsible For the #Trends That Shape Our World?* Recent observations suggest that large online fanbase communities, like Stan Twitters, play a role in spreading information through social media. But who joins stan (devoted fan) communities and why? What motivates their continued participation? How are members persuaded to repost the trending hashtags that shape what we hear and know in the world? Finally, how does online participation in reposting trending hashtags affect offline activism? Through participant observation within the Minecraft YouTuber Stan Twitter and interviews with members exploring these questions, this research will look into the culture and background of a stan community from an ethnographic view. *nicholebresee@gmail.com* (F-06)

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BRITTON, Madison R. (IUP) *Appalachian Resilience: Sewing Groups and the Agency of Elders in Rural Communities during the Pandemic.* The negative impacts of the pandemic have been far-reaching, but in Appalachia, they are piled on top of decades of resource extraction and economic decline. This history has led to vulnerabilities, but also to grass-roots social assistance and efforts to recover from disruptions. This paper draws from ethnographic research with volunteer sewing groups in Indiana, Pennsylvania mostly comprised of women and elders to explore how these local groups provide a basis for people to navigate the challenges of the pandemic and work together to build resilience in their households and broader communities. *fwzy@iup.edu* (F-80)

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BRONDO, Keri (U Memphis), **KENT, Suzanne** (CO State U), **TURCIOS, Josely** (Bay Islands Conservation Assoc), **ROBINSON, Kat** (U Memphis), and **NADEEM, Alveena** (Independent) *Transforming Vulnerability Studies: Local Knowledge and Environmental Education in the Bay Islands, Honduras.* Studies of environmental change in Mesoamerican Barrier Reef small island communities increasingly attend to vulnerability. Many studies combine social indicators (measured through surveys) with data from biological sciences to predict community resilience. What is often missing is an understanding of the heterogeneity among local actors and their associated knowledge of flora and fauna. This paper demonstrates the value of ethnographic interviewing and participant observation in documenting environmental change. We share lessons learned from a collaborative project focused on integrating the voices, memories, and resource management strategies of locals with the science of environmental studies to create an environmental education program. (TH-08)

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BROOKS, Benjamin (ECU) *Using Faculty Student Collaborative Research to Understand Andean Highland Women's Perceptions of Stress.* Andean Highland populations in Peru face difficulties related to access to adequate housing and healthcare. This research focuses on women in Latin America who are often a marginalized group experiencing specific kinds of stressors. Andean women's cultural models of social stress were studied to better understand gender differences in highland culture. Students from East Carolina University learned the research methods of Cultural Domain Analysis and developed and tested a Women's Social Stress Gauge as part of a study abroad program in Peru. The data the students gathered was compared to assess the levels of stress individual Andean women experience. *brooksb@ecu.edu* (S-31)

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BROWN, Jennifer (U Alaska SE) *From Corporation to Community: Tribal Legibility after the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.* Alaska Native village corporations, as federally-recognized tribes, perform cultural, economic, and bureaucratic functions, though each individual community retains the ability to self-govern and prioritize certain activities over others. This paper seeks to understand how tribal groups in Alaska have both embraced and resisted the bureaucratic designation of corporation using ethnographic and archival data from one Alaska Native community. In doing so, I will illustrate how conceptions of tribal sovereignty are strengthened in the face of incorporation and how Alaska Native tribal groups continue their process of community-making in the face of bureaucratic restrictions. *jkbrown@alaska.edu* (W-122)

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BROWN, Loyce (Ferris State U) *Making the Invisible Visible: The Higher Education Equity Imperative*. This paper explores the invisibility of marginalized student groups in higher education. With many personal hurdles to overcome to accomplish their educational goals, marginalized groups of students may face the hurdle of invisibility within the academy. In the form of biases, stereotypes, and

microaggressions, this invisibility is one of the most significant barriers to these students' academic success. As a result, post-secondary institutions must create and sustain equity programs that train and support faculty, staff, and administrators. (W-22)

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BROWN, Madison (ISU) *What Makes a Good Trail?: Linking Conservation Ideologies and Embodied Knowledge in Trail Building Practice.* Despite images of pristine wilderness touted by some preservationists, protected areas are traversed by historic and contemporary trails that shape landscape experiences by designating the path along which movement is channeled. In the US, trail building is accomplished by a mix of consultants, professional crews, and volunteers with varying expertise, political beliefs, and ethnoecological orientations. For these groups, how does the act of trail building shape relationships to nature and conservation ideologies? Linking multi-sited ethnography, surveys, and interviews, this paper explores trail building as a place-making practice and arena where the politics of conservation, community, and belonging in nature intermingle. *madibrown@isu.edu* (S-68)

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BRUNS, Bryan (Independent) *Transformative Possibilities for Water Users Associations in Irrigation and Drainage.* Farmers use irrigation to grow much of the world's food. Cooperation to control water for crops can play a crucial role in in sustaining agriculture and ecosystems, in coping with climate change, and in improving the lives of billions of smallholder farmers around the world and their communities. Drawing on social science literature and on the author's experience as a practitioner in Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Africa, this article looks at what has been learned about what water users associations can do, what affects their work in governing water commons, and how they can contribute to local and global challenges and opportunities. *bryanbruns@bryanbruns.com* (F-16)

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BRUNSON, Emily (TX State U) and **SCHOCH-SPANA, Monica** (JHU) *Having a Seat at the Decision-Making Table: How CommuniVax Informed COVID-19 Policy.* Anthropologists often talk about their desire to influence policy, but how is the done in practice? In this paper we consider the experience of CommuniVax—an anthropologist-led national coalition focused on working with Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) communities to promote COVID-19 vaccination and improve health equity. By being first; constructing a large, multidisciplinary team; utilizing multi-sited, rapid ethnographic research; adapting research findings to create just-in-time interventions; utilizing local and national media; and leveraging the coalition's broad network connections we consider how we have been able to influence state and national policies and how other anthropologists can use similar approaches in their own work. *ebrunson@txstate.edu* (TH-78)

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BUCKSER, Andrew (SUNY Plattsburgh) *The Costs and Benefits of Tenure in American Higher Education: Moral and Organizational Approaches.* Debates about tenure in American higher education have focused on morally freighted exemplary cases rather than the dynamics of organizational systems. This approach has generally assumed that tenure represents a financial drag on institutions. An analysis of tenure's organizational effects, however, reveals a more complex picture. Tenure supports a range of institutional practices that have direct – and calculable – resource implications. A detailed analysis for a public comprehensive college in the northeastern United States shows that the financial costs of ending tenure would substantially exceed the savings realized. Implications are drawn for American higher education and for anthropological studies of complex institutions. *abuck005@plattsburgh.edu* (S-64)

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BUERGER, Catherine (Dangerous Speech Project) *The Anti-Hate Brigade: Community through Counterspeech on Facebook.* This digital ethnography examined the #iamhere Network, a collective of over 150,000 Facebook users who respond together to what they regard as hateful comments online. Instead of focusing their work on preventing future hateful speech, #iamhere members fight against its effects – attempting to lessen the impact of the hateful speech by hiding it in the comment threads or encouraging more counterspeech against it. In this paper, I discuss how the network's internal practices help build a set of shared values and a consistent, morally-driven discourse. These factors contribute to a sense of community among members and may help prevent burnout. *catherine.buerger@gmail.com* (On demand)

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BUNDY, Henry (Atrium Hlth Wake Forest Baptist) *Waiting Out the State: Applying for Disability in South Carolina.* In US states that have foregone Medicaid expansion, a disinvestment in general assistance programs has meant that disability benefits remain one of the few sources of cash assistance ostensibly available to uninsured working poor Americans. Yet among ailing and impoverished South Carolinians, economic hardship and ill-health often compound during the long, uncertain waits for a disability determination. Using interview data and ethnographic fieldnotes, I outline the peculiar vulnerabilities of working poor disability seekers living in an insurance gap of a state that has foregone Medicaid expansion, individuals that often find themselves too poor or too sick to apply for disability. *henry.bundy@atriumhealth.org* (TH-71)

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BUNKLEY, Emma (WUSTL Sch of Med), **ASANTE, Comfort** (Copperbelt U Sch of Med, & Ndola Teaching Hosp), **BURACK, Sarah** and **HUNLETH, Jean** (WUSTL Sch of Med) *A Heart for the Care.* At the only freestanding pediatric hospital in Zambia, patient wellbeing rests in the hands of bedsiders. Bedsiders are caregivers, often family, who sit at the patient's bedside, feeding and cleaning them, procuring medication and blood donations. Bedsiders are critical human infrastructure for the hospital and its staff. In our research, we heard repeatedly that bedsiders must have a "heart" for caregiving, taking on unremunerated and exhausting labor. We draw on

Wendland's "heart for the work," a phrase commonly used among healthcare workers in Malawi and Zambia describing the medical profession, to explore what this metaphor reveals about bedside care. *bunkley@wustl.edu* (F-61)

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BURACK, Sarah and **BUNKLEY, Emma** (WUSTL Sch of Med), **ASANTE, Comfort** (Copperbelt Sch of Med & Ndola Teaching Hosp-Zambia), **HUNLETH, Jean** (WUSTL Sch of Med) *Beyond the Dyad and Triad: Expanding Models of Support in a Pediatric Hospital in Low-Resource Settings*. In this paper, we propose a conceptual model for understanding how critical support is given and received in hospitals, especially in low-income settings. The model draws on medical anthropology theories on therapy management and caregiving to revise dominant medical understandings of hospital caregiving that fixate on the individual level, dyads (patient-doctor)or triads (patient-caregiver-doctor). The model is grounded in ethnographic research in a Zambian pediatric hospital. Using COVID-19 as an example, the proposed model offers insights about nodes of precarity and what is at stake when certain pathways of support are limited, strained, or cut off entirely. (W-91)

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BURKE, Nancy (UC Merced) *When Things Fall Apart...Again: Surviving the Pandemic in Havana, Cuba*. Cuba's initial response to COVID-19 was rapid, effective, and modeled after prior pandemic experiences (e.g. HIV/AIDS, dengue, Ebola, etc.). The state's quick mobilization had a familiar feel, as did the United States' tightening of its decades long embargo through full enforcement of 1996's Helm's Burton Act. Resulting scarcities in food, fuel, and raw materials prompted the reopening to tourism in November 2020, which led to increased transmission and mortality from COVID-19. This paper highlights the temporal continuity of these scarcities, the futility of the state's actions, and the creativity of Cubans working to survive in a context of uncertainty. *nburke2@ucmerced.edu* (T-109)

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BUSHMAN, Lindsey (USU) *Gender Based Harassment in the Gaming World*. How can we make online gaming chat rooms a happier and healthier environment for women? Research and personal experience have shown that gender-based verbal sexual harassment is endemic in the gaming world. Because of the pandemic, more female players than ever before are gaming. Raising awareness of this issue is thus more urgent than ever. My first-person, auto-ethnographic review of this abuse, carefully recorded for 50 days, is the focus of this paper. In sharing my experience, I hope it will bring the issue to light and advance the discussion about what can be done to change it. (W-95)

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BUTTS, Steve (U Plymouth) *Morphing Convoluted Mess into Success at Plymouth Business School.* This paper provides insight into an expedited vision, process, and action taken to future-focus Plymouth Business School into a sustainable and exceptional business school, with a commitment to enabling nimble graduates. In a world of acute international competition across the sector, a renewed focus on UN Sustainable Development Goals and underlying principles, combined with the societal changes yielded through digitalisation, a different holistic response is of course required. Whilst this paper focuses on a Business School example, the applications of how success was achieved are salient much more broadly. *sbutts@plymouth.ac.uk* (W-101)

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CALL, Tristan (Spelman Coll) *Popular Education-based Field Schools as a Trampoline to Liberatory Social Movements.* Field schools (and other immersive experiences) based in Freirean popular education can dramatically change students' mindset, relationships, and life course, especially when combining the freeing intellectual experience of independent research with oppositional critique of global systems of violence and structural inequality. (TH-67)

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CALLEJAS, Linda M. (USF) *'We Fighting and We Are Not Weak': Parents Using Their Stories to Demand Respect and Claim Their Parental Rights.* Moving beyond discourses of engagement, child welfare-involved parents in the U.S. have organized to reclaim their rights, challenge deficit-based ideas about families, and abolish the system as we know it. This paper describes efforts undertaken by parents formerly or currently involved in Miami-Dade County, Florida's system to use their stories and shared experiences as source of strength to "fight" negative interactions with caseworkers and complete reunification requirements. Using a participatory action research approach, digital storytelling, and ethnography, I discuss how parents organizing to establish a grassroots advocacy organization use their stories to mobilize their shared experiences and create local change. *callejas@usf.edu* (F-64)

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CALLEJAS, Linda M. and **ABELLA, Anna D.** (USF) *Capturing Worker Reflections on Supporting Families Involved in Child Welfare through Voice Memos.* Child welfare systems are increasingly incorporating peer specialists and system navigators to support system-involved families. We examine our use of Voice Memos, to explore how these workers (some of whom have survived child welfare involvement) make sense of challenges and suffering parents experience when they're unable to meet system requirements. Anthropological insights on reflective practice extend to family support workers making sense of their emotionally intensive roles and experiences supporting parents with needs that often go unaddressed by the system. We also discuss practical implications for systems focused on increasing parent engagement without attention to the structural conditions families face. *callejas@usf.edu* (F-64)

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CAMPBELL-MONTALVO, Rebecca (UConn) and **PUCCIA, Ellen** (Beta Rsch Assoc) *Sexual and Gender Minority Undergraduates' Relationships and Strategies for Managing Fit in STEM.* Students with sexual and/or gender minority (SGM) identities, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, pansexual, intersexual, asexual, or additional positionalities, often face an unwelcoming STEM microclimate. We thematically analyze interviews with 29 SGM STEM undergraduates to uncover how they fit in STEM, their experiences that affect fit, how social capital in the form of influential others affects fit, and the strategies used to deal with microaggressions and cultivate a supportive network. This research highlights the role of microaggressions and social capital in affecting fit as well as the micro-defenses students use to defend against discrimination. *rebecca.campbell@uconn.edu* (W-82)

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CANNON, Anneliese and **YOUNG, Lauren** (Westminster Coll) *Reconceptualizing Shifts in Language Learning and Motherhood among Immigrant and Refugee Women Learning English.* In this presentation, we explore how a study designed to investigate a workplace English class for adult Multilingual Learners (MLs) changed in response to shifting gender roles during the pandemic. Data highlighted unanticipated themes related to motherhood and the role and identity of instructors—themes became salient precisely of the shifting context of COVID-19. We argue that these ideas have implications as we work to make educational experiences for adult ELs both pedagogically robust and culturally sustaining. We also highlight how global crisis helped to deepen our shared, unfolding analysis and vision for more accessible education for adult MLs. *acannon@westminstercollege.edu* (W-78)

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CANNON, Carrie (Hualapai Tribe, Kiowa Tribal Member) *Southern Plains Ethnobotany: Bringing Back the Old with the Young.* The presentation will share about creating a collaboration with southern plains tribes to promote the transfer of ethnobotanical knowledge. There is no current plant resource on Kiowa or Comanche ethnobotany that includes plant species photographs paired with traditional uses. There is a strong need to create a publication on Southern Plains Ethnobotany that includes plant photographs for identification and is researched comprehensively from archival, written, oral, and museum sources. This will provide a foundational resource for the content and guidance of intergenerational cultural revitalization workshops on Southern Plains ethnobotany that will teach tribal youth relevant plants used by Kiowa and Comanche. *calisay17@hotmail.com* (W-40)

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CANNON, Molly, **COHEN, Anna**, and **JENSON, Megan** (USU) *Dimensions of Water Heritage in the Mountain West: A Case Study from Northern Utah*. Water heritage studies serve as a nexus for research and applied sciences to understand myriad roles that water functions in everyday life. The Water Heritage Anthropological Project evaluates dimensions of water, its infrastructure, and management practices through an interdisciplinary lens. We report on ethnographic work from northern Utah where we conducted semi-structured interviews with three different categories of water users: farmers, water managers, and community members. Our work identifies eight dimensions of water identity that study participants use to describe their relationship with water. We discuss the social, economic, and environmental implications for communities in the Mountain West. *molly.cannon@usu.edu* (S-48)

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CANTOR, Alida (Portland State U) *Working around Prior Appropriation: Diverse Practices to Secure Water for the Environment.* Water allocation in the Western US is dominated by the Prior Appropriation (PA) Doctrine. In light of drought, climate change, and shifting values, Prior Appropriation (PA) has been critiqued as inadequate to meet contemporary water challenges. Thus, water managers in the Western US have developed a range of strategies to work around or within PA to secure environmental flows for nonhumans. I examine these practices, work-arounds, and creative strategies used to circumvent or challenge PA. I discuss how these strategies affirm or challenge PA, how they reinforce or challenge inequities, the different understandings of water they represent, and how they reform or re-envision water allocation. *acantor@pdx.edu* (T-19)

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CARNES, Mary (U Memphis) *"Changing the Stakes of the Conversation": Engaging Local Knowledge for COVID-19 Vaccine Equity through Anthropology and Human-Centered Design.* Human-centered design (HCD) has gained increasing popularity in the applied social sciences, for instance, as a tool for designing public health interventions. This paper queries the value of HCD in applied anthropology, through consideration of a project intended to develop strategies for equity in COVID-19 vaccination. The project's partnership between HCD, anthropology, and public health illustrates the potential role of HCD in engaging communities in problem-solving around immediate and ongoing health concerns. I consider how this partnership worked to leverage local knowledge, dialogue, and decision-making and propose recommendations for improvement to and expansion of the program model. *mcarnes1@memphis.edu* (TH-78)

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CARO, Lennin, **ORDONEZ, Sarai**, and **REVENS, Keri** (Camino Rsch Inst, UNCC) *"La salud es todo": Latino Immigrant Perceptions of Health and Wellness.* Immigrants experience significant acculturative stressors that adversely impact their health. Previous studies demonstrate the importance in understanding how minority immigrant populations perceive problems related to health and illness. However, research on the health beliefs and perceptions of Latino immigrants is lacking. This study presents findings from four focus groups consisting of Latino immigrants living around Charlotte, NC enrolled in a bilingual wellness program. Through narrative analysis, we examine folk theories of physical health, mental health, and stress shared within this Latino immigrant community.

Findings may inform the development of more culturally competent lifestyle intervention programs targeted for Latino immigrants. *lennin@camino.org* (On demand)

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CARRAHER, Sally, **SHUMAKER, Susie**, and **Roslyn White** (UAA) *Student Perceptions of Food- and Housing-Insecurity at a Struggling University: Implications for Campus Outreach and Engagement.* Food- and housing-insecurity and homelessness affect many college and university students across the nation. These basic needs insecurities (BNI) have been exacerbated for many during the pandemic. Despite growing research attention on college student BNI, very little is known about how students experience and perceive their own situations, or what kinds of supports or institutional changes they want to see. We report on a study designed and implemented by anthropology undergraduates on student perceptions of BNI at an open-enrollment urban university in Alaska, and discuss the final report and recommendations made to our university resulting from this work. *sfcarraher@alaska.edu* (On demand)

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CARSON, Sarah (U Penn) *The New Girls' Clubs: Candidate Training Programs and the Women Changing the Face of U.S. Politics.* Hundreds of training and support programs aimed at helping women political candidates succeed have emerged in the U.S. as increasing numbers of women run for elected office. Drawing on two years of ethnographic research with Republican and Democratic programs, I argue that the groups not only provide skills training but also function as powerful supportive social networks that propel women into leadership in ways both different from and similar to political "old boys' clubs" that have historically propelled men. Women's political training organizations are an increasingly important mechanism through which members of historically excluded communities can gain power. *scarson@sas.upenn.edu* (W-11)

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CASPER, Breanne (USF) *"Everything Is a Trigger": Developing Harm Reduction Approaches to Substance Use Triggers.* Substance use triggers are largely understood to precipitate relapse and perpetuate substance use. Studies of such triggers have been limited to laboratory environments and have shown few clinical applications. Further, individuals who encounter triggers are frequently told to "know them and avoid them" by treatment professionals. This paper presented narratives from ethnographic research on substance use triggers with people who inject drugs. This paper explores avenues for harm reduction approaches to triggers, rather than traditional abstinence-based approaches. Finally, the presentation will discuss applications of harm reduction perspectives to substance use triggers. (F-41)

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CERÓN, Alejandro and **KINYON, Kamila** (U Denver) *Teaching Ethnography and Writing: Experiential Learning, Communities of Practice, and Social Justice.* Ethnography is increasingly taught in first-year composition courses as a form of experiential learning. Student researchers are also increasingly interested in doing ethnographic research for addressing social problems. In this presentation, writing professor Kamila Kinyon and anthropologist Alejandro Cerón discuss their interdisciplinary collaboration teaching ethnographic writing and ethnographic research through curricular, paracurricular, and extracurricular activities. While a focus on "ethnography in action" deepens students' experiential learning, an emphasis on "communities of practice" connects them to social justice efforts. Finally, the talk considers implications for the role of ethnography in advancing the revolutionary potential of the social sciences. *Alejandro.CeronValdes@du.edu* (S-04)

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CERVENY, Lee (USFS, PNWRS), **POWELL, James** (U Alaska SE), **COLT, Steve** (UAF), **WRIGHT, Glenn** (U Alaska SE), and **WILCOX, Peggy** (Stanford U) *Coping with COVID-19 in Coastal Alaska: Four Rural Alaska Communities and Their Responses to a Global Pandemic.* When the 2020-21 Covid-19 pandemic shuttered global cruise lines and constrained air travel, Alaska's tourism industry experienced a setback. In addition to the threat of economic losses, coastal Alaska communities faced challenges in accessing goods for everyday survival and difficulties maintaining social and cultural ties under quarantine. We conducted case-study research in four Alaska communities with different degrees of investment in industrial scale tourism. We draw upon data gathered in focus groups and household surveys to identify various strategies employed to sustain individual and community well-being. Increased reliance on subsistence resources and activation of local organizations enhanced community resilience. *lee.cerveny@usda.gov* (TH-110)

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CHALMIERS, Morgen (UCSD) *"In every situation, I thank God": Religious Gratitude among Syrian Refugees and Its Implication for Humanitarian Mental Health Interventions.* Over the last two decades, religious gratitude and its mental health benefits have been increasingly studied within the positive psychology movement. However, most research has been conducted with Christian populations and informed by assumptions about the theological significance of gratitude that are grounded in Judeo-Christian religious traditions. This paper briefly summarizes prior studies of gratitude to God in Islamic contexts, describes the preliminary results of an ethnographic examination of religious gratitude among Muslim Syrian refugees in Jordan and Turkey, and considers how these findings might be operationalized in humanitarian contexts to improve mental health services for vulnerable populations. *morgen.chalmiers@gmail.com* (On demand)

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CHARAUDEAU SANTOMAURO, Bastien (Yale U) *Acting as a Researcher: Reflections from Legal Fieldwork at the Border*. This paper draws on an experience of legal action research regarding migrants at the French-Italian border and the conclusions of a symposium on collaborative research organized in October 2021 in Dijon, France. It aims to highlight two ways and temporalities in which legal researchers can marshal social sciences' transformative potential: 1) legal theorization from ethnographic work can uncover how power relations nest in the practical interstitial ambiguity of certain norms and 2) on the ground, legal researchers can overcome the researcher/field actor divide by transforming socio-legal knowledge into immediate practical advice. *bastien.charaudeausantomauro@yale.edu* (S-10)

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CHARNLEY, Susan, **WENDEL, Kendra**, and **HELMER, Matt** (USFS) *Identifying Traditionally Associated Peoples at Grant-Kohrs National Historic Site, Montana.* Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site (GRKO) in Montana is managed as a working ranch to tell the story of the Open Range Cattle Era of American history. The ranch was founded by a Canadian Métis fur trader in 1862, and over the next few decades other Euroamerican ranching families settled nearby in the Deer Lodge Valley. Ranching developed on the ancestral lands of several American Indian Tribes who inhabited the Valley seasonally. We characterize traditional associations between ranchers, Métis/Michif, and Tribes with GRKO and the Deer Lodge Valley; what makes these groups traditionally associated with GRKO or not; and management implications. *susan.charnley@usda.gov* (F-48)

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CHEN, Yi-Tsun (Australian Nat'l U) *Multi-hyphenate Anthropologist as a Schrodinger's Cat: An Approach to Studying Liminality of Quarantine and Hybrid Spaces.* This paper discusses how quarantine and hybrid spaces inevitable for individual daily life at the digital and pharmaceutical age of pandemics could be studied through liminality. Drawing on my research into the AIDS and COVID-19 governance in Taiwan of which its geopolitical liminality in the world of the digital age has shaped the culture of the society and local people, I suggest viewing the anthropologist as multi-hyphenate. An anthropologist is a Schrödinger's Cat in the field as a box, simultaneously performing multiple roles, and the played role would not become affirmed until the research participant could open the box. *chentriangoes@gmail.com* (On demand)

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CHOWBAY, Ora (Fielding Grad U) *The Rise in the Incarceration of African American Women in the United States.* There are currently 2.1 million people incarcerated in the United States, and upwards of seven million under the supervision of the criminal justice system. Men still are roughly ten times more likely to be in jail or prison, but the imprisoned female population, especially African American Women, is growing rapidly. One out of every 100 Black women in the United is incarcerated. This presentation will explore the rise in the incarceration of African American women as a growing segment of mass incarceration in the United States. *ochowbay@email.fielding.edu* (TH-66)

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CHROSTOWSKY, MaryBeth, **DEELEY, Kathryn**, and **MANN, Barbara** (GGC) *The Library as a Field Site: How Ethnography Can Inform Library Services.* As technology and information sources continue to expand, how students complete their academic work is modified by these changes. Anthropological methods have the potential to reveal the complexity of the practices and habits students engage in to complete their academic research. A growing number of anthropologists and librarians are using ethnographic methods to understand the steps students take to gather information and evaluate its legitimacy. This paper will discuss the results of a questionnaire administered as part of a larger ethnographic study designed to inform the library services of an open-access, mid-size college in the southeast of the United States. *mchrostowsky@ggc.edu* (On demand)

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CLARK, Lauren, **ERNST, Dana**, and **OCHS, Elinor** (UCLA), **SIMONSEN**, **Sara** and **KENT-MARVICK, Jacqueline** (U Utah) *Women with Disability Transform the Scope of a Reproductive Life.* Medical research on disabled women's reproductive health often foregrounds maternal-fetal risks and compromised outcomes. In a mixed-method reproductive health study, disabled women surveyed about reproductive health were then interviewed. Two childless women's narratives challenged understandings of disability and transformed the meaning of reproductive life. Temporality connecting sequences of body events shaped embodied knowledge and critically altered relationships with partners in ways that redefined possible reproductive futures. Healthcare providers mistook the body events women found disabling and diminished women's sexual and reproductive lives. Experiential reproductive concerns elaborated in interviews suggest opportunities to reimagine the clinical encounter and refocus on valued outcomes. (TH-71)

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CLAVIJO, Audrey (CO State U), **JOHNSON, Adelaide** and **CERVENY, Lee** (USFS PNWRS) *Youth in Tribal Communities of Southeast Alaska Foster Resilience.* Despite a global pandemic, revitalization of the >5000-year tradition of using red and yellow cedar trees for culture and heritage activities (i.e., carving, weaving) continues to affirm Alaska Native resilience. We partnered with Alaska Native Tribes and the First Alaskans Institute to engage 18 local youths to conduct community discussions with artists, elders, and culture-bearers about non-monetary values of cultural products made from cedar bark and wood. Further, cedar seedling growth and survival experiments were conducted. We describe our participation strategy and highlight results related to local conceptions of wood products and their significance for cultural revitalization and community resilience. (TH-110)

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CLAY, Patricia (NOAA Fisheries), **SCHUMANN, Sarah** (Shining Sea Fisheries Consulting LLC), and **COLBURN, Lisa L.** (NOAA Fisheries) *Defying, for Now, the Graying of the Fleet: Young Fishers on Entering – and Staying – in the Fisheries.* Studies on the issue of graying of the fleet have identified barriers to entry as one cause. Here we discuss results from interviews with 39 fishers between the ages of 18-35, located along the US East Coast from Maine to North Carolina. Collectively, they represent a wide variety of gear types and fisheries. All had been fishing full-time for at least two years and wanted to make fishing their career. We describe motivations for choosing a fishing career, strategies used, barriers encountered, and facilitating factors that have enabled interviewees to defy the graying trend to become successful fishermen. *Patricia.M.Clay@noaa.gov* (F-51)

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CLIFFORD-NAPOLEONE, Amber (UCMO) *Hospice Chaplains and LGBTQIA+ Clients: A Midwestern Case Study.* Hospice chaplains are important members of a hospice care team that provides services to those at the end of life. LGBTQIA+ people, who are increasingly both out and diverse in sexual and gender identities, are an oppressed group who do and will come to hospice care. This research is a mixed-methods case study of a group of hospice chaplains in the American Midwest. The author hypothesizes that hospice chaplains are poorly trained to work with LGBTQIA+ clients and may exhibit homophobia and/or transphobia in their work with such clients, even if these biases are unconscious. *clifford@ucmo.edu* (W-05)

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CLOETE, Elene (Outreach Int'l) *Community-led Development and Changes in Motivation among Rural Nicaraguan Women: Five Take-Aways.* This paper explores the connections between processes of community-led development, motivation, and sustainability through the experiences of Nicaraguan women involved in community-led eco-stove projects. Previous research recognizes a correlation between sustained community action, post-intervention, and high levels of social capital, agency, and efficacy. But what processes enable these sustainability outcomes? Drawing from motivation theory, we analyzed the psychosocial processes women undergo when initially engaging in, and eventually committing to community-led cleaner cookstove projects to identify key changes they experienced. Our findings can inform future community development interventions on the role motivation plays toward establishing agency, efficacy, and relationships. *elenecloete@gmail.com* (F-36)

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CODDING, Brian and **MAGARGAL, Kate E.** (U Utah), **MANDELL, Alan** (Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe), **PARKER, Ashley K.** (Far Western Anth Rsch Group), **GOODE, Ron W.** (North Fork Mono Tribe) *Quantifying the Impacts of Drought and Fire on Enduring Traditional Resource Use in Western North America.* Indigenous societies across the world face disproportionate environmental impacts resulting from climate change. Two interrelated issues are particularly prescient in western North America: drought and wildfires. Here we leverage models and methods from behavioral ecology to quantify the impacts of drought and fire on tree nut acquisition, specifically acorns and pine nuts in the Sierra Nevada and Great Basin. The results of this collaborative research may help to identify factors that can potentially alleviate climate-driven stressors and increase the resilience of these coupled ecosystems and livelihoods across the region. *brian.codding@anthro.utah.edu* (W-38)

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COHN, Leanne (OR State U), **FEIST, Blake** and **WHITMIRE, Curt** (NOAA), **CONWAY, Flaxen** (OR State U) *Using GIS to Illustrate Rockfish Conservation Area Closures on the US West Coast from 2008-2021.* Rockfishes are commercially and ecologically important species off the US West Coast, but certain species have suffered severe population declines. Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs, seasonal, depth-specific closures) were established in 2002 to reduce fishing pressure and enable recovery to sustainable levels. By comparing fishing and species distributions within and outside RCAs, resource managers can better understand how these closures affect rockfish populations. These comparisons require geospatial representations of RCAs through time, which until recently did not exist. To remedy this deficiency, I completed an internship with NOAA where I translated 14 years of RCA closure descriptions into geospatial data layers. *cohnl@oregonstate.edu* (S-09)

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COLES-RITCHIE, Marilee and **ALONDRA, Miranda** (Westminster Coll) *Faculty-Student Research Collaboration: Working to Improve Educational Outcomes for Secondary Multilingual Learners.* This research explores policies and practices that impact Multilingual Learners (MLs) in secondary schools— a population that is critically overlooked and more vulnerable to school failure. Set against the backdrop of the pandemic, the two researchers, a white scholar and professor and undergraduate researcher of working class, Mexican descent—worked together to interview secondary teachers about what practices and policy changes they thought could improve the educational experiences and trajectories of secondary MLs. In this presentation, the authors will discuss the implications of their research particularly in light of the pandemic, as well as how their positionality affected their interpretations of the data. *mcoles-ritchie@westminstercollege.edu* (W-78)

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COLLINS, Sarah (BYU) *Hope and Oppression: The COVID-19 Vaccine and Producing Fear.* Following the intense politicization of COVID-19 mask mandates, it was no surprise that the vaccine suffered the same treatment. Consequently, the COVID-19 vaccine takes on new meaning as a symbol, either of hope or oppression, and becomes much more than a vaccine. This paper focuses primarily on drawing out the nuances of pervasive Conservative thought regarding the vaccine. Namely, the paper discusses the construction of fear

and how the current semiotics of the vaccine have come into existence. Ultimately, the ideas presented contribute to understanding the production of fear and the negotiation of cultural conflict as well as exploring how anthropologists might address this issue. *emailsarahcollins@gmail.com* (T-78)

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COLLINS, Shalean (Tulane U), **YOUNG, Sera L.** (Northwestern U), **WUTICH, Amber** (ASU), and **HWISE Research Coordination Network** *How Do Households Cope with Water Insecurity?: Evidence from Ten Global Sites.* Water is imperative for social, economic, and physical wellbeing. Coping strategies are used when sufficient and acceptable water to meet daily needs is not available or accessible. These coping strategies likely vary geographically, culturally, seasonally, and by etiology of water problems. However, the range of water-related coping strategies, and their association with household water insecurity severity, has not been well documented. Therefore, using data from the Household Water InSecurity Experiences (HWISE) study, we identify household-level coping strategies across ten global sites, describe the range and frequency of these strategies, and examine their association with household water insecurity score. *scollin4@tulane.edu* (F-19)

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CONEY, Shun and **ITO, Yasunobu** (JAIST) *The Transformation of Relationships among Actors and Their Creativity in Filmmaking: A Case Study of a Documentary Film about Parkinson's Disease Patients in Japan.* This paper is a case study of the production process of a documentary film about the lives of patients with Parkinson's disease and their families, from the inception of production to its screening. Film is the creative byproduct of a collective of actors, including director, producer, subjects and various cinematographic equipment, that is contingent and multilayered. From a relational point of view, this paper indicates how transformation occurs in the relationships between actors and how creativity is generated through the film making process with the patients. *coney@jaist.ac.jp* (On demand)

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CONNON, Irena Leisbet Ceridwen (U Dundee) *'I'm surprised they were so surprised': Lessons in the Importance of Culture for Understanding the Construction of Emotional Coping Capacities in the Consecutive Flood Context.* Examination of the experiences of people in Scotland affected by consecutive floods shows that people with disabilities are often less likely than others to experience profound fear during subsequent crises. Application of an anthropological perspective reveals that differences in coping are not merely reflective of differences in previous experiences of floods, but reflective of differences in everyday human-environmental interactions that shape differences in adaptive capacities. I argue that, for people with disabilities, specific socio-cultural ideas important for ontological security are continuously called into question during times of normalcy. In turn, this results in greater capacity for embracing uncertainty during times of crisis. *i.l.c.connon@dundee.ac.uk* (T-22)

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COOK, Samantha and **RICHMOND, Laurie** (Humboldt State U), **ENEVOLDSEN, Jocelyn**, **SAYCE, Kelly**, and **FISHER, Rachelle** (Strategic Earth Consulting), **CHEN, Cheryl**, **BONKOSKI, Jon**, and **CHIN, Denise** (Ecotrust), **CHANG, Joice** and **KIA, Mikayla** (Humboldt State U) *The Zoom Where It Happens: Using a Virtual, Mixed-Methods Focus Group Approach to Assess Community Well-Being in Natural Resource Contexts.* Numerous methods have been used to assess natural resource-dependent community well-being. However, many lack the ability to compare well-being metrics across communities and time while maintaining community member perspectives. To address the need for standardized, contextual data, we conducted mixed-methods focus groups with commercial fishing "community-experts" across 18 major California ports. Participants were asked to rate and discuss several aspects of their community's well-being. Due to pandemic conditions, focus groups were held over Zoom. This paper demonstrates the capabilities of the approach, including the type of data collected and adjustments made during COVID-19, and provides insights from the virtual experience. *scook@humboldt.edu* (TH-79)

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COOKE, Hannah and **CAMPBELL-MONTALVO, Rebecca** (UConn), **PUCCIA, Ellen** (Beta Rsch Assoc) *"Now I'm not afraid": The Influence of Identity-Focused STEM Professional Organizations on the Persistence of Sexual and Gender Minority Undergraduates in STEM.* We examine how SGM-focused STEM organizations provide social capital, both expressive and instrumental, that increases fit and persistence in STEM. Using survey data, we compare three types of identity-focused organizations, SGM-focused, women-focused, and race/ethnicity-focused, finding that each provides expressive capital. For SGM-focused organizations, helping students reconcile their SGM and STEM identities was an important nuance. SGM-focused organizations provided less instrumental social capital, which we posit may be secondary to expressive needs. Women-focused organizations were not consistently welcoming to students. Some identity-focused organizations collaborated with other organizations, highlighting potential to better serve SGM students, particularly those with minoritized ethnic/racial identities. *hannah.cooke@uconn.edu* (W-82)

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COOKE, Hannah and **CAMPBELL-MONTALVO, Rebecca** (UConn), **PUCCIA, Ellen** (Beta Rsch Assoc) *The Influence of Professional Engineering Organizations on Women and Underrepresented Minority Students' Fit.* Our work focuses on women and underrepresented minority (URM) students' fit, feelings of belonging in their engineering program. We examine 1) how student fit is affected by participation in professional engineering organizations (PEOs) and 2) factors that affect students' decisions to participate in PEOs. Analysis of interviews show that PEOs positively affect students' fit, primarily through expressive social capital. PEOs also

provide students opportunities to build instrumental social capital. Encouragement and wanting to be around people like themselves played a role in students joining PEOs, while students identified time, financial, and fit issues that discouraged them from participating in PEOs. *hannah.cooke@uconn.edu* (W-82)

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COOLS, Kyla (UMD) *Perceptions on the Impacts of Covid-19 on Park and Trail Experiences*. With the onset of the global Covid-19 pandemic, severe changes and restrictions were implemented for the sake of curbing the spread of the coronavirus. One of the results of these restrictions was increased visitation to outdoor spaces such as parks and trails. As media headlines reported, many parks were overwhelmed by the increased rates of visitation. However, an aspect less reported on is how the increased number of visitors to parks impacted park and trail user experiences at these sites. Using survey data, this paper will explore the ways in which covid-19 impacted park and trail user experiences. *kcools@terpmail.umd.edu* (S-38)

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COPPLE, Ethan (OR State U) *Infrastructures and Catholicism: Understanding Influences on Organizational Change and Stability*. Anthropology's recent turn to infrastructures as a theoretical device has proven useful for understanding power, globalization, and other dimensions of contemporary life. However, the ideas have not yet been thoroughly applied to understanding organizational culture, change, and stability. I apply concepts of infrastructure to institutions within American Roman Catholicism to highlight key systems and structures. This perspective magnifies how internal structures, such as the priesthood and external structures, including social media, play a key role in shaping Catholic practice. I argue that an infrastructural approach, buttressed by ethnography, can be applied to organizations to highlight influences impacting practices and change. *coppleet@oregonstate.edu* (W-101)

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CORDWELL, Cailan (ASU) *Mental Health in the Undocuqueer Community*. Trauma is increasingly experienced by people in transit as border militarization exposes migrants to violence, forcing them into precarious situations. This paper explores the availability of care for undocumented migrants in the United States after surviving a precarious and potentially deadly journey from their country of origin to the US. It focuses on access to care for LGBT migrants who face multilayered stigmatization. I argue that despite facing traumatic experiences and being unable to fully access healthcare to alleviate these problems in the US, LGBT migrants demonstrate extreme resilience and resist the mechanisms that otherwise threaten their mental well-being. (F-47)

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CORTESI, Luisa (Int'l Inst of Soc Studies) *Do People Fare Better When They Have Already Experienced the Same Disaster?* As a response to the increasing frequency of disasters, discourses of adaptation have focused on preparedness, leveraging experience for people to prepare for future impacts. This paper focuses on the epistemic consequences of experiencing devastating flooding from the advantage perspective of North Bihar, where, thanks to flood-control interventions, beneficial fluvial inundations have become recurrent disasters. Under which conditions is living through a destructive inundation easier, or instead more traumatic, for those who have already suffered through one? Anthropology has described disasters as revelatory moments for understanding social practices and unspoken rules. Yet, what do they reveal about the socio-cultural capacity to change and adapt? *cortesi@iss.nl* (T-22)

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COTA, Talissa (CAMAS ISU) *Applied GIS to Model Obsidian Distribution on the Snake River Plain*. Due to Idaho's volcanic past, the Snake River Plain contains at least 17, and potentially many more, geochemically-distinct obsidian exposures that were quarried in prehistory. Numerous obsidian provenance studies have shown that this high-quality tool stone has moved considerable distances across the landscape. The goal of this study is to use applied GIS to create a spatially-representative digital format of previously published obsidian provenance data. Tobler's Hiking Function will be used to derive distance to source in kilometers per hour and distance to source in kilometers will be calculated to further understand prehistoric use of this material. (W-68)

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COTNER, Bridget, **NAKASE-RICHARDSON, Risa**, and **O'CONNER, Danielle R.** (James A. Haley Veterans Hosp) *"Nobody knew what to do with him": A Mother's Advocacy for Her Son with Traumatic Brain Injury*. Traumatic brain injury is one of the signature injuries of the war on terror in Iraq and Afghanistan. As an injured active duty service member, healthcare is provided by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs for life. However, there are limited options within the healthcare system for service members and veterans with debilitating traumatic brain injuries who require life long, 24-hour care. This presentation describes a mother's experience to obtain the resources needed to care for her son and uncovers policy and practice barriers and facilitators along the way. (TH-71)

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CRAM, Shannon (UW Bothell) *Exposure Scenario: On Surviving Waste's Statistical Futures*. This paper examines the coded imaginations that inform nuclear cleanup in deep time. In particular, it considers the Department of Energy's RESRAD software (short for RESidual RADiation) which uses statistical modeling to assess potential exposures at contaminated sites and derive associated cleanup criteria. Informed by ethnographic research at Argonne National Laboratory and the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, this paper explores how RESRAD's human "receptors" reproduce normative understandings of survival in contaminated space. It asks how these models articulate whose life cleanup makes possible and what it means to resist such a vision. (TH-22)

CRANE, Hillary (Linfield U) *Strange (Sick)Bedfellows: Catholic Celiacs and Communion Wafer Dilemma*. For Catholic celiacs communion wafers are toxic. Where other religious traditions allow substitute wafers made with rice or other starches, the Catholic church claims, "The essence of God is in the gluten." This leads doctors to tell patients to avoid communion wafers as even trace amounts of gluten will make them sick. Most priests say that the wafer will not hurt celiacs, either because the amount of gluten is too small or because the miracle of transubstantiation renders the wafer harmless. This paper examines how Catholic celiacs understand the conflicting messages they receive from religious and medical personnel. *hcrane@linfield.edu* (F-61)

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DABB, Curtis (Independent) *Reflections on Business: Exploring the Impact of an Ethnographic Field School on Business*. Participants in ethnographic field schools who elect routes of study and career paths outside of Applied Anthropology still significantly benefit from the ethnographic experience. This paper will explore the impact of ethnographic research on business as a supervisor, manager, or business partner. Anyone considering a field school experience, and those looking to branch out from traditional applied anthropology pathways may find useful ideas from this paper. *cwdabb@gmail.com* (TH-97)

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DAILEY, Jessica (U Notre Dame) *Hippie Moms and Homebirths: Social Subjectivities and Resistance against Mainstream Medicine*. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in Northern California, I discuss an upper-middle-class, majority-white, well-educated community where mistrust of biomedicine, and medical decisions which favor alternative care—such as homebirth, or vaccine refusal and delay—are commonplace. Research has shown that anti-biomedical beliefs and rhetoric are increasingly associated with groups that are socially, economically, and politically quite powerful—a paradoxical observation, since these are predominantly not the populations who tend to be medically marginalized. I suggest that patient engagements with medical care must be understood as mediated by specific, subjective, local ontologies—an insight which is key to reimagining public health efforts. *jdailey3@nd.edu* (F-01)

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DATTA BANIK, Sudip (Cinvestav) *Education Inequalities among Adolescent Mothers Affect Nutritional Status of Infants in Mexico*. Adolescent pregnancy has negative impacts on offspring growth and nutrition. Objectives: To evaluate nutritional status of infants (2-24 months) and to find its association with education inequality of adolescent mothers. Information of mothers (11 to 19 years; n=423) and children (<2 years of age; 206 boys, 2017 girls) were selected from 2015 National Survey database. Social-cultural data included ethnicity, residence, education. Z-scores were used to diagnose nutritional status in children. Children representing indigenous communities in rural areas and mothers with school education showed higher frequencies of undernutrition in comparison with peers living in urban regions and mothers with university education. *dattabanik@cinvestav.mx* (F-01)

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DAVIDSON, Noah (UNT) *Health Implications of Doubled-Up Housing*. In response to housing insecurity, the inability to pay rent, bills, or otherwise afford to maintain housing, many students at the University of North Texas (UNT) have turned to shared housing to avoid homelessness. One of the goals of this research is to learn more about the ways in which doubling up impacts UNT student's health and well-being. The ways in which students navigate risks of unsafe housing environments, exposure to COVID-19, and the stigma of shared housing and conditions of various living situations that negatively impact their mental health is an area of study that warrants further research. *noahdavidson@my.unt.edu* (TH-19)

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DAVIS, Katryn (UNR) *The Spirit in the Body and The Body in The World: How the Body and Health Articulate Religious Separatism in Mormon Fundamentalism*. This paper examines how adherents to a self-identified Mormon fundamentalist community called the Apostolic United Brethren (AUB) use a plurality of medical paradigms to articulate and maintain their relationship with what they consider "mainstream" American society. AUB members straddle a set of apparent ambiguities that position the group as neither full members of, nor entirely marginal the mainstream world. This extends to their use of a plurality of medical paradigms, including midwifery, energy healing, herbalism, and occasionally conventional biomedicine, which AUB adherents tend to associate with corrupt establishments and an exclusionary and wayward world outside of fundamentalism. (T-94)

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DAVIS, Katy, **MOSURSKA, Anuszka**, **NAYLOR, Angus**, **FLYNN, Melanie**, **VILLAVERDE CANOSA, Ivan**, and **FORD, James** (U Leeds) *Reflecting on Ethical Tensions in the Research Process as a Starting Point for Change in Academic Institutions*. Early career researchers undergo socialization processes involving initiation into specific practices and conceptual framings. However, these can seem at odds with community realities and priorities, revealing incompatibilities between ethical research, and fulfilling expectations of academic institutions and norms. Responsibility for puzzling through these tensions often falls on individual researchers. Drawing from experience of research with Arctic communities, we explore how these moments of tension provide opportunities for learning. If ethical, respectful, and accountable research requires pushing back against academic institutions, a shift is needed in institutional values and expectations. These collective experiences can provide a starting point for this change. *eekda@leeds.ac.uk* (F-40)

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DE PREE, Thomas (UNM HSC) and **DE LA TORRE III, Pedro** (John Jay Coll, CUNY) *Remembering the Legacy of Uranium Mining and Facing the Hanford B-Reactor: The Politics of Memorializing Nuclear Production in the North American West*. This paper examines origin stories and future imaginaries of the life of the by-product made from different stages of historical nuclear production in the United States. We will explore multi-locale collaborative ethnographic approaches to remembering and memorializing practices at two different sites that bookend the entire cradle-to-grave lifecycle of nuclear production in the United States. We will begin with an account of a Department of Energy Legacy Management tour of the Bluewater uranium mill tailings pile in the former Grants uranium mining district of northwestern New Mexico, followed by an account of the many "faces" of the B-reactor at Hanford. (TH-22)

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DEELEN, Evelien (WSU) *Veterinary Medicine in Anthropological Perspective: Equine Health and Culture-Bound Syndromes.* This paper presents preliminary findings of an ethnographic study on culture-bound perceptions on equine health in the United States. Through an ethnographic mixed-method approach, including semi-structured interviews, a survey, free-lists, and participant observation I have questioned North American equestrians about their medical management of equines. Humans serve as mediators between equines and the veterinary system, but perceive and interpret their interpretation of equine ailments through their cultural lens. Because of this, equine health issues should be regarded as culture-bound syndromes: diseases or inflictions that are distinct to the cultural environment in which they are embedded. *evelien.deelen@wsu.edu* (TH-06)

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DELCORE, Henry and **RICKMAN, Aimee** (CSU Fresno) *Shame and Self-Regulation in Young Peoples' Perceptions of Inappropriate Cellphone Use*. In an environment of heightened anxiety around the structural and personal implications of digital technology, how are young people responding? We present data from seventeen photo diaries completed by students at a large, public university probing participants' perceptions of inappropriate cellphone use by themselves and others. We find a pervasive theme of shame among young people as they attempt to navigate and self-regulate mobile technology use in complex social and digital contexts. We offer an analysis of the contextual and social factors (e.g. crosscutting lines of authority) that young people use to judge cellphone use by themselves and others. (TH-09)

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DELISLE, Takami (Independent) *Towards a New Framework for "Diversity," "Equity," and "Inclusion": Ethnographic Approach*. There is an urgent need for an ethnographic approach to the evaluation of "DEI" (diversity, equity, inclusion) initiatives in higher education. Drawing from a 14-month ethnographic research focusing on in/equity in U.S. anthropology graduate training, this presentation highlights the experiences of racially minoritized scholars with DEI initiatives and their critical reassessment of the notions of "diversity," "equity," and "inclusion." Following these scholars' embodied theoretical standpoints that emerged from the collaborative ethnographic research, the presentation makes a case for a radical new framework for "DEI" in order to actualize truly equitable changes. *takamishiratori@gmail.com* (TH-18)

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DELVA, Rachele (FIU) *Haitian Women Speak: Leadership in International Humanitarian NGOs*. After Haiti's 2010 earthquake and the subsequent international NGOs (iNGOs) takeover of humanitarian services, the postcolonial tensions that previously undermined the people's independence have morphed into another version of outsider takeover that excludes locals from decision-making, particularly Haitian women within these iNGOs. Although some anthropologists advocate for Haitian women's access to leadership, they tend to victimize and universalize women of the Global South in their research. In this paper, I present a transnational feminist analysis of how six individual women leaders of Haiti-focused iNGOs overcome the constraints on their roles as leaders contribute to a new dimension of thought on humanitarianism in anthropology. *rdelv028@fiu.edu* (W-95)

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DEMARCO, Angelina, **HARDENBROOK, Rebecca**, and **ROSE, Jeff** (U Utah) *Political Drivers of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness to Urban Waterways in Salt Lake City*. In recent years, Salt Lake County has changed their policies regarding individuals experiencing homelessness (IEH) within their community, through shifts in shelter systems and increased encampment closures. Simultaneously, there has been an increase in IEH residing along the county's main urban waterway, the Jordan River Corridor (JRC). This project aims to determine whether these political changes have driven IEH to reside along the river, as well as investigate the environmental justice impacts on IEH's health and well-being. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with IEH residing along the JRC to address these goals and collect first-hand accounts of their lived experiences. *angelina.demarco@anthro.utah.edu* (W-98)

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DEUBEL, Tara F. and **DAVIS-SALAZAR, Karla** (USF) *Stretched to the Limit: Experiences of Mothers Navigating Academic Careers during the Pandemic and Beyond.* This study investigates the experiences of women professors working in academic careers in a research-intensive university setting in the southeastern US. Through interviews with professors at varied ranks from different disciplines, we examine how women in academia navigate motherhood and balance it with career and institutional demands. We consider how several key issues including tenure and promotion, gender discrimination, university policies, peer support and mentorship, and the recent disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic have impacted women's career trajectories and advancement, well-being, and views of their roles in academia. *deubel@usf.edu* (W-17)

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DIAZ SERRANO, Karen (USF) *Entanglements of Teenage Food Security within High School Pantries in Pinellas County, Florida.* having access to nutritious food can lead to negative physical effects during growth and development among adolescents. Research has also shown that the stress associated with being food insecure can also have negative effects on mental health. As a potential solution, food pantries have begun to be implemented on various high schools' campuses in Pinellas County, Florida. Through participant observations, surveys, and interviews with students and staff, this study conducts exploratory research assessing how the use of a food pantry is perceived and examines the impact of having access to food on campus has on students' stress and anxiety. *kserranoarce@mail.usf.edu* (On demand)

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DIAZ, Agustin Tino (UVU) *Troubling Inclusion as Transformative Discourses: Decolonial & Abolitionist Aspirations among HESA Practitioners.* Inclusion has become a popular trend among corporate and educational institutions within Western societies. Despite its framing as a transformative and equitable discourse, its origins and outcomes are rooted in colonial logics. Scholarship from the margins highlights the violent nature of inclusivity, particularly when Indigenous critiques of recognition are considered. The field of higher education and student affairs (HESA) has especially become ideologically invested into the logics of inclusion; however, this panel is devoted to the practitioners within HESA who are beginning to challenge the systemic nature of the university and theorize decolonial and abolitionist praxis in the field. *Adiaz@uvu.edu* (T-64)

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DIGGS-THOMPSON, Marilynne (UPenn) *Revisiting the Economic Fragility of the Non-Sovereign Caribbean: An Anthropological Post-Hurricane, Post-Pandemic Analysis.* After the massive property damage that resulted from Hurricanes Irma and Maria, by the end of 2019, many islands of the Caribbean were just beginning to claw their way back to economic recovery. Airline and cruise ship tourists had returned even though significant areas of many islands still bore the scars of climatic disaster and neocolonial neglect. Unfortunately, the global Covid pandemic of 2020/2021 stopped this recovery mid track-and the shadow of second class citizenship emerges once again. My research, conducted between 2017-2021 examines the sense of frustration, anger and emotional trauma among resident of French and Dutch Caribbean as they rebuild their lives. (F-71)

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DONAHUE, Katherine (Plymouth State U) *Crisis Responses: How the French Have Dealt with Tourism and COVID-19.* The French government reports that France received about 90 million tourists in 2019, the most tourists for any country. COVID-19 did indeed reduce the number of tourists to 35 million in 2020, while 50 million tourists were expected by the end of the summer of 2021. These numbers still exceed those for other countries. How has France been able to keep tourists coming in the face of a global pandemic? This paper explores the response to crises encountered by France in the face of negative responses to vaccine mandates and the need to ensure positive tourism numbers. *kdonahue@plymouth.edu* (S-20)

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DOVE, Olivia K. (IUP) *Analysis of Food Insecurity as a Consequence of the Pandemic in Rural Pennsylvania.* What impact has COVID-19 had on rural food security, and what implications does this have for pandemic recovery? Studies of food security and food deserts are often done in urban settings. However, the pandemic has had a detrimental effect on food security in rural areas in Northern Appalachia, in communities that were already facing higher rates of poverty and hunger than state and national averages. This paper draws from ethnographic research with community food banks to investigate how food insecurity impacts pandemic recovery in rural areas, and the role of community food banks in building community resilience. *jddbc@iup.edu* (F-80)

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DOWNS, Mike (Wislow Rsch) and **WEIDLICH, Stev** (Independent) *Social Impact Assessment of Abundance-based Management of Halibut Bycatch in the Bering Sea.* Pacific halibut directed commercial and subsistence fisheries are economically and socioculturally important to rural coastal communities of varying scales throughout Alaska's Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands region. Halibut is also an important prohibited species catch (PSC) (aka bycatch "choke") species for the industrial scale groundfish trawl fisheries occurring in the region. This presentation explores the social impacts and trade-offs of a proposed management measure to link halibut PSC limits to halibut abundance, with a focus on those communities where engagement in both halibut and groundfish fisheries is mediated to varying degrees by membership in specific Western Alaska Community Development Quota Program entities. *mike@wislowresearch.com* (S-09)

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DRESSLER, William and **OTHS, Kathryn** (U Alabama) *Cultural Consonance in Food, Cultural Consonance in Life Goals, and Psychological Distress: What Contrasting Effects Tell Us about Brazil.* Cultural consonance—individuals' incorporation of shared knowledge into behavior—can be measured in any cultural domain. The associations of different forms of cultural consonance with psychological distress in different social contexts can be instructive. In urban Brazil we measured cultural consonance in the domain of life goals and the domain of food. Overall, the association of cultural consonance in life goals with psychological distress is stronger; however, within the lower class, cultural consonance in food has a stronger association with psychological distress. These results highlight the material deprivation experienced by poor Brazilians, but a deprivation that is still culturally configured. *bill.dressler@ua.edu* (S-11)

DRYBREAD, Kristen (U Colorado) *Elementary School Disciplinary Records in the Construction of the School-to-Prison Pipeline.* In elementary school, Black and Latinx students are more likely than others to be sanctioned for behavioral infractions, and their infractions are more likely to be documented in official records. Consequently, each time an educator documents a student's behavioral infraction, the student becomes increasingly likely to be subject to future disciplinary practices by other educators who presume that, because the student has a disciplinary record, they are a "bad kid." By analyzing the creation of such documentation, this paper shows how the school-to-prison-pipeline channeling students of color out of educational institutions and into penal facilities is largely constructed with paperwork. (W-18)

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DRYDEN, Eileen, **ANWAR, Chitra**, **BOUDREAU, Jacqueline**, **CLAYMAN, Marla**, **CONTI, Jennifer**, **KASON, Danna**, **KENNEDY, Meaghan**, **MCGOWAN, Michael**, and **WU, Juliet** (VA) *Evaluating Virtual Healthcare through Virtual Interviews during the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Benefits of Pragmatic Participant Observation.* Across the United States, the provision of healthcare services shifted significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic from in-person to virtual care leading to an unprecedented surge in the acceptance and use of telehealth. Simultaneously, research and evaluation data collection had to adapt to comply with pandemic-related safety guidance; for many this meant conducting interviews via phone or video platforms instead of in-person. For those studying telehealth, this modification provided an opportunity to add participant observation to their data collection methods. This paper shares our experience conducting pragmatic participant observation and discusses how the additional findings led to more compelling study results. *eileen.dryden@va.gov* (On demand)

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DU BRAY, Margaret (Hollins U), **QUIMBY, Barbara**, **BAUSCH, Julia C.**, and **WUTICH, Amber** (ASU), **EATON, Weston M.** and **BRASIER, Kathryn J.** (Penn State U), **BREWIS, Alexandra** (ASU), **WILLIAMS, Clinton** (USDA) *Red, White, and Feeling Blue: Emotional Responses to Environmental Change among Agricultural Community Members in the Verde Valley, AZ.* Farming communities across the U.S. that are politically conservative and predominantly white, tend to express less concern over environmental change—including climate change. While such denial is understood to have a palliative effect that reduces feelings of eco-anxiety, community members may nevertheless relay distress about environmental change. Our study identifies the forms of everyday emotional expressions related to water and climate change in the context of a vulnerable rural agricultural community in central Arizona. We explore reports of sadness and fear over environmental change among water stakeholders. Respondents expressed distress related to anticipated socio-political upheavals in response to environmental change. *dubraymv@hollins.edu* (On demand)

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DUDGEON, John, **COTA, Talissa**, **PASCALI, Pamela L.**, and **PETERSON, Kateea** (CAMAS ISU) *What Structures Prehistoric Obsidian Use in the Snake River Plain and Its Environs?* Worldwide, glassy volcanic stone, commonly called obsidian, has been a preferred tool material throughout prehistory. In some regions many tool-quality obsidian quarries were known prehistorically, but were not equally exploited by toolmakers over time. Questions of differential use through time have been explored under a number of explanatory frameworks with variable success. Here we discuss a theory-driven model for preferential discovery, selection and incorporation of tool-quality obsidian sources through time. We apply this model to the question of differential use through time, and derive some expectations for further study of prehistoric obsidian in Idaho and elsewhere. *dudgeon@isu.edu* (W-68)

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DUMES, Abigail (U Michigan) *From Lyme Disease to School Reopening during COVID-19: Finding Common Ground in Polarizing Public Debates.* The controversy over how to diagnose and treat Lyme disease is one of the most contentious medical issues in the United States. Since Lyme's discovery in 1982, the physicians who treat it have fallen into opposing camps over whether Lyme can persist in the form of "chronic Lyme disease." Class-action lawsuits, patient protests, and congressional hearings have ensued. The more recent debate over reopening schools during the COVID-19 pandemic is similarly polarizing. This paper draws on—and makes connections between—ethnographic research on Lyme disease and public engagement work on school reopening during COVID-19 to map out ways to find common ground in polarizing public debates. (On demand)

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DUNLAP, Shawn (CHOIR) *Ethnography in Service of Technology: How to Use Limited Fieldwork Opportunities to Gather Relevant Data for App Development.* Implementing anthropological research methods with vulnerable populations in research settings like the US Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) presents unique challenges. This paper will discuss the techniques which can be tailored for app development to address these obstacles. We conducted month-long ethnographic follows of nine veterans experiencing homelessness to develop a mobile application to replicate these findings. Each veteran was contacted multiple times, resulting in 12 to 15 unique interviews. Participants reported various, disparate perceptions of using smartphone technology to collect qualitative data. These include concerns about privacy, technology education needs, and negative beliefs about electronic data collection. *shawn.dunlap@va.gov* (On demand)

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DUNSTAN, Adam (Kenai Peninsula Coll) *Sense of (Sacred) Place: Latter-day Saint Religious Tourism in Western New York.* It is often said that for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, "history is theology," if that is so, what are tourists attempting to do when they visit the Church's historic sites? In this paper, I argue for a model of historic site tourism which foregrounds spiritual affect

and epistemologies of revelation – while also acknowledging unexpected distinctions visitors make between historic and sacred values. This is illustrated through ethnographic, survey, and archival research into the experiences and perceptions of Latter-day Saint tourists visiting the Sacred Grove and Hill Cumorah, founding sites of the movement. *adunstan@alaska.edu* (TH-69)

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DYER, Christopher L. (UNM) *Fitness by Design: A Health and Wellness Strategy for the Rural Poor.* The health of rural southern communities is poor, and suffers from accessible wellness programs. Fitness by Design took a holistic approach in rural eastern North Carolina to overcome barriers to health departments (LHDs) in policy and the environmental factors contributing to obesity control. Components included: food for health, exercise fitness, social fitness, and rolling health assessments. Students from Mount Olive College participated as "fitness buddies" in structured fitness programs, working with 102 clients and a network of 100 health care providers. Clients tracked through 14 months of the program showed significant improvements in overall health, weight loss, and decreased BMI. *cdyer@unm.edu* (S-31)

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EBEL, Sarah (ISU) *When Environmental and Economic Change Collide: Bottom-Up Transitions to Ecosystem-Based Management as a Form of Adaptation in Southern Chile*. Increasingly, natural resource management must adapt to unprecedented socio-ecological change. Ecosystem-based management (EBM) is suggested as a way to adapt to socio-ecological change as it focuses on integrating ecological, biophysical and social factors. While one approach to EBM is planned adaptation from top-down policies, there are aspects of EBM that must arise from bottom-up processes driven by stakeholder collaboration. This paper examines the mechanisms by which local stakeholders created a collaborative effort to develop and implement an ecosystem-based management plan to adapt to socio-ecological change in southern Chile on the island of Chiloé. *sarahebel@isu.edu* (TH-12)

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ECKHARDT, Kiera (ILSTU) *Universal Citizenship in Ecuador: A Substantive Policy Model for Mitigating the Venezuelan Refugee Crisis.* This paper outlines the Universal Citizenship Clause (UCC) included in Ecuador's ratified Constitution under Rafael Correa's administration (2007-2017) and its alignment with the United Nations 2021-2023 Global Compact Strategy to paint the picture of how the UCC politically and socially benefits both Venezuelan refugees and Ecuadorian citizens. The UCC offers a model for progressive policy that can be used in the regional, South American efforts to mitigate the Venezuelan refugee crisis, while also promoting sustainable, inclusive development. Data from refugee integration research also offers perspective on how Venezuelan refugees are being professionally received and integrated into Ecuadorian communities. (F-77)

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EDEN, Aimee and **TAYLOR, Melina** (ABFM), **JABBARPOUR, Yalda** (Robert Graham Ctr for Policy Studies), **JONES, Danielle** (AAFP) *Examining Family Medicine Workforce Data to Advance Equity and Diversity in Primary Care Policy and Practice*. Historical and ongoing, overt and hidden, systematic oppression of non-dominant groups of people, and the related structural determinants of health (including racism, sexism, classism, and heteronormativity), impact individual patient health outcome disparities, population level health inequities, and healthcare workforce misrepresentation and discriminatory experiences. Using unique workforce data and applying critical race and intersectional theories to the ways in which these data are collected, analyzed, interpreted, and disseminated, we initiated a policy brief series in a leading family medicine journal designed to inform, influence, challenge, and change practice, policy, organizational culture, and advocacy efforts towards systemic justice in primary care. *aimeeeden@gmail.com* (F-34)

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EDVALSON, John (Albany Public Library) *Reflections on Anthropology and Career Changes*. This paper explores the ways in which anthropological field schools can inform different career paths. Due to the vicissitudes of a career in academia, graduate students in anthropology and other fields often must look for creative ways to apply their advanced degree in nonacademic fields. This paper will explore the author's journey into finding work in public libraries and applying principles from anthropology in public library work. Despite the stress of creating a new career path, this paper explores both the failures and successes of "applying anthropology" and what that can mean both personally and professionally. *jjedvalson@gmail.com* (TH-97)

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EKLUND, Elizabeth (U Arizona), **AHMED, Saleh** and **FRY, Vanessa Crossgrove** (Boise State U) *Emerging Zoom Towns and Amenity-Driven Population Growth in the Non-metropolitan Intermountain West.* The Intermountain West is experiencing rapid population growth. One factor has been amenity-based growth, where people move to scenic areas rich in recreational opportunities and other resources. This has brought opportunities for economic growth in otherwise struggling communities but unplanned rapid growth combined with the emerging communities that share diverging land ethics is resulting in a range of social, environmental, economic, and political challenges. This presentation focuses on these population growth patterns in the era of the increased of digital connectivity ("Zoom towns"), including insights into the emerging impacts of the forced transition to remote work in the COVID-19 era. *felisbieti@email.arizona.edu* (S-08)

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EL JADA, Malak, **ALEXANDER, Natalie**, **FROHLICH, Camila**, **HOFF, Aliya R.**, and **GAUGHN, Monica** (ASU) *Doing Science in the Time of COVID-19: Differential Effects on Tenured and Tenure-Track Faculty in the United States*. The COVID-19 pandemic drastically impacted the proceedings of scientific advancement across all levels of academia. The following paper presents the findings

from 65 semi-structured interviews conducted with tenured and tenure-track professors from a range of scientific disciplines. The interview protocol asked participants about the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on their research, service, teaching, and work-life balance with particular interest in the mechanisms influencing academic productivity, mentorship, and equity. We discuss the compounding stressors that led to pronounced impacts among faculty with intersectional vulnerabilities, including those with caregiving responsibilities, early-career academics, and underrepresented minoritized faculty. *meljada@asu.edu* (F-18)

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ELLIS, Cathryn (UBC & Canadian Assoc of Midwives), **MOHAMED, Amal** (Canadian Assoc of Midwives), **FARAH, Mumtas** (Hargeisa Inst of Hlth Sci), **RUGORIRWERA, Rosine** (Puntland Assoc of Midwives), **MOORE, Angela** (UBC), and **CRANGLE, Moya** (Canadian Assoc of Midwives) *Increasing Reproductive Health Rights for Women in Somalia and Somaliland: A Collaborative Midwifery Curriculum Revision*. Somalia and Somaliland have few skilled midwives resulting in high maternal and neonatal mortality. A collaboration among health ministries, UNFPA, Somali tutors, Midwifery Associations and Canadian Midwives aims to improve knowledge and skills of midwives. Using a participatory research approach, curricula revision was informed by gap analysis, online workshops, focus groups and surveys. Identified gaps in specific knowledge and skills were corrected. Key improvements were increased focus on Respectful Maternity Care and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights for childbearing women. (F-01)

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ELLIS, Dani, **ELLIS, Steven**, **FLECK, Micah**, **MIGDOL, Steve**, **RODRIGUEZ, Neida**, and **HENRY, Lisa** (UNT) *Understanding the Experiences of LGBTQIA+ Students with Food Insecurity in College*. Food insecurity among college students is higher than the national average of 10.5% (2019). Prevalence studies report 14–59% of students are food insecure at some point during their college career. LGBTQIA+ students at a large, public, suburban 4-year university have one of the highest prevalence rates among all students. This paper discusses the experiences specific to LGBTQIA+ students with the goal of helping the Pride Alliance and the Dean of Students with recommendations for resource solutions. Topics discussed include relationships with family/friends, coping strategies, academic success, barriers to resources, communication, and solutions. *lisa.henry@unt.edu* (On demand)

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ENGLAND-KENNEDY, Elizabeth and **KEELING, Lindsay** (NMSU) *Decision-Making in the Margins: Vaccine Refusal, Hesitancy, Confusion, and Acceptance of People Experiencing Homelessness and Near-Homelessness*. Individuals experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of becoming homeless (PEH) are often marginalized within municipalities and face multiple barriers to health care. The pandemic highlighted both the barriers and the importance of attending to equity and to PEHs' perspectives on care. We present results of interviews with PEH that included focuses on their beliefs about and attitudes toward COVID-19 and other vaccinations, the sources of information that shaped these, and their need for accurate information. Ethnographic information is included to frame the results, as patterns of agency and municipal support provided to this community differed greatly from others'. *eengken@nmsu.edu* (On demand)

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ERNST, Dana (UCEER), **KENT-MARVICK, Jacqueline** (U Utah), **OCHS, Elinor** (UCLA), **SIMONSEN, Sara** (U Utah), and **CLARK, Lauren** (UCLA) *Understanding Reproductive Health and Disability through Narrative*. How can researchers give authority to disabled women's life narratives in shaping understandings of their reproductive lives and concerns, rather than inscribe narratives onto the bodies of disabled women? This paper presents novel methodology developed by a multi-disciplinary team of women researching reproductive health and disability. This methodology emerged in response to incomplete understandings of reproductive health disparities experienced by women with disabilities in biomedical and social science literature. Drawing upon fine-grained narrative analysis of two interviews and employing narrative theory, psychomedical, linguistic, and multimodal anthropology, this methodology allows for the translation of "body events" into a visually mapped sense-making trajectory. *dana.ernst@fulbrightmail.org* (TH-71)

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ESARA CARROLL, Pilapa (SUNY Brockport) "*I kept fighting for life": Supporting Refugees and New Americans through the Pandemic*. How are recently resettled refugees and New Americans faring during the COVID-19 pandemic? In partnership with a Western New York nonprofit, we interviewed their clients, randomly-selected, over the phone in 2021. Preliminary findings highlight people's sense of isolation and anxiety particularly during a spring 2020 lockdown, and their continued needs (from food deliveries to eviction assistance) as the pandemic continues. From a public health standpoint, these interviews provide insights on the range of ways in which the coronavirus is perceived as a threat or not, on what information sources are valued, and how vaccine efficacy is understood. *pesara@brockport.edu* (On demand)

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ESCOBEDO GARCIA, Nataly (UCI) *The Push and Pulls of Working with Community: An Autoethnography on the Ethics of "Community Engaged" Research*. Community-engaged research arose in response to the historical abuse of marginalized people by researchers, who failed to consider the needs of the community and potential benefits of the research. As academics have engaged in this method of research, many have had to work through the internal and external push and pulls of working with a community. Responsibility to research and academia vs. responsibility to a community are often at odds with one another with one another, making it difficult to conduct community engaged research in a manner that will be accepted by academia, but also holds true to community needs and priorities. (T-19)

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ESKRIDGE, Cole (U Arizona) *Birth of a Profession: Construction of the Disability Compliance Regime in Higher Education.* Higher education has constructed and maintained structures tasked with anti-discrimination in response to various federal mandates, many of which have propelled the development of novel professional spaces. The emergence of disability resource (DR) professionals on campuses across the country following the passage of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 provides a provocative avenue to critically analyze discourses as the terms of their work were negotiated in light of the indeterminacy of the law itself. Results highlight the foundation on which the modern field is built upon and the professional logics informing compliance enforcement in higher education. *peskridge@email.arizona.edu* (S-64)

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ETTER, Connie (Westminster Coll) *Incarcerated Pen Pals in the College Classroom.* In "Community Justice," students have the option to write to an incarcerated pen pal while engaging with texts about transformative justice and abolition. As an anthropologist in a justice studies program, I ask students, "What can we imagine for ourselves and the world" (Kaba 2021)? I will explore our method for engaging this question as inherently anthropological – letter writing as immersive, narrative encounters between people living different lives. How might this practice support "a possible anthropology," one that is "both deeply empirical and highly speculative" (Pandian 2019), attentive to structural analyses and open to "imagin[ing] something entirely different" (Davis 2018)? *cetter@westminstercollege.edu* (S-04)

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FAHEY, Fionna and **NEILL, Dawn** (CPSU SLO) *Domesticity, Science, and Technology: Producing the American Foodscape.* Science and technology have transformed our contemporary foodscape. Despite changes in food production and health we continue to rely on historical food policies geared to meeting past food challenges. Applying the theoretical concept of scientization (Kinchy, 2012), we examine the Good Housekeeping magazine archive (1885-present) to explore how science and technology became systemically aligned in US food history. Thereby analyzing ways in which food, science, and technology have been positioned to alleviate social problems, crises, and risk. This applied understanding of food knowledge, history and policy provides a transformative approach to human and environmental health now and in the future. *ffahey@calpoly.edu* (W-100)

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FARLEY, Katherine (WUSTL) *Crafting the Wild: Wild-Simulated Ginseng Cultivation and the Construction of Wildness in Appalachia.* Wild American ginseng (Panax quinquefolius) is a valuable medicinal plant native to eastern North America that has been harvested for commercial sale for centuries. Wild ginseng populations are decreasing due to habitat loss and overharvesting. "Wild-simulated" ginseng, ginseng cultivated in a manner that mimics the desirable characteristics of wild ginseng, has emerged as an alternative means for meeting the demand for wild ginseng while reducing harvest pressure on wild populations. This paper explores the qualities a wild plant must have to be considered authentically wild, and goes on to question the degree to which the "wild" untended woodlands of Appalachia meet these criteria. *kbfarley@wustl.edu* (F-38)

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FARRUGIA, Adrian and **MOORE, David** (La Trobe U), **KEANE, Helen** (Australian Nat'l U), **GRAHAM, Kathryn** (Ctr for Addiction & Mental Hlth), **EKENDAHL, Mats** (Stockholm U) *Noticed and Then Forgotten: Gender in Alcohol Policy Stakeholder Responses to Alcohol and Violence.* In this presentation, we analyse interview data addressing how alcohol policy stakeholders in Australia, Canada and Sweden understand the relationship between men, masculinities, alcohol and violence. We argue that while these stakeholders view men's violence as a key issue for intervention, masculinities are backgrounded in proposed responses and men positioned as unamenable to intervention. Instead, policy stakeholders prioritise generic interventions understood to protect all from the harms of men's drinking and violence without marking men for special attention. We conclude that this process works to background the role of masculinities in violence, leaving men unmarked and many possible responses unthinkable. *a.farrugia@latrobe.edu.au* (On demand)

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FAST, Danya (UBC) *Ambivalence towards Care among Young People Who Use Drugs during Overlapping Public Health Emergencies in Vancouver, Canada.* As COVID-19 unfolded in Vancouver, Canada, homeless camps were emptied and people moved into repurposed commercial hotels and community centers. Rapid re-housing initiatives were paired with the provision of "risk mitigation" prescriptions of hydromorphone and dextroamphetamine that would allow people who use drugs to more easily self-isolate. The unveiling of potentially life-saving interventions in the face of a declared public health emergency is, in many ways, business as usual in Vancouver; and, as usual, their uptake has been highly uneven. In this paper, I describe some young people's ambivalence towards the latest sea changes in Vancouver's poverty management landscape. *danya.fast@ubc.ca* (T-79)

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FELIMA, Crystal (UKY) *Climate and Disaster Migration: A Discussion of Haiti and Ecological Concerns in Latin American and the Caribbean.* Recurring tropical storms and flooding will continue to impact nations across Latin America and the Caribbean. For Haiti, soil erosion caused by deforestation and agricultural practices will further increase the country's natural hazard risks. This paper explores ecological concerns in Haiti as well as climate and disaster migration across Latin America and the Caribbean. For additional context, US immigration policies and practices towards Haitian migrants are highlighted. While socio-economic and political factors are

recognized causes for migration, this paper argues that environmental crises and climate change also shape migration futures. *crystal.felima@uky.edu* (W-100)

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FENG, Xianghong (E Michigan U) *The Art of (Not) Being Governed: Village Governance and Tourism Development in a Miao Village in China.* This research attempts to explicate a nuanced interaction between the ethnic minorities in southwest China and the Chinese state, centering on tourism development. Through an ethnographic case of Upper Langde Miao village in Guizhou of China, this research looks at the meanings and significance of state practices for the villagers in a tourism context. It documents the transformation from Upper Langde's self-governed to county-government-directed tourism and explains the seemingly radical changes from the villagers' avoidance of the state to their recent desire, despite their distrust, for a just state to deliver the economic fruits of tourism development. *xfeng@emich.edu* (On demand)

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FERNÁNDEZ-LLAMAZARES, Álvaro (U Helsinki) *Moving beyond the Social Imaginary of a Wild and Pristine Amazon?* Across the Amazon, the notion of wilderness continues to be associated with social imaginaries of a pristine terra nullius. In this talk, I will use geospatial analyses to show that ~45% of all the remaining lands characterized as "wilderness" in the Amazon are in fact stewarded by Indigenous Peoples. I will explain how the notion of wilderness, rooted on Western ideologies, does not align with Indigenous understandings of nature. Despite these fundamental differences, the fights of wilderness-focused conservationists and Indigenous Peoples have the potential to coalesce around some core priorities, at a time when the region faces unprecedented social-ecological pressures. *alvaro.fernandez-llamazares@helsinki.fi* (F-68)

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FERREYRA, Gabriel (CSULA) *Narcoculture and Its Normalization in Mainstream Society.* Based on ethnographic work and content analysis, this paper discusses the phenomenon of narcoculture and its consolidation in mainstream society. Narcoculture is a multifaceted expression of the culture of drug trafficking that represents the dynamic nature of the illegal drug trade and the people who are involved or have been influenced by it. The realms of narcoculture range from language, music, to fashion and literature. I argue that there are three varieties of narcoculture: 1) Proto-Narcoculture; 2) Gangster-Narcoculture; and, 3)Adopted-Narcoculture. Narcoculture has transcended drug traffickers and was adopted by ordinary people because they identify with traffickers' lifestyle or practices and want to imitate them. *gferrey@calstatela.edu* (F-67)

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FIGUS, Elizabeth (UAF), **JACKSON, Burt** (Organized Village of Kake), and **TRAINOR, Sarah** (AK Ctr for Climate Assessment & Policy, UAF) *Outcomes from Implementing a Co-Production of Knowledge Approach in Support of Climate Research and Adaptation Planning in Kake, Southeast Alaska, during a Global Pandemic.* The Kake Climate Partnership was formed in January 2020 among an academic research center and tribal and community leadership in Kake, a rural community in Southeast Alaska. Partners had three months prior to the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic to begin designing field projects to study climate change and support climate adaptation in Kake. This presentation highlights expected and unexpected outcomes related to implementing a co-production of knowledge research model to support climate research and adaptation planning in rural Alaska during a global pandemic. *ecfigus@alaska.edu* (TH-110)

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FINAN, Timothy (U Arizona) *Participation and Powerlessness: Democracy and Citizenship on the Periphery of Fortaleza, Brazil.* Fortaleza, in the impoverished Northeast of Brazil, dramatically demonstrates the outcomes of rural demographic transition and urban relocation policies. This paper first focuses on the manner by which clientelistic forms of social organization and access to public services reinforce inequality and powerlessness in Fortaleza's periferia. It argues that the reigning narrative of democracy and citizenship—is subverted in the context of clientelism. The paper reports on an effort to mobilize residents around the theme of citizen rights and to create spaces for systematic consultation between the neighborhoods and city duty-bearers. *finan@email.arizona.edu* (TH-109)

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FISKE, Shirley (UMD) and **LOPEZ, Noel** (NPS) *Invisibility and Environmental Justice in Public Park Spaces.* In the DC region, the NPS manages large swaths of shoreline parklands (47 miles), along the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. While some groups are highly visible, e.g. bikers, joggers, hikers, and boaters, other user groups are not. This is particularly true for the large number of fishers who line the banks of Rivers "fishing for food." This paper discusses results from an ethnographic and demographic study on subsistence fishermen and how access and influence are affected by their invisibility. The results illustrate why it is important to "see beyond what's visible" in planning and management of public "border spaces." *shirley.fiske@verizon.net* (S-38)

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FLESAKER, Michelle (Smith Coll) and **LAMONICA, Aukje** (SCSU) *"I kind of just got through it somehow": Exploring the Impact of Pregnancy on Substance Use in a Sample of Suburban Mothers Who Use Opioids.* In this ethnographic study of opioid use, mothers and pregnant women were recruited from the suburbs of Newark, NJ and New Haven, CT. Women sampled for this study have described the effect that pregnancy has had on their use of opioids and other substances. While, for some women, pregnancy resulted in cessation

of all substance use and/or entrance into medication-assisted treatment, others continued to use while pregnant. In this study, we will explore the differing use trajectories that occur during and immediately after pregnancy and the factors underlying decisions to continue or cease use. *mflesaker@smith.edu* (W-49)

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FLEURIET, K. Jill (UTSA) *Performing and Transforming Borders in Health and Health Care*. In this paper, I theoretically frame our session's case studies. I weave together three strands of anthropological research: performativity and its generative potential for transformation; bordering theory and its attention to boundary-making; and Latourian translation and purification across systems of meaning. I suggest how, together, these three approaches carefully attend to how communicative and embodied practices around health/care can border or deborder people from historically oppressed communities. As an introduction to our case studies, I foreground how communicative practices of speech acts such as labelling and metaphor, storytelling, and objects themselves can also transform meaning in ways that influence wellbeing. *jill.fleuriet@utsa.edu* (S-19)

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FLY, Jessie (Eckerd Coll) *Communal Class Points: Reimagining Relationships with a Valuable Resource*. There may be nothing so valuable to college students as class points. Thus, these points are useful to the professor, not just as a final incentive for student work, but as an integral part of lessons on different ways of producing, consuming, and distributing resources. This presentation will outline my experimentations over eight years of teaching Sustainable Development, using class points to teach the hopes of the sustainability movement – an equitable distribution of resources, in the present and into the future, and a sense of collective responsibility for the wellbeing of the human and non-human members of our communities. *flyjk@eckerd.edu* (W-107)

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FOLMAR, Steve (WFU) *Rewriting Caste as Race for Legal Legibility in the United States*. This paper examines the role of applied anthropology in advocating for the inclusion of caste as a category protected from discrimination in legal proceedings. Along with other social scientists, legal scholars and social activists, anthropologists have contributed to the effort to protect Dalits (formerly known as untouchables in the caste system) from employment discrimination and other forms of labor exploitation in the US. Such efforts have necessitated reframing caste to fit the social category of race. Racial discrimination, legible mainly as a violation committed across racial lines, expanded to include discrimination within a recognized racial category. *folmarsj@wfu.edu* (TH-66)

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FORUZAN, Sahar (UCR) *Discourses of Accountability and Capability: Possibilities of Environmental Governance*. This presentation analyzes how newspapers construct meanings of state accountability and capability in dealing with an ongoing environmental crisis in southern California. California's largest lake, the Salton Sea, has been shrinking since the enactment of a rural to urban water transfer in 2018 and is exposing rural residents to toxic dust in an already economically impoverished area. I draw on a series of local newspaper articles, opinion pieces, and op-eds, as a form of situated knowledge, to explore how reports imagine and construct forms of state accountability and capability in managing this complex and growing public health and environmental crisis. *sforu001@ucr.edu* (W-100)

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FOSTER, Brian (U Missouri, retired) *Layers of Separation: Musings of a Retiree with Forty Years as Faculty and Administrator*. There were many layers of my retirement process. When I decided to retire, I felt disengaged; when my retirement plan became publicly known, I was marginalized significantly. These early phases became life-changing when actual retirement occurred. Like many other retirees, I continued to work and had limited university resources, and I re-engaged in new ways—e.g., established the TIG on Higher Education. When post-retirement engagement and institutional support end, virtually total separation occurs for most people. Retirement is complex, often challenging, sometimes providing relief, but always leading to a new path (or precipice) in life. *foster.brian@att.net* (W-47)

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FOWLER, Cynthia (Wofford Coll) *Making and Unmaking Freshwater on Sumba Island in Indonesia's Arid Southeast*. Making and Unmaking Freshwater on Sumba draws upon biosocial theory to frame concerns about water grabbing and customary rights (adat) with regard to freshwater resources on the Indonesian island of Sumba. The paper evaluates the tensions between traditional adat governance over resources and the postcolonial nation's management of resources. What are the everyday practices and multiscale processes through which freshwater is (re)made on Sumba? Ethnographic evidence from Sumba addresses the who, where, when, why, and how of freshwater, a severely limited necessity on Sumba and one highly relevant to wellbeing. *fowlerct@wofford.edu* (S-49)

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FRIDAY, Simon (UAF) and **FIGUS, Elizabeth** (AK Ctr for Climate Assessment & Policy, UAF) *Unexpected Interdisciplinarity: A Psychology Major Gains Two Years of Experience Conducting Marine Science Fieldwork during a Global Pandemic*. This talk spotlights interdisciplinary work of a young Indigenous leader in Southeast Alaska during the Covid-19 pandemic. "Stuck" in his hometown of Kake, in Southeast Alaska, through the 2020/2021 academic year, this undergraduate student majoring in Psychology became a lead member of a local marine science field research team. This work was critical to support successful field research for a local climate research partnership, while providing applied research training and paid work opportunities for the student. *shfriday58@gmail.com* (TH-110)

GARCIA GOMEZ, Diana Carolina (GMU) *"We are all victims": Revolutionary Comprehensions of What It Means to Be Colombian by the Post-Accord Generation.* This paper describes the complex ways in which children and youth discussed being a citizen in the post-accord Colombian context. For them, being a citizen goes beyond accessing the right to vote and entering the realm of traditional politics. Instead, by claiming the violent past as their own, being Colombian becomes muddled with being a victim. It is in this sense, that being a victim of the protracted violence, carrying the collective loss and pain, and being deceived by the corrupt state, intertwine into children's and youth's new conceptualizations of what it means to be Colombian. *dgarciag@gmu.edu* (F-39)

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GASTEYER, Stephen (MSU) *Daily Indignities and Innovation: The Everyday Politics of Water Insecurity in the Palestinian West Bank.* The politics and inequality of water access between Israelis and Palestinians is well documented. This paper uses a feminist political ecology lens to move beyond the statistics of unequal access to analyze the drivers and impacts of water insecurity at the Palestinian household, community and regional levels, based on household interviews in three regions of the West Bank and focus groups with key actors. Our findings indicate important differences in impacts based on community, regional, and gender differences, and ongoing Israeli barriers to addressing issues of water access. We find household level resilience in use of piped water alternatives. *gasteyer@msu.edu* (F-19)

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GETTYS, Richard (BYU) *'Theory' Is a Four Letter Word: Disconnects between Executives and Management Scholars.* A meeting with an executive was going quite well, until I offered that systems theory might explain a problem. The executive responded "Yeah, but who cares about theory" and abruptly ended the meeting. I pull in non-academic voices to recent debates in management journals on the usefulness of theory (Haveman, Mahoney, Mannix 2021). Based on data collected from business managers and business academics, I explore divergent conceptualizations of how research is used in organizations. Uncovering differing value systems can help researchers make an impact in organizations by helping them understand the contexts in which they are operating. *rickygettys@gmail.com* (W-101)

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GEZON, Lisa (U W Georgia) *Happiness and Its Challenges: The Power and Limits of COVID-19 as a Transformative Degrowth Experience.* Ideas about degrowth invite consideration of ultimate goals, including experiences of happiness. The COVID-19 pandemic has provided people with the opportunity to consider what is important to them and barriers to achieving it. This presentation is based on questionnaires about hopes and challenges experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic, administered in a small town in western Georgia. Analysis focuses on how people have reconceptualized their spending patterns and other aspects of quality of life. It ties to degrowth in assessing how this natural experiment in isolation and material shortages have altered people's perceptions of wellbeing, social equality, and their ecological footprint. *lgezon@westga.edu* (S-08)

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GIBSON, Katherine (U Chicago) *Making Incidents Unusual: Regulating Crisis in Child Welfare.* Unusual Incident Reports (UIRs) are used by child welfare systems in the US to monitor the use of physical restraints and medications to subdue youth in institutional settings. Drawing on an 18-month ethnography in Illinois's child welfare system, this paper demonstrates that UIRs essentially regulate crises by routinizing certain modes of intervention, meaning-making, and accountability after certain kinds of events occur, with the goal of preventing future harm. However, some bodily harms are not legible within this documentary system (e.g., medication side effects), raising the question of whether we can create documentary systems that account for and work to prevent slow violence. (W-18)

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GILLARD, Autumn (NMHU) *The Southern Paiute Dark Sky as a Renewable Resource with Public Lands.* The recent certification of a dark sky park was gained by Pipe Spring National Monument in the spring of 2021. The certification was bestowed to Pipe Spring from the International Dark Association based in Tucson Arizona. The certification developed from the cultural connection that the monument shares with the Southern Paiute people and the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians. The dark sky serves as a renewable cultural resource that is pertinent to maintaining the cultural connections the Paiute share with the dark sky. Through applied anthropological work such as mentorships and cultural star parties, the park and tribe are able to maintain a positive relationship. *autumnavielle@gmail.com* (F-49)

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GINSBERG, Daniel (AAA), **ROBERTS, William** (SMCM), and **STOREY, Angela** (U Louisville) *"An important step on my journey": Undergraduate Research Turns Students into Anthropologists.* Outside of field schools, anthropology undergraduates have few opportunities to apprentice with established researchers. This is a missed opportunity, as ethnographic methods are easily accessible to novices, especially in applied research whose field site is their home institution. We report on a project in which undergraduate student-researchers, guided by faculty mentors, investigated their peers' preparations for life after graduation. Reflecting on the project, they wrote about their "position as a researcher," coming to "view [themselves] as an anthropologist," and even using their findings "as an advocacy tool," benefiting not only themselves but also their institutions and the entire discipline. *dginsberg@americananthro.org* (S-04)

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GLASS-COFFIN, Bonnie (USU) *Applied Medical Anthropologist as Hospital Chaplain?: An Auto-Ethnographic Exploration of Unexpected Synergies and Linkages.* Applied medical anthropologists are trained to listen deeply to illness narratives and to build bridges of understanding between providers and patients in order to improve health outcomes. But only rarely do we get to apply our vision, knowledge, and skills to clinical settings. In this auto-ethnographic exploration, I explore how my training and subsequent work as an interreligious or multi-faith chaplain has served to both extend and apply my formation as a medical anthropologist, providing both venue and legitimacy for the contributions of our discipline to a broken health-care system. *bonnie.glasscoffin@usu.edu* (F-61)

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GLAZIER, Edward and **MCPHERSON, Matthew** (NOAA) *First-Year COVID-19 Impacts on East Coast and Gulf of Mexico Fishing Operations: Results from a Large-Scale Survey Implemented by NOAA Fisheries.* Participants in U.S. marine fisheries face a variety of operational challenges as they harvest, process, and distribute seafood, and provide fishing experiences to recreational enthusiasts. This presentation draws on initial large-scale survey work administered by NOAA Fisheries anthropologists and economists to gauge year-one effects of the pandemic on commercial and for-hire fishing fleets along the Eastern Seaboard and Gulf of Mexico. The resulting data and analysis reveal the dramatic and widespread initial dampening effect of the pandemic on fishing and seafood operations across the study regions, and variable patterns of recovery as early lockdowns were lifted. *edward.glazier@noaa.gov* (W-96)

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GODLEWSKI, Benjamin and **LAMONICA, Aukje** (SCSU) *"She helped me get into the methadone program the following day": Investigating the Role of Interpersonal Relationships on Access to Medication-Assisted Treatment.* Drawing from an ethnographic study involving opioid-using mothers and pregnant women, lived experiences regarding access to Medication-Assisted Treatment as influenced by relationships with significant others, family, and friends are discussed. Participants were recruited from the suburbs of New Haven, CT and Newark, NJ. Women who reported having more interpersonal support had greater success accessing treatment due to a number of factors that include housing, transportation, financial support, and childcare. Adversely, women who reported having less interpersonal support held negative perspectives on the quality and accessibility of social services which could influence efficacy as it pertains to accessing MAT. *godlewskib1@southernct.edu* (W-49)

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GONZALEZ BAUTISTA, Noémie (CIÉRA-U Laval) *From Fighting Forest Fires to Resisting Colonialism and Building an Indigenous Future: An Experience from the Nitaskinan, Québec, Canada.* During my research with the Atikamekw people on wildfires that impacted them, the participants unsurprisingly talked about the stress, fear, and challenges experienced. However, what stood out was the empowerment they felt after the more recent fires. During these, Atikamekw people were active protecting the village or managing the emergency despite exclusionary official procedures. I will discuss this aspect of the situations and, with particular attention to the artistic creations inspired by these fires, reflect on how those potentially traumatic experiences brought a sense of empowerment to the Atikamekw to resist the colonial context and imagine the future they want. *noemie.gonzalez@gmail.com* (T-22)

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GONZALEZ, Cady (UFL) *Re-creation for Recreation: Beautifying Urban Natures in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.* My presentation asks: what does the work of renewal entail when only specific kinds of human-environment relations, visions of beauty and practices of hospitality are appealing? Drawing upon long-term ethnographic fieldwork in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, I attend to the ways in which inhospitable environments—spaces along roads and rivers—are designed and reconfigured into urban parks. Exploring Addis Ababa as a hospitable city in-the-making, I direct attention towards the "urban everyday" where practices of remaking and redesigning at times reify state rhetoric and at other times act as transgressive spaces for alternative visions of beauty and eco-futurisms. *cadygonzalez@ufl.edu* (S-68)

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GONZALEZ, Melinda (Rutgers U) *Stories Carried in Hurricane Maria's Winds.* While over 150,000 Puerto Ricans were displaced after Hurricane Maria, many of their stories have gone undocumented. In this paper, I draw on over two years of ethnographic research to discuss how and who gets counted after catastrophic weather events and the long-term challenges faced by those displaced. I show how disasters are constructed in particular ways for displaced populations from U.S. territories and how they accessed disaster services to mitigate those harms. Building on research that highlights the uneven burden of natural disasters on women and sexual minorities, I show how leaving Puerto Rico presented a strategy of survival for my interlocutors. *gonzalez.melly@gmail.com* (On demand)

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GORBEA, Laura (Puerto Rico Public & Applied Social Sci Workshop), **CHOPEL, Alison** (Independent), and **FERNÓS SAGEBIEN, Antonio** (U Interamericana de Puerto Rico) *Engaging Communities and Government for Rapid Impact Analysis of Disaster Aid.* Disaster aid distribution has been documented to increase poverty and inequality in the 50 states. With the public health risk of the COVID pandemic, what would that mean for Puerto Rico? The Island faced four natural hazards in the span of three years. In response, $67 billion U.S. dollars were allocated as federal disaster aid. An anthropologist, economist and public health researcher-practitioner converged using rapid research to investigate the impact of disaster aid on poverty and COVID-19 cases. This presentation addresses

the transformative potential of transdisciplinary work when it is paired with participatory research and rapid multimodal dissemination of findings. *laura@altamente.com* (F-40)

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GORDLEY-SMITH, Ava, **HACKETT, Paul M.W.**, **VOGEL, Alexandra**, and **GONZALEZ, Maria** (Emerson Coll) *The Unique and Underserved Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs of Individuals from the LGBTQ+ Community*. Within many cultures, sexual and reproductive health is predicated upon notions that embody gender-binary and heteronormative structures (Dawson, 2020). Through using a digital ethnographic approach, we claim that current efforts are insufficient in adjusting these harmful frameworks. We address the culture-based systems that have shaped these unequal realities for LGBTQ+ people: especially for transgender and non-binary peoples. We bring awareness to the issue that sexual and reproductive health topics are currently defined by sex and not by gender (Dawson, 2020) and suggest a definitional transfiguration that boldly and empathetically promotes sexual and reproductive health which is gender inclusive and non-binary. *ava_gordleysmith@emerson.edu* (W-05)

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GORTON, Henry and **MACIAS AYALA, Mario** (BARA, U Arizona), **WOLF, Ann Marie** (SERI) *Collaborative Survey Design to Support Longitudinal Evaluation of Home Safety*. Home safety assessments allow agencies to measure risks to households from common hazards such as falls, fires and accidents; many assessments look at structural deficiencies rather than occupant behavior. SERI's Healthy Homes Rating System (HHRS) assesses risk from twenty-nine hazards. Dwellings should provide safe and healthy environments, and this tool calculates risks from deficiencies identified in dwellings and evaluates the likelihood of harmful occurrences and the severity of outcomes. This paper explores the development of a survey that complements the HHRS as part of a longitudinal evaluation effort of the sustainability of home safety interventions. *gortonhenry@email.arizona.edu* (F-40)

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GORUP, Meta (Ghent U) and **LAUFER, Melissa** (Alexander von Humboldt Inst for Internet & Society) *When Doctoral Advisors Become Adversaries: Doctoral Student Accounts of Relationships with Advisors Gone Wrong*. The relationship between doctoral students and their advisors is a crucial factor in determining whether one's doctoral journey will end in success. What happens if this relationship goes wrong? Based on a study of international doctoral students who decided to drop out from their doctoral programs at a Western European research university, this paper explores 1) how power and control are exercised and abused in doctoral advisor-advisee relationships, 2) what happens when doctoral students challenge this power dynamics, and 3) how we can empower both doctoral students and advisors to improve the doctoral experience. *meta.gorup@ugent.be* (TH-18)

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GOWIN, Jesse (IUP) *Vaccine Knowledge and Attitudes among Rural Youth in Northern Appalachia*. This project uses ethnographic investigation to capture the perspectives of rural, Gen Z-ers around vaccine hesitancy and compliance. Research on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic has focused overwhelmingly on urban areas and older experiences. If young, rural people are left out of these studies, what does this mean for future recovery policies and vaccination efforts? I use the anthropological methods of ethnographic interviews and participant observation to understand where rural Gen Z-er's get their health information, how they think about civic responsibility, and their general knowledge about and concerns regarding vaccines in the context of COVID-19. *TFMZ@iup.edu* (F-80)

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GRACE-MCCASKEY, Cynthia, **D'ANNA, Linda**, **HAGGE, Kyra**, **ETHERIDGE, J. Randall**, and **SMITH, Raymond** (ECU) *Virtually Engineering Community Engagement: Training for Undergraduate Engineers during COVID-19*. In this paper, we describe our experiences working with undergraduate engineering students to develop community-driven designs to address flooding and water quality issues in the Lake Mattamuskeet Watershed in eastern North Carolina. Through this interdisciplinary approach, student teams learned to engage with local stakeholders to better integrate local knowledge and address issues identified by community members in their designs. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, much of the community engagement aspects of the project moved to virtual forums, and we discuss the impact this shift had on the engineering designs as well as student learning outcomes and community connections. *gracemccaskeyc15@ecu.edu* (TH-79)

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GRAHAM, Anna (UNCCH) *Searching for Choupichoul: Native Seed Cultivation by Natchez Indian Communities (AD 1200-AD 1730)*. French accounts from the 1700s describe Natchez Indian communities in the Lower Mississippi Valley (LMV) as cultivating two grains, choupichoul and widlogouill. Archaeobotanists have speculated that these may have been cultivated varieties of Eastern Agricultural Complex plants, and have debated which species these may refer to. However, until recently, no archaeobotanical data existed from Natchez affiliated sites. In this paper, I present data from recent analysis of plant materials from a Natchez site, the Fatherland site (22Ad501). I discuss my findings in light of previous suggestions and highlight the persistent use of native cultigens by LMV communities. *annafg@live.unc.edu* (W-94)

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GREEN, Amanda (EKU) *Making Transformative Learning Possible in Introduction to Cultural Anthropology*. Introduction to Cultural Anthropology is often offered as a general education course whose goal is to broadly prepare students to think critically. I present my approach to teaching Introduction to Cultural Anthropology in a way that opens up transformative possibilities for students. What began as a simple step to encourage my students to read the assigned material (a Course Preparation Assignment) became a mechanism for

students to read, apply, discuss, and reflect critically on competing truths, differing realities, and their own lived experiences. I provide results from my study of CPAs and student reflections' from 2019-2021. *amanda.green@eku.edu* (On demand)

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GREENE, Ezra (UBC) *Everything Goes in Cycles: Re-examining Research to Inform Wildlife Management.* In my work with the Kivalliq Wildlife Board in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut, I have worked with Inuit colleagues to organize workshops where we share legacy social science research materials, such as old recorded interviews and maps, as a way to stimulate conversations about the history of wildlife and wildlife management while also discussing contemporary concerns and priorities. This essay explores the worth of this approach in contributing Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (Inuit knowledge) to wildlife management processes. Tangential benefits of this method, such as (re)connecting Inuit with research materials, which are often links to ancestors, are also elaborated. (F-36)

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GREENSWORD, Sylviane (TCU) *"Fix the Elevator!": Understanding the Mutations in Student Activism through Oral History.* Based on oral history, this paper documents Black student activism at Texas Christian University since desegregation in the 1960's. Most first African American students reported racist microaggressions, but adopted the philosophy, "If the elevator is broken, take the stairs." In the next decade, students utilized the media to denounce the university's discriminatory policies. In the 1990's, activism had changed into a legal battle, as Black students would consult law experts to address their concerns. Recent acts of resistance include formal demands, taking the knee, and lawsuits. Students will no longer take the stairs. It is time to fix the elevator. *sgreensword@gmail.com* (S-64)

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GREENWOOD, Kim (NPS) *Traditionally Associated Peoples and the National Park Service.* National Park Service anthropologists identify principal investigators and ensure that the research projects meet the requirements of Director's Order 28 and the 2006 Management Policies as well as the needs of the parks and Traditionally Associated Peoples (TAPs). While the studies implemented may have the same requirements for determining TAPs, the result at each park is unique. The opening remarks will provide an overview of the written expectations, and the closing remarks will summarize application of the definition for TAPs through the case studies presented during the session. *kimberly_greenwood@nps.gov* (F-48)

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GRONDA, Faith (CSBSJU) *Revitalizing Native Seeds: Dream of Wild Health's Mission to Reconnect Native Youth to Cultural Traditions through Agriculture.* Food sovereignty is a key component of Native efforts towards self-determination. In this presentation, I present best practices and insights from Dream of Wild Health, a Native non-profit that connects urban Native youth to their cultural traditions through Indigenous farming. Based on work with this organization in 2019 and 2020, I examine the importance of Native seeds and the role Indigenous seeds can play in revitalizing Native American cultures. Finally, I share knowledge we have gained from growing and caring for Native varieties of seeds to keep them sacred and available for our future generations. *fgronda001@csbsju.edu* (TH-69)

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GUEVARA, Emilia (UMD) *Becoming a "Crónica": Social Programs and the Negotiation of a Disabled Migrant Identity in Rural Hidalgo.* In this paper, I investigate the various ways state institutions, local policies and politics, and a range of actors are involved in the development of the chronic illness subjectivity of crónica for Mexican migrant women and their families in the Sierra Alta region of Hidalgo, Mexico. I discuss how migrant women and their families must negotiate their identities and accept or reject the chronically ill and disabled designation. I show how subjugating powers surrounding Conditional Cash Transfer and Universal Care programs shape and guide the conduct and choices women make in refashioning themselves into the perfect chronic subject. (S-31)

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GULLETTE, Gregory (GA Gwinnett Coll) *Seeking Inclusive and Sustainable Urban Expansion in Bangkok's Metropolitan Region.* Building on work in urban studies, agrarian transitions, and livelihoods research, this paper explores the possibilities of advancing an inclusive, sustainable, and coordinated expansion of the Bangkok metropolitan region. Using ethnographic data collected among agrarian households in the rural peripheries of Thailand's Samut Prakan province (Bang Bo district), we consider the socioeconomic and ecological effects of peripheral areas tighter integration into expanding urban centers. In so doing, ethnographic data highlight the need for policies on urban expansion and development that are attentive to the alteration and upheaval of livelihoods tied to food production in urbanizing landscapes. (On demand)

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GUTIERREZ, Grant (Dartmouth Coll) *Storytelling the Watershed.* This paper presents an on-going collaborative, community-based oral history project in the Lower Duwamish Valley in Seattle, WA. The Lower Duwamish Valley was declared a superfund site in 2001 after more than a century of terraforming the watershed and the simplification of the river. This process of ecological industrialization resulted in the creation of new sociopolitical and cultural landscapes in the Duwamish Valley. While community-based organizations have been integral in holding the State and private industry accountable to enact an equitable cleanup, these organizations experiment with new narrative and territorial practices that extend beyond environmental remediation and watershed restoration. *grant.m.gutierrez.gr@dartmouth.edu* (W-79)

GUY-LEE, Angela (Delta Coll) *Teaching While Black: Creating a Course about Race for Police Academy Recruits.* This paper explores creating a course about the social construction of race for police recruits as a Black professor. The aftermath of George Floyd's death provided the impetus to create dialogue and curriculum about race and social inequality. Multiple meetings with college administrators, faculty, staff, and community members allowed for the generation of ideas for the course. The intra-institutional collaboration made implementing the course in less than three months a reality. Delta College's efforts can serve as an example of a community college taking a leadership role in responding to a community need in a timely and innovative fashion. *AngelaGuyLee@Delta.edu* (W-22)

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HAENDELER, Jens and **HMIDAT, Omar** (Al-Quds Bard Coll) *Al-masha: Translating the Palestinian "Commons" as a Transformative Political Practice.* Taking the term "translation" (Latin 'translatio' = to carry across/over) as an entry point, we foreground place and language as interrelated matters that situate our linguistic vocabulary and epistemic horizon and thus shape the frame of reference within which our social, architectural, and political life and practices take place. Masha' (Arabic for "the common") has served as the title for our Critical Practice Studio, a post-disciplinary pedagogical space, epistemically situated in Palestine, but reaching across rivers and seas. Reflecting on our project, we ask: where lies the transformative potential of the translational common as a pedagogy? *jens.haendeler@gmail.com* (W-107)

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HAK HEPBURN, Michelle (UBC) *Transforming Trees: Encouraging Reforestation in San Martin, Peru.* In Peru, tropical deforestation and land use change accounts for one third of all anthropogenic emissions. San Martin, an Andean Amazon region, has had the highest forest loss nationally. To mitigate deforestation, the regional government actively promotes reforestation through public plant nurseries. Planting trees is oft-critiqued for being insufficient to address forest loss. Drawing from ethnographic research in rural San Martin and in the regional nursery, I explore how government tree-planting initiatives – although not without its problems – contribute to transforming rural perceptions of their own land use practices. The nursery's impact is more intangible than the number of trees planted. (TH-68)

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HALE, Corinne and **WARD, Kelly** (UW-Madison) *Patient Perspectives on Care and Safety during Self-Managed Abortion.* This paper presents how abortion patients who terminate pregnancies via prescribed medication abortion pills are likelier to experience greater autonomy, comfort, privacy and compassion when undergoing terminations in their own homes. Little is known about how people experience care in what this study refers to as "self-managed abortions," or abortions managed in a private at-home setting. This paper 1) challenges existing conceptions of self-managed abortions, 2) explores the possibilities of de-medicalizing experiences in abortion care, and 3) investigates anthropological conceptions of care through the lived experiences and perceptions of patients interviewed about their at-home medication abortion experience. (W-05)

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HAM, Jessica (Emory U) *Commoning on Campus.* In this presentation I draw upon my experiences at a SLAC to explore how the dynamics of space in the context of formal, institutional learning presents possibilities to teach the commons and acts of commoning. Attentive to different dimensions of "the commons" and commoning conceptualization, my goal is to help other instructors think about their own learning environments as places inviting innovation in experiential education. I hope to build pathways that enhance student awareness of how the commons is always where we are, not the relic of the past or a system of relations unique to "other" cultures. *jessica.ham@emory.edu* (W-107)

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HAQUE, Md Amdadul and **AKTAR, Hajer** (Shahjalal U of Sci & Tech) *The Effects of Covid-19 on the Role of Social Capital in Climate Change Adaptation: A Study on Haor Basin in Bangladesh.* Social capital has a strong relationship with climate change adaptation in Kawadighi haor. Covid-19, on the other hand, has had no effect on the role of social capital in climate change adaptation. Some man-made initiatives, such as the construction of a dam and a pump house on the banks of the Kushiyara River, as well as the Manu project based on the Manu River, have changed Kawadighi haor's infrastructure and livelihood. The study was conducted in two villages in Kawadighi haor of Moulvibazar district of Bangladesh. Individual interviews and focus group discussions were used to obtain primary data. *amdad-pss@sust.edu, hajera_aktar@yahoo.com* (TH-70)

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HARDING, Lauren and **CLARK, Douglas** (U Saskatchewan), **AWAN, Malik** (Gov't of Nunavut) *Hunters, Scientists, and Aklak: Understanding Changing Grizzly Bear-human Interactions and Climate Change in Nunavut, Canada.* Inuit hunters have reported increases in the range and population of grizzly bears (aklak) in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut apparently in response to a warming climate. Our research combines quantitative scientific methods with participatory and collaborative knowledge-gathering from Inuit hunters and elders to understand these changes, and to integrate this knowledge in aklak management. In response to past critiques of co-management regimes, our project emphasizes the researcher's role as project facilitators rather than directors, emphasizing Inuit voices at multiple stages of the research process. (On demand)

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HARMER, Madison (U Utah Sch of Med) *Clinics, Not Classrooms: Culturally Sensitive Sex Ed for Utah Mormons.* In Utah, many Mormon women have a "premarital exam" before becoming sexually active. They see their gynecologist to have a pelvic exam, discuss contraception, and learn about sex. In a religion that prohibits extramarital sex and a state without comprehensive sex education, women often lack knowledge of sex and are uncomfortable seeking information. However, they trust their physician and consider the premarital exam an appropriate place to ask questions about sex. Using qualitative data from focus groups, I analyze the role of context, setting, and authority in premarital exams, and the implications these have for developing culturally sensitive sex education. *madison.harmer@hsc.utah.edu* (F-61)

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HARPER, Krista, **BATES, Alison**, **NWADIARU, Ogechi Vivian**, **CANTOR, Julia**, **COWAN, Makaylah**, and **SHOKOOH, Marina Piñeda** (UMass Amherst) *Clean, Green, and Just?: Community Perspectives on the Renewable Energy Transition in a New England City.* In 2021, Massachusetts policymakers enacted a new climate law to cut carbon emissions by no less than 50% by 2030 on the way to a net zero energy system in 2050. Low- and middle-income and BIPOC residents of an environmental justice community in western Massachusetts have faced the challenges of deindustrialization while also organizing to protect their neighborhoods from pollution. Based on data from focus groups, informal interviews, and participant observation, we analyze community members' perspectives on energy access and use and how the transition to a low-carbon renewable energy system could affect their community in positive and negative ways. *kharper@anthro.umass.edu* (On demand)

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HARRIS, Shana, **ANDRAKA-CHRISTOU, Barbara**, and **TOTARAM, Rachel** (UCF), **RANDALL-KOSICH, Olivia** (GSU), **RIVERA-ATILANO, Raul** (UCF) *Understanding Access to Substance Use Disorder Treatment for U.S. College Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic.* In the United States, college is a time associated with increased use of alcohol and other drugs. Unfortunately, many college students develop a substance use disorder (SUD) and do not seek treatment while still enrolled. Based on qualitative interviews conducted with SUD treatment providers and students at a large U.S. university both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic (2019-2021), this paper explores barriers faced by students in accessing SUD treatment services on campus as well as potential facilitators to increasing their utilization of such services. Specifically, we discuss how the pandemic affected students' access to and utilization of these SUD treatment services. *shana.harris@ucf.edu* (T-48)

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HARRISON, Sierra (BYU) *Unity in a Community: Collective Mourning and Textures of Difference in Rural Health Policy and Practice.* In the aftermath of the suicide of a local student, a rural Idaho community came together, marking a shift in community interactions over the course of the pandemic. In this moment, the community was overtly seeking to overcome divisions that characterized public responses to the pandemic and public health policy. This acute moment is revealing of the motivations and ideological divisions surrounding the mask mandate, vaccine sentiment, and hospital reputation, revealing a more nuanced and complicated picture than the stereotypes of these differences in popular media, and these findings suggest productive ways forward for public health policy and practice. *sierraharrison320@gmail.com* (W-19)

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HART, Kai (TX State U) *Transcending the Binary: Examining the Coming Out Narratives of Transgender, Nonbinary, and Gender Non-Conforming Students.* A 2021 survey from Gallup found that one in six Gen Z adults identify as a member of the LGBT community. Even as the number of young adults who identify as LGBT in the United States increases, the experiences of transgender, nonbinary, or gender non-conforming (TNGNC) youth have yet to be fully explored. This presentation shares findings from ethnographic research on the coming out narratives and experiences of TNGNC undergraduate college students. Drawing on interviews and focus groups from students who identify as TNGNC, I explore how students experience coming out and the societal expectations of what coming out looks like. *olp5@txstate.edu* (S-04)

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HART, Maggie and **HAGAMAN, Ashley** (Yale U SPH), **WORKMAN, Cassandra** (UNCG), **PEARSON, Amber** (Michigan State U), **ROSINGER, Asher** (Penn State U), **BREWIS SLADE, Alexandra**, and **WUTICH, Amber** (ASU) *Intrahousehold Water Responsibility and Psychological Distress across 22 Low- and Middle-Income Countries: The Contextual Roles of Gender, Age, and Insecurity.* Beyond gender, there is limited research exploring intrahousehold responsibility for ensuring water (e.g., child responsibility and individual vs shared responsibility) in varying contexts of water security and its impact on emotional distress. Pulling on Wutich (2008) and Geere's (2017) work in gender and age-based labor divisions, this paper extends theories surrounding water-related emotional distress by examining households that require children to share the burden of ensuring household water. Using the HWISE dataset of 22 low- and middle-income countries (n=7507), we explore the association between intrahousehold water responsibility and psychosocial distress in contexts of contemporary poverty and water inequity. *maggie.hart@yale.edu* (W-10)

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HARTLEY-MOORE, Julie (Utah System of Higher Ed & U Utah) *Applying Anthropology in Utah Higher Education Administration.* Anthropological perspectives and methodologies can be a great benefit to higher education administration. This [presentation? Conversation?] will highlight a few efforts to identify changing higher education contexts and political situations, address the

significance of shifting demographics, and use qualitative research and an equity framework to provide perspective on the sometimes conflicting needs of different higher education stakeholders—students, faculty, institutions, state government, and taxpayers—in order to address issues ranging from college readiness, academic success, culturally responsive teaching practices, and better supports for students and faculty. *jhartley@ushe.edu* (T-64)

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HARUYAMA, Justin (UC Davis) *Shortcut English: A Pidgin Language and "Racialization" at a Chinese-Operated Mine in Zambia.* "Shortcut English" is a pidgin spoken between Zambians and Chinese migrants at a Chinese-operated mine in southern Zambia. Contrary to most historical contact languages, the symbolic valences of Shortcut English favor Zambian laborers over Chinese mine managers and owners. Though in the past Zambians at the mine categorized Chinese as bamukuwa/"whites," the dynamics of Shortcut English increasingly result in Chinese being figured as ma chainizi, a denigrated subcategory of whites whom Zambians see as unfit to run the mine, contributing to sometimes violent resistance against mine management. *jlharuyama@ucdavis.edu* (On demand)

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HARVEY, T.S. (Vanderbilt U) *Rethinking COVID-19 and 'What's in a Name?': Linguistics and Risk Reduction in Public Health.* The acronym COVID-19, where 'CO' refers to 'corona,' 'VI' to virus, 'D' to disease, and '19' the detection year, while a rational, historically informed, and culturally sensitive WHO name choice, it does not communicate a public health message. On the contrary, as this anthropological linguistic analysis of the term COVID-19 in US public health discourses demonstrates, using acronyms for disease names can actually reduce their intelligibility, attenuating public perceptions of risk and inducing vulnerabilities based on misperceptions. One critical lesson from COVID-19 miscommunication is the need to transformatively rethink disease names and their under-used risk reduction functions in public health. *t.s.harvey@vanderbilt.edu* (S-40)

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HASSAN ZAREER, Ifham (NMSU) *Where Are the Women?: Gender, Traditional Ecological Knowledge, and Food Sovereignty in Native American Communities.* Drawing on ethnohistorical works from the 1900s, archival research, and podcasts, the paper focuses on Native women's contributions to preserving traditional ecological knowledge, biocultural diversity conservation and food sovereignty in their communities. It highlights a shift in the conversations on Native food sovereignty from Eurocentric academic spaces to spaces of decolonial resistance created by Native women to revive their ancestral connections to the land and their foodways, and discusses the interconnections between food sovereignty and activist/resistance work as it relates to Native women and their identity, their sacred roles in their cultures, and the differing permaculture practices in Native communities. *ifham@nmsu.edu* (On demand)

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HAUG, Jordan and **METTA, Adriannah** (BYU) *Stadim Pasin Bilong Bagarapim Ol Pawa Meri: Power, Money, and Gender-Based Violence in Papua New Guinea.* Explanations of, and remedies to, gender-based violence in Papua New Guinea have long centered around the role of money in the lives of both rural and urban women. This paper explores the role of money in both increasing gender-based violence and providing possible protection to the frequent targets of gender-based violence. Drawing from ethnographic research in the island of Misima and the National Capital District of Port Moresby this paper argues that local modes of production, kinship dynamics, and the economic power of women directly influence what kinds of violence women are exposed to and the frequency of that violence. (F-72)

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HAVEN, Forest (U Alaska SE) *"Subsistence is their word, not ours": ANCSA, ANILCA, and the Settler Colonial Grammar of Subsistence in Alaska.* Although ANCSA did not specifically address Native subsistence rights in Alaska, it was instrumental in the formation of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Subsistence Division and user group category. Although the subsistence use category originates from a long history of Native people fighting to protect their traditional food practices, it is now regulated as a right based upon residency and location. This regulatory framework has led to subsistence being a continued point of contention for many Native people. As such, this paper will discuss contemporary ways subsistence regulation actually works against the perpetuation of traditional food practices for many Alaska Natives. *fhaven1@alaska.edu* (W-122)

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HAWKINS, John (BYU) *The Ethnographic Field School as Keystone to Anthropological Education and Applied Careers.* The Ethnographic Field School (EFS) experience supports and secures the blocks of in-class learning that form the arch of an anthropological education. Moreover, the EFS experience enables participants to apply anthropology within the arc of any career. The EFS is, thus, the elaborate boss-keystone to the barrel vault of intersecting arches that opens and raises the space in which many can benefit from the diverse applications of anthropology. You may consult and distribute to faculty, students, and career associates my Current Anthropology 55(5):551–590 and online "Supplement A" elaborations of EFS logic and operational details. *jphawk2@gmail.com* (TH-67)

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HAYASHI TANG, Mana (WUSTL) *Paleoethnobotany of the Ruderals among Us: Chenopodium Album Aggregate of Northern China.* Charred plant remains of the Chenopodium album aggregate (Amaranthaceae) are ubiquitous at archaeological sites. These chenopods are ruderals, which grow well in disturbed ecosystems, including those they co-habit and co-create with humans. Often distinguished

from known agricultural crops (e.g., rice, millet) as a weed, they have received less attention in early food culture studies, despite their ethnohistory as a grain, vegetable, famine food, and medicine. Their seed remains in northern China exhibit regionally variable morphological attributes, unlike those seen in cultivated quinoa in the Americas. Morphological variability may be a result of interactions with different ecosystems and human activities, suggesting multiple pathways of human-chenopod engagements. *mana@wustl.edu* (F-38)

HAYES, Lauren and **JUNG, Yuson** (Wayne State U) *Theoretical Thinking in Practicum Research Courses*. This paper explores team data analysis during the Graduate Anthropology Practicum at Wayne State University. The class establishes partnerships with organizations/corporate clients for whom students conduct an applied research project under faculty supervision. Practicums are integral to applied training, yet focus on resume-oriented skills may overlook how theoretical thinking is taught. This paper draws on the practicum (2021), and on Ladner's (2014) model of qualitative research analysis — Reduce, Visualize, Draw Conclusions/Verify — to understand how students used theoretical thinking to recognize intersecting themes and draw conclusions. We provide a template for practicum-based classes, highlighting the integral role of theoretical thinking in research training. *lahayes@wayne.edu* (W-71)

HECK, Patricia (U S Sewanee) *Has COVID 19 Politicization Failed in Germany?: German Culture May Hold Answers*. Germany's far-right Alternate for Germany party (AfD) has, until recently, successfully utilized numerous strategies similar to those by Donald Trump and other Republicans. Beginning in August 2020, the AfD led several anti-masking and anti-vaccination protests to attack the Merkel government's response to Covid 19. However, the September 26, 2021 Federal election suggests that this strategy failed, whereas in many US states politicization continues, even when case and death numbers rise. This paper will evaluate key elements in German and US culture that help to explain such a disparity. *pheck@sewanee.edu* (S-20)

HEDGES, Kristin and **WILLSON, Maggie** (GVSU) *Ethnographic Insights to Vaccine Confidence in West Michigan.* Since the start of the global COVID-19 pandemic, vaccines have been promoted as an important tool for ending the pandemic, however vaccinations have always been a project of public cooperation. The purpose of this project was to conduct rapid ethnographic project, among adults living in West Michigan. The goal of the in-depth interviews was understanding community members perspectives and concerns on vaccines. Insights from ethnographic data collected were used to create tailored social media graphics to better answer community members questions and concerns about vaccines. The graphics were created, reviewed, and distributed in collaboration with the Vaccinate West Michigan Coalition. (S-50)

HEDWIG, Travis and **CARRAHER, Sally** (UAA) *Food and Housing Insecurity and Homelessness in Higher Education: Lessons Learned from a Grassroots Campus Effort*. It is well-established that student food and housing insecurity and homelessness continue to rise across U.S. college campuses. Despite this, establishing institutionally-supported coordinated efforts remains challenging with many campuses left with uncoordinated independent efforts from students, faculty, and staff. To address this problem at our own urban public, open-enrollment university in Alaska, we describe the development of the UAA Hunger & Homelessness Support Network, paying particular attention to the ways that faculty across disciplines, university staff, students, and off-campus community partners are working to create student supports informed by research, advocacy, and lived student experience. *thhedwig@alaska.edu* (On demand)

HEDWIG, Travis, **FRIED, Ruby**, and **VAN WYCK, Rebecca** (UAA), **LIMBIRD, Jessica** (Recover Alaska/the Alliance) *Assessment of Alcohol Misuse Prevention Strategies in Alaska Using Community-based Participatory Approaches*. In August 2019, Recover Alaska was awarded a Comprehensive Behavioral Health Prevention grant from the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services to coordinate a statewide approach to address alcohol misuse. This work involved the creation of the Alaska Alcohol Misuse Prevention Alliance—a system-shifting network of multiple and diverse partners across Alaska who recognize the impacts of alcohol misuse on individuals, families, and communities. This session will share current Alliance data and learning efforts, including statewide community partner engagement, a data equity and justice initiative, and translation of data to community action and practice. *thhedwig@alaska.edu* (On demand)

HEGEL, Christine (WCSU) *The Global Alliance of Waste Pickers Constitution: Local Participation in a Global Process*. This paper analyzes a process, initiated in 2021, to draft, validate, and ratify a constitution for waste pickers, which is necessary for this labor sector to be formally recognized by the International Labor Organization. As an engaged ethnographer collaborating with waste pickers (known as "canners") in New York City on projects of solidarity building and local advocacy, I have participated in the constitutional process. I examine how definitional work occurring at the local level has been key to NYC canners' investment in a global process and to their willingness to validate a representational structure. *hegelcantarellac@wcsu.edu* (F-09)

HENDRICKS, Shelli (Fielding Grad U) *Meaning Making in Crisis: How Executives Reflect on Leadership Experiences during the Covid-19 Pandemic.* Recent literature suggests that for some professionals, circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic may have

served as a disorienting dilemma, prompting a confrontation with previously held beliefs, assumptions and choices. Notwithstanding an abundance of research on the impacts of COVID-19 for organizations, the literature suggests a unique opportunity for deep exploration of the executive leadership experience within this emergent context. Located at the intersection of transformative learning, constructive development theory and leadership development, this qualitative study explores how executives reflect on their leadership experiences during the global COVID-19 pandemics, so that leadership development and coaching practitioners may gain insight to the meaning making process. *shendricks@email.fielding.edu* (W-101)

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HENSON, Michael (FSU) *Exploring the Unintended Consequences of Training Programs for Child Welfare Specialists: "More than just a 9-5."* This paper presents research findings on how participating in an education program preparing master's of social work (MSW) students to practice in child welfare creates changes and conflicts for students in their wider lives. During the program, new and existing tensions emerged between students and their families and communities. Tensions were driven and intensified through promoting child welfare work as a way of life in program activities which emerged as a strategy for helping students endure challenging work environments reshaped by neoliberal reforms. Finding provide insights into current discourses about work-life boundaries in U.S that intensified during the COVID-19 pandemic. *mhenson2@fsu.edu* (F-64)

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HERCKIS, Lauren (CMU) *What to Keep and What to Lose: Using the Tools that Carried Us through a Pandemic.* This paper presents preliminary findings from a three-year study exploring barriers to effective adoption of personalized learning tools in postsecondary STEM education. Beginning in Fall 2019, educators incorporated community-sourced contributions to open, adaptive courseware. This approach was designed to leverage community voices to create new learning models and enhance inclusivity. Educators adopted new tools early in the Covid-19 pandemic and reconsidered these choices over subsequent semesters. Through analysis of surveys, emails, usage logs, and interviews, we describe the impact of emergency course transformation on technology adoption and subsequent course improvement, and identify significant factors in faculty decision-making around educational technology. *lrhercki@cmu.edu* (F-18)

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HERNÁNDEZ FREGOSO, Patricia Judith and **LUQUE, Diana** (CIAD, AC), **GRAIZBORD, Boris** (COLMEX, AC) *Evolution of the Human Settlement System of Sonora, Mexico: Changes in Interaction Networks.* Sonora, a border state in the Northwest of Mexico, where 87.8% of the population (2,585,669 inhabitants) is urban, has 7,300 localities. Three cities, Hermosillo, Obregón, and Navojoa concentrate 50.36% of the urban population. The hypothesis presumes changes in the interaction networks of the Human Settlement System (SAHS) since 1994, when Mexico signed the North American Free Trade Agreement. A 170 interviews were conducted in these cities. In SAHS there is an expansion and complexity of the interaction networks towards the regional and international level. However, local perception shows great concern in public safety, economy, water and climate issues. *patricia.hernandez.420@estudiantes.ciad.mx* (On demand)

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HERNANDEZ, Ester (CSULA) *Community Engaged Practice through Spanish Language Community Radio.* Reflections on engaged anthropology through community radio collaboration. The author co-hosted a news segment in Spanish, before and during the pandemic. This community radio programming connects immigrant communities to resources and information in their language. Moreover, the radio project emphasizes community-based, multigenerational and culturally relevant initiatives that also promote media literacy. (W-22)

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HEUER, Jacquelyn (USF) *Exploring the Impacts of Community Reintegration and Food Insecurity on Health Outcomes among Post-9/11 Student Veterans in Florida.* College students with prior military service are more likely to struggle to meet basic needs, increasing their risk of food and housing insecurity, especially while transitioning from military service to civilian life. This research examines community reintegration (CR) and food insecurity among Post-9/11 Veterans enrolled at two- and four-year institutions in Florida. Utilizing preliminary data from surveys and interviews, this research explores CR and food insecurity among Post-9/11 student Veterans and how these experiences may become biologically embodied. In doing so, this research considers how future campus programming can address the struggles faced by student Veterans on campus. (On demand)

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HICKMAN, Jacob (BYU) *What Field Schools Do: Ethnographic Pedagogy and Its Far-Reaching Impacts on Both Basic and Applied Anthropological Practice.* Students have an innate capacity to recognize social problems. Social theory comes much less naturally. However, when framed as a means to understand and address social problems, social theory can be pedagogically situated in a way that makes the more abstract understanding of human social systems and processes more intuitively accessible to students. There is no better context for accomplishing this task than in "the field." Drawing on six seasons of three-month ethnographic field schools, I describe how ethnographic field training teaches students to marry social theory and data in practice—providing a solid foundation for various professional trajectories. *jhickman@byu.edu* (TH-67)

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HILLEMANN, Friederike and **READY, Elspeth** (Max Planck Inst for Evolutionary Anth, Leipzig) *Foraging Decisions and Harvest Success of Inuit Hunters in Arctic Canada.* Risk of failure plays an important role in foragers' prey and patch choice decisions, with

gender and socio-political objectives often affecting risk-sensitivity. In the Canadian Arctic, different harvest activities vary in their success rates, suggesting that harvesters' differential risk-sensitivity and motivations for food-sharing influence decisions. We analyse 250 foraging trips involving 23 Inuit hunters from Kangiqsujuaq, Nunavik, using a Bayesian approach that models both patch choice and within-patch success. We estimate individual, social, and environmental determinants of production, present how hunters differ in food production, and discuss livelihood strategies under social, economic, and climate change. *friederike_hillemann@eva.mpg.de* (W-38)

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HILTON, Amanda (BARA, U Arizona) *Geographical Indications and Precarious Heritage: Sicilian Perspectives*. This paper examines a recent geographical indication (GI) for extra-virgin olive oil from the Italian island of Sicily. Place-based certifications are increasingly touted as tools for sustainable development globally. GIs stake the legal claim that place-based foods, and the cultural and environmental knowledge necessary to produce them, may be legally defined and operationalized as intellectual property, thereby protecting producers and productive landscapes. Drawing on 14 months of ethnographic fieldwork, this paper focuses on Sicilian olive oil producers' understandings of and experiences with the GI and which aspects of their own heritage they see as threatened and worth protecting. *ajhilton@email.arizona.edu* (S-08)

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HINDS, Kris-An (USF) *Performing Interdisciplinary Coastal Research during a Pandemic*. Developing a deeper understanding of the human dimensions of coral reef restoration and monitoring is imperative in efforts to sustain and restore the world's coral reefs, which are experiencing catastrophic declines. This paper discusses the impact of conducting interdisciplinary team-based research and community engagement during a pandemic. Specifically, the methodologies used to investigate how coral restoration practitioners navigated the ecological and societal changes impacting reef restoration and monitoring strategies for the Florida Reef Tract. This work found that the COVID-19 pandemic restructured the way research can be conducted to reach stakeholders who are unavailable using traditional in-person data collection strategies by using virtual ethnographic methods. *krisanhinds@usf.edu* (TH-79)

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HITCHCOCK, Robert (UNM) and **KELLY, Melinda C.** (Kalahari Peoples Fund) *Fences, Cattle, and Wildlife: Controversies and Conflicts in the Kalahari and the Southern High Plains.* The enclosure of rangeland is a major trend in the history of the Kalahari Desert region of southern Africa and the southern High Plains (the Llano Estacado) of the United States. This enclosure movement included the establishment of ranches, the digging of boreholes and wells, the erection of fences, and the implementation of disease control measures. Drawing on historical and recent data on the Kalahari and the Southern High Plains, this paper examines critically the impacts of the livestock industry and land use conflicts on indigenous peoples, wildlife, and ecology of the two regions. Controversies involving development policies are highlighted. (F-66)

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HITE, Emily (NAU) *New Hydrosocial Territories: Confrontations at the Little Colorado River*. While hydropower is promoted as a climate mitigation solution, their cascading socio-ecological impacts continue to threaten Indigenous peoples, their lands, and cultures. The resulting Indigenous-hydropower nexus presents a critical juncture for assessing the underlying dynamics and feedbacks of decision-making processes across interconnected local-global scales. Multi-sited ethnographic research focuses on the proposed Big Canyon project, which would suction groundwater from the Little Colorado River destroying sites sacred to the Navajo and Hopi peoples. I address the justice issues embroiled within the hybridity of these human-water relations with particular consideration that droughts in the west seriously hinder the efficacy of hydropower. *emily.hite@nau.edu* (T-49)

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HOCKETT SHERLOCK, Stacey (Iowa City VA & U Iowa Carver Coll of Med), **GOEDKEN, Cassie** (Iowa City VA), and **LIVORSI, Daniel J.** (Iowa City VA & U Iowa Carver Coll of Med) *Adding Periodic Reflections to Your Implementation Toolkit: Case Study of a Tele-Health Intervention.* Periodic Reflections are a method of guided discussion that can be used to assess barriers, facilitators, and other factors impacting implementation projects. We used Periodic Reflections as part of the ethnographic assessment of a tele-health intervention to improve antibiotic use at three rural Veterans Affairs (VA) medical centers. Conducting Periodic Reflections with intervention teams throughout the course of the project facilitated real-time qualitative coding and rapid adaptations to improve implementation. This paper demonstrates how to prepare, utilize, and analyze Periodic Reflections as an implementation evaluation method, using examples from the case study. *stacey-hockett@uiowa.edu* (On demand)

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HOFF, Aliya R. (ASU) *Pursuing a PhD in the Time of COVID-19 and Black Lives Matter: A Critical Ethnography of a STEM Doctoral Program*. The "twin pandemics" of COVID-19 and white supremacy in the United States offer an analytic lens to examine how intersecting systems of power (re)produce inequities in STEM doctoral education. This paper presents findings from a critical ethnography of an interdisciplinary science department at a public R1 university that describes the department's attempts to transform scientific cultures and policies to better support doctoral students. I explore how individual and institutional responses to the COVID-19 pandemic and movement for racial justice affect student and faculty perceptions, experiences, and outcomes of STEM doctoral education. (TH-18)

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HOFFMAN, David (MS State U) *There Are No More Tourists: Artisanal Fishing as a Survival Strategy during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Quintana Roo, Mexico.* In the late 90s, Xcalak bet its future on conservation and tourism. Xcalak Reefs National Park was declared, but kept areas open to fishing. Over the years, tourist numbers increased and better pay and working conditions drove many from fishing to tourism. But, in March 2020, tourism came to a screeching halt. After building dependency, what did Xcalakeños do? What role did the park's marine resources play? How has the pandemic affected Xcalakeños' thoughts about tourism? This paper presents Xcalakeños' responses and will discuss the integral role that fisheries played in their response to the COVID-19 pandemic. *dhoffman@anthro.msstate.edu* (W-66)

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HOLEN, Davin (UAF), **HOWE, E. Lance**, **BERRY, Kevin**, and **HENNIGHAUSEN, Hannah** (UAA), **CHI, Guangqing** and **SMITH, Morrison** (PSU) *Fishing in the Time of COVID: Assessing Risk and Uncertainty in the Bristol Bay Commercial Salmon Fishery.* Around 13,000 people from outside Alaska arrive each summer in the Bristol Bay region of Alaska to participate in the world's most valuable wild salmon fishery. A RAPID project funded by the National Science Foundation developed pandemic preparedness scenarios for local residents and decision-makers through online surveys to better understand the costs and benefits of varied mitigation policies; and risk preferences from fisherman, processors, local residents, and local policymakers to understand decisions under risk and uncertainty. This presentation will provide an overview of research methods and findings and the benefits of this research to local fishery managers and decision-makers. *dlholen@alaska.edu* (W-66)

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HORAN, Holly, **LOCKE, Emily**, **MOBLEY, Emmily**, **RYU, Jean**, and **BRADLEY, Lilanta** (U Alabama) *"Now that it's written down, we can get to work...": Academic-Community Collaborations to Promote Collaborative Perinatal Care in Alabama.* Collaborative perinatal care improves birth giver and infant outcomes, especially for historically underrepresented populations. Using an integrated critical medical anthropological and community-consulted approach, we ethnographically examined Alabama's perinatal healthcare system using virtual and in-person participant observation, and by eliciting the perspectives of perinatal health care professionals (n=25) and birth givers (n=34) via semi-structured interviews and focus groups. Participant perspectives emphasized three core elements in perinatal care that were missing: therapeutic support, evidence-based care, and increased access and availability to expanded perinatal care services. Participant solutions included provider training, birth-giver centered care, and improved access and availability of postpartum services. *hhoran@ua.edu* (S-79)

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HOSKINS, Mia (UNCG) *Food Insecurity at a Campus Food Pantry and Local Farmers Market: How Fresh Produce Needs Increased.* Food insecurity was present in Greensboro, NC before the Covid syndemic. The UNCG campus, also located in a food desert, had food needs. Covid-19 increased the demand for fresh produce which was also apparent for many. This presentation highlights my experiences working at a Farmers Market as a Food Security Ambassador and making deliveries to the Spartan Open Food Pantry from the campus garden, and sheds light on the need for more fresh produce for many households. These efforts attempted to address the limitations of the agro-food system and policy changes needed. *mhoskins34@gmail.com* (TH-112)

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HOUNGNIHIN, Roch and **GBÉGAN, Mègnissè Pascal** (U Abomey-Calavi), **MEHTA, Kanan**, **SAWADOGO, Kiswensida**, and **MERRILL, Rebecca** (CDC) *Role of Traditional Healers in Benin to Provide Medical Services during the COVID-19 Pandemic.* Traditional healers are an indispensable part of providing medical care in Benin. However, they struggle to receive acknowledgement for their contributions to health services by medical institutions. This presentation adopts an ethnographic approach to describe their role in providing medical services in Cotonou, Benin, with a particular emphasis on the COVID-19 pandemic. Through in-depth interviews in 2021 with 50 participants, this presentation highlights the cultural attitudes toward conventional and alternative medicine that guide medical care among traditional healers. Additionally, it illustrates the critical role that traditional healers serve in bridging the gap between institutional care and alternative medicine in Benin. (W-61)

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HOWARD, Heather (MI State U & U Toronto) *Pandemic Colonialism, Chronicity, and Indigeneity: How the Future Might Unfold.* This paper examines Indigenous community service provider framing of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic for future planning in North American contexts. Pandemic colonialism captures the intersectionality of settler colonialism, chronicity, and decolonization to expand and situate the forces of "shadow pandemic" inequities particular to Indigenous peoples. Through significant policy processes that were in engagement before the start of the pandemic such as those related to the calls to action of the Canadian Truth and Reconciliation Commission and child welfare in the United States, the paper illustrates how the pandemic reinforces nation-state coloniality while also opening opportunities to challenge it. *howardh@msu.edu* (T-109)

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HUGHES, Shana, **VAN DEN BERG, Karin**, **LOUW, Vernon J.**, **MURPHY, Edward L.**, and **MAARTENS, Gary** (Vitalant Rsch Inst) *Practicing Sanitary Citizenship: Qualitative Findings on Context and Motivations for Blood Donation by HIV+/ARV+ Blood Donors in South Africa.* People living with HIV (PLWH) are ineligible to donate blood but donations by PLWH on anti-retroviral drugs (HIV+/ARV+) have been detected in South Africa and the USA. While such donations pose theoretical risk to blood safety, research on the context and motivations behind them is lacking. South African HIV+/ARV+ donors participated in individual in-depth interviews

(IDI) about a recent non-compliant donation. IDIs were audio-recorded, transcribed and thematically analyzed. Interviewees reported varied contexts and motivations for donation, but shared a deeper concern: maintaining biopolitcal respectability despite pervasive HIV-related stigma. Ideal interventions to prevent HIV+/ARV+ donations will work within local resource constraints and avoid worsening stigma. *shughes@vitalant.org* (On demand)

HUISH, Ryan (UVA Coll-Wise) *Appalachian Agroforestry: Research and Initiatives to Preserve Biocultural Heritage and Ecosystem Health, and Diversify Economic Potentials with Native Perennial Medicinal and Food Plants.* Wild/tended native food and medicinal plants play valuable but often overlooked roles in agricultural systems and cultural sovereignties. One such example is the south-central Appalachian mountain region in the United States, which represents rich biological and cultural heritage. Here, we summarize our past, present, and future research and conservation efforts working with community members from various backgrounds. These projects include measuring the size and distribution of regional native medicinal plant harvests and sales; implementing economic incentives for responsible harvesting; documenting traditional plant lexicon, uses, and perceptions; and other interdisciplinary efforts to preserve and promote biocultural diversity in the region. *rdh5b@uvawise.edu* (TH-100)

HULL, Kerry (BYU) and **FERGUS, Rob** (Rowan U) *Birds in Agriculture and Myth among the Ch'ol Maya of Mexico.* The Ch'ol Maya in the state of Chiapas, Mexico live in a diversity of altitudinal, topographic, and ecological zones that provide a wide range of habitats for birds. Numerous aspects of Ch'ol agricultural practices are linked to the semi-divine function of birds as messengers and prognosticators. In this paper we discuss the results of our continual fieldwork in various Ch'ol-speaking communities aimed at understanding the roles individual birds play in agricultural practices, both planting and harvesting, as well as in healing in conjunction with botanical resources. We also discuss birds as foretellers of sickness, death, rain, drought, visitors, and sorcery. *kerry_hull@byu.edu* (W-40)

HUTCHINS, Francis (Bellarmine U) *Social Capital against COVID: Case Studies from Ecuador.* COVID-19 arrived in Ecuador as a specter. Images of bodies deposited on curbs spread as hospitals and morgues were overwhelmed. These images, and information from news sources and social media, set off alarms in communities. I examine reactions by cultural and economic groups to understand interpretations of, and responses to, COVID-19. Data gathered in summer 2021 indicated people reacted to a foreign threat by shutting down boundaries and relying on known, traditional remedies. Results of this ethnographic research suggest that public health strategies for infectious disease outbreaks should be informed from the outset with place-based data that reveals how people process a health crisis. *fhutchins@bellarmine.edu* (W-61)

IHMOUD, Sarah (Holy Cross Coll) *Love Is Our Method for Liberation: Feminist Praxis and Occupied Palestine.* Since the murder of Israa Ghrayeb in September 2019, the question of how advancing the struggle to end violence against women within Palestinian society can renew visions for national liberation has taken center stage among this generation's leading feminist activists embattled in the struggle to end ongoing colonization of occupied territory. Both across Palestine and the shatat (diaspora), feminist organizers have highlighted the interconnections between patriarchal violence within Indigenous communities and colonial violence, seeking to recenter Palestinian liberation as a transnational feminist struggle. Taking inspiration from the "Love Letter to Our People" published by the Palestinian Feminist Collective in the midst of this summer's historic Palestinian rebellion, this paper considers how feminist organizers are theorizing gender violence, reimagining anticolonial struggle, and reenergizing transnational feminist solidarities with Palestine through the lens of decolonial love. (T-112)

ILAHIANE, Hsain (MS State U) *Smallholder Farmers and Mobile Phones in Morocco.* Smallholder farmers are using mobile phones to reframe their interactions with rural and urban markets. In this presentation, I examine how and to what effects mobile phones are used by smallholder farmers in Morocco. I contend that the mobile phone is a tool of re-organizing production and marketing strategies, leading to higher farming revenues. I also argue that mobile phones have enabled farmers to take risks and flatten information asymmetries between farmers and footloose middlemen more easily than before. *hi61@msstate.edu* (TH-09)

IRONS, Rebecca (U Coll-London) *'Aquí viene una Veneca más': Venezuelan Migrants Negotiating Sexual & Reproductive Health, Violence, and Stigma in Peru.* Migrant access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services has been highlighted as a priority for the 800,000+ Venezuelans who have arrived in Peru in recent years due to the crisis. Venezuelan migrants in Peru, however, negotiate their access to SRH services in a 'geography of blame,' and are accused and stigmatised for having imported sexually-transmitted-infections to the local population. Alongside this blame, female migrants are highly sexualised and face stigma. This paper argues how stigma is itself a neglected public health issue and that underlying social issues such need to also be recognised and incorporated into policy. *rebecca.irons@ucl.ac.uk* (S-79)

ISLAM, AKM Mazharul (SUST) *Expert's Predictions and Commoner's Realities: Some Reflections about Post Covid Prediction in Bangladesh.* This paper is a reflection on in-depth interviews with some university professors in Bangladesh during pandemic time on how they think the world would be and what are the challenges and concerns that would be faced by Bangladesh as a country. Most of the scholars predicted that there would be joblessness, major changes in family dynamics, drastic decline of offline activities, significant shift in interpersonal and public behavior, a paradigmatic change in education system, redefined stature of globalization and rise of local and indigenous solutions, new thoughts on the authority of science, misgovernance of medical services due to vaccine politics. *mazharul-anp@sust.edu* (On demand)

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JARDINE, Spencer (ISU Eli M. Oboler Library) *Gathering Folk Narratives in La Nueva Santa Catarina Ixtahuacan: How My Anthropology Field Study Prepared Me to Become an Information-literacy Librarian.* In 2001 I participated in a field study in a Maya-K'iche' speaking town in Guatemala where I gathered folk narratives from elderly and middle-age men with the help of an interpreter. Reviewing the transcriptions of the audio recordings and connecting the narratives to the anthropology literature gave me a good research foundation. As a librarian I teach information-literacy skills which involves understanding how research is a conversation, authority is contextual, and information has value. Analyzing the narratives prepared me as a critical thinker and instruction librarian, immersing me in this information-conscious world. *jardspen@isu.edu* (TH-97)

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JAYAKODI ARACHCHILLAGE, Priyanka (MI State U) *Chronicity of Militarism: Sri Lanka's Militarized Response to the Covid-19 Pandemic.* This paper shows how the COVID-19 pandemic has expanded the reach of militarization to everyday life in post-war Sri Lanka where the containment of the virus is often portrayed by the government and media as a war against the virus. Drawing on government policy documents, government media briefings, and news reports on COVID-19, I examine how the militarization of everyday life in Sri Lanka takes place in the three overlapping domains of institutional, public, and personal spaces. Militarization of everyday life reinforces structural violence, and it is used to silence and further marginalize and control certain communities more than others. *jayakodi@msu.edu* (T-79)

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JERANKO, Maja (UNCCH) *Disaster Chronotopes and Gender Relations in Coastal Ecuador.* This paper analyzes the impacts of multiple disasters and subsequent reconstruction initiatives on gender relations in a coastal Ecuadorian village. While considering several devastating events, I focus on the aftermath of the 2016 earthquake and the COVID-19 pandemic to analyze how overlapping experiences of loss, resettlement, and recovery impact women's perceptions, relations, care practices, and work. I also analyze how these processes or disaster "chronotopes" (Bakhtin 1985) influence women's strategies and capacities to respond to future disasters. Drawing on fieldwork conducted between 2016 and 2021, I shift the focus from immediate consequences to the everyday spheres of transformation and recovery and towards the future. *maja.jeranko@gmail.com* (T-52)

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JINKA RAMAMURTHY, Malavika (U Arizona) *Human-Animal Relationships and Conflicts of Displaced Communities: A Study of the Chenchu Tribe in the Nallamala Forest of Southern India.* In 1973, the Indian government launched the Project Tiger initiative to protect the endangered Royal Bengal Tiger (Panthera tigris tigris) population, which led to the establishment of the Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve in 1983 in the Nallamala forest of southern India. This caused an on-going process of displacement of Chenchu communities from the forest to nearby towns. Anthropological research was conducted among the Chenchu tribes to learn their relationship with the Nallamala wildlife, particularly the tigers. This paper discusses the impact of conservation-induced displacement on the human-animal relationship and any policy considerations that either nurtures or conflicts with this relationship. *malavikajinka25@email.arizona.edu* (F-12)

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JOHNSON, Jennifer Lee (Purdue U) *Water, Politics, and Poverty at the Crossroad of America.* Once famous for the healing powers of its artesian springs and still marked by its legacy as a sundown town, Martinsville is a small, insular, and iconic Indiana city. Residents there source their water from a groundwater body long contaminated by multiple toxic chemical plumes. They also experience some of the highest rates of cancer incidence and poverty in the state. This paper offers an overview of an ongoing community-engaged research project examining environmental contamination and community health in Martinsville, focusing on relations between federal, state, and local institutions and actors that shape possibilities for accountability, remediation, and repair. *jlj@purdue.edu* (F-19)

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JOHNSON, Teresa, **FITTING, Emily**, and **EVANS, Keith** (U Maine) *Exploring Social Resilience and Generational Differences in the Maine Lobster Fishery.* The Maine lobster fishery is one of the most valuable fisheries in the United States. Previous research indicates that the Maine lobster fishery has experienced "graying of the fleet," with potential impacts on the social resilience of the fishery and communities it supports. To investigate further the differences in experiences and perceptions across generations as they relate to social resilience, we summarize findings from 1) a structured mail survey distributed to Maine lobster license holders and 2) an analysis of interviews. From these findings, we consider the potential impacts that generational differences may have on social resilience of this fishery. *teresa.johnson@maine.edu* (F-51)

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JOHNSTON, Lesley, **DAVISON, Colleen**, **LIU, Jennifer**, **CORBETT, Kitty**, and **JANES, Craig** (U Waterloo) *Ladies Like Simple Things: The Changing Nature of Work in Solwezi, Zambia*. In Solwezi, Zambia, a mining company established a trades training program for women. This ethnographic research project provided an opportunity to query what it meant for the women involved and their community. The program provided women with the skills needed to achieve financial security and confidence in themselves. It also led to changing attitudes towards women and work. Traditionally, men have been the head of the household, but the program has contributed to the transformation of long held cultural values. This change may be stressful to women as they reckon with their financial independence and call of their traditions. *lesley.johnston@gmail.com* (On demand)

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JONES, Barbara (Brookdale CC) *Rebrand, Rewild, and Revalue: Dismantling "Inconvenient" Wildlife Narratives*. Our relationship with wildlife and wild spaces has evolved from one of dominion over nature to one that strives for coexistence. This coexistence is typically fragmented and with many wildlife species relies on tautologies that reinforce old narratives. To assist in identifying common ground amidst competing users of our shared wild spaces, this research project will begin to reevaluate the outmoded wildlife narratives that have defined many species. By reforging their current "brands" and subsequent "brand" value, this paper will consider how by acknowledging the social, ecological, and economic role of species we have typically discounted our ability to successfully coexist with them becomes possible. *bjones@brookdalecc.edu* (TH-08)

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JONES, Jasmine (Harvard Ext Sch) *Vaccine Hesitancy in Context: History, Biopower, and Resistance as an Act of Liberation and Culture in Nigeria.* Vaccine hesitancy is believed to be a significant driver behind low uptake of COVID-19 vaccines among eligible persons in Nigeria, but how is vaccine hesitancy understood in context? Do implied narratives obscure the impact of history, extractive colonialism, underdevelopment, human suffering, and other structural forces that may shape a population's disposition towards medicine and healthcare (Richardson 2019)? This paper applies biosocial theory in discussing the narratives surrounding vaccine hesitancy in Nigeria against the backdrop of history, bureaucracies and biopower, and resistance as an act of liberation and culture. *jasminelynnjones@gmail.com* (On demand)

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JONES, Nathan (UC Boulder) *Futures Building in the "Design Lab": Connecting Global Communities from Tajikistan to Colorado.* The Boulder, Colorado architect, David Barrett, designed a Cyber-Café constructed in the far distant city of Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The building was deemed a "Friendship Center," representing a gift from the citizens of Boulder to the people of Dushanbe. Since its construction, the building has fallen into disuse, leaving it to parties in Boulder and Dushanbe to identify a new function. In relation to a human centered design project at the Friendship Center involving a design anthropologist, designers, a community, and international developers in Tajikistan, I describe the practices of imaginative futures and the speculative design lab. *nathan.p.jones@colorado.edu* (F-11)

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JONES, Sherilyne (USF) *Heritage Management.* This paper focuses on heritage management in Belize, examining how communities exert agency while maintaining their traditional knowledge within power structures and frameworks of a top-down management system. It will explore value heritage-based tourism, its benefits to local communities while discussing decision-makers, and beneficiaries. Are there connections between allocated heritages resources and the lives of community members or has this system of management alienated local communities? Finally, a discussion on potential strategies that can be incorporated to ensure that heritage remains valuable and meaningful to communities, become collaborators, and a part of the decision-making process. By removing the power from a centralised, top-down system will ensure that communities can take ownership, value their heritage, express agency in their daily lives, and reap real material benefits. *sherilyn@usf.edu* (On demand)

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JORDAN, Michael (TTU) *American Indian Tribes as Traditionally Associated Peoples: Lessons from Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument and Washita Battlefield National Historic Site*. Drawing on recent ethnographic research, this paper explores factors that may facilitate or hinder the identification of American Indian Tribes as Traditionally Associated Peoples. Initially, park staff may be unaware of the existence of descendant communities associated with archaeological cultures. At parks where the interpretation focuses on a specific event or era, this emphasis may obscure the existence of tribes whose ties to the land predate or postdate this period. Finally, faced with an increasing number of invitations to participate in research projects, tribes with limited resources may opt out of certain studies, choosing instead to focus their efforts elsewhere. (F-48)

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JOSEPH, Daniel (DePauw U) *Relocation or Expulsion?: The True Meaning of Relocation for Displaced People in Anse-à-Pitres, Haiti*. During the last decade, many people in the global south became stateless within and across the borders of their nation-states. The displacement of tens of Haitian-Dominicans in 2015 is a case in point. Hundreds of these people took up residence in camps in Anse-à-Pitres, Haiti. The Service Jésuite aux Migrants has intervened to assist them through a documentation and relocation program. I argue that while this helped a few acquire some basic human rights, their lives remain precarious and uncertain because of the retreat of the state that promised to welcome them with dignity and the lack of sustainable projects. *jodany52@gmail.com* (On demand)

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JOYCE, Molly (CUNY Sch of Professional Studies) *Virtuosity of the Self.* The presentation Virtuosity of the Self will investigate how the disabled performer develops virtuosity unique to oneself, and how this can serve disabled and nondisabled performers alike. The disabled body offers generative pathways to new movement, specifically non-normative options that that have not traditionally been foregrounded. Additionally, virtuosity is traditionally understood as a fast, impressive form of embodiment grounded in extreme ability and physicality. Through incorporating literature from embodiment, psychology of the self, and disability studies (Kasnitz, 2020 and Honisch, 2018), a new and exciting potential in cultivating virtuosity, utilizing examples from disabled dancers Marc Brew and Kayla Hamilton. *mollysjoyce@gmail.com* (On demand)

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JUNGE, Benjamin (SUNY New Paltz) *Urban Geography Seen from the Margins: Perceptions of Brazil's Once-Rising Poor in Times of Crisis.* I examine perceptions of urban geography among residents of a peripheral neighborhood in Recife. Prior to Brazil's current crisis, the upwardly mobile poor had come to circulate with unprecedented ease in elite urban spaces. At the same time, peripheral neighborhoods became less reliant on downtown centers as they obtained their resources. Meanwhile, the incursion of the "previously poor" into elite spaces elicited discontent among affluent Brazilians. Drawing from semi-structured interviews conducted in 2017, I map out subjective perceptions of home neighborhood characteristics and changes over the years, as well as perceptions of elite zones throughout the city. *jungeb@newpaltz.edu* (TH-109)

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KAHN, Linda and **HORRIGAN-MAURER, Caroline** (U Buffalo Sch of Med) *Impacts of Covid-19 on Drug Treatment Courts: Adaptations to Remote Technology.* The Covid-19 pandemic disrupted drug court operations throughout the US, forcing adoption of remote technology. This qualitative study investigates the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on drug treatment courts through the lens of court personnel and treatment providers. We asked program team members about their experiences using remote technology for client monitoring, delivery of tele-health services, and interactions with clients. The transition to remote technology increased accessibility of court attendance, and spawned online self-help groups and other services that would have been inaccessible to clients without transportation. Challenges included problematic client-court engagement and reduction in face-to-face interactions among clients. *lskahn@buffalo.edu* (On demand)

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KALIFON, Zev (Bar Ilan U) *A Paradox within a Paradox: Life Expectancy in Israel.* The term paradox entered the public health discourse in the late 1980s, when it was observed that the French have a low incidence of coronary heart disease (CHD), while having a diet rich in saturated fats. In 1996, researchers discovered the apparently paradoxical epidemiological observation that Israelis have a relatively high incidence of CHD, despite having a diet low in saturated fats. A greater paradox can be observed in this case. Despite the CHD data, the security tensions and low investment in medical systems, Israel has high life expectancy. This paper will examine the factor(s) in the Israeli lifestyle or environment which mitigate these risks. *kalifz@gmail.com* (S-31)

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KALVESMAKI, Andrea (IDEAS, SLC VA), **HOLMES, Seth M.** (UC Berkeley & USC), **SWEET, Philip A.** (Great Lakes VA), **RIENDEAU, Rachel P.** (VA Boston, CHOIR), and **AZEVEDO, Kathryn J.** (NCPTSD, Palo Alto VA) *Leveraging Anthropology to Address the COVID-19 Global Mental Health Syndemic.* COVID-19 has adversely impacted global mental health to produce syndemic traumatic stress and suffering across populations where persistent inequalities are amplified by multiple COVID-19 losses, worsened by health system failures, social unrest, racial injustice, economic hardship, disrupted education, forced migration, and political instability. Anthropologists are particularly positioned to support pandemic mental health response efforts to align with crucial societal needs. Our paper proposes how anthropologists can: 1) contribute to the development of mental health programs; 2) confront the racialization of COVID-19; 3) innovate transparent collaborative research methods; and 4) support impactful policy making with community responses. *andrea.kalvesmaki@hsc.utah.edu* (F-31)

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KAMAT, Vinay (UBC) *Rethinking Marine Conservation and Human Well-being in Tanzania.* There is growing recognition among scholars that in addition to measures taken to ensure the sustainability of nonhuman animals in protected areas, the well-being of in situ human populations is also crucial for sustainable biodiversity conservation. Drawing on an ethnographic study of local perceptions of well-being in seven villages located inside a marine park, this paper discusses the marine park's social impacts using local frameworks of well-being. The paper highlights some of the methodological limitations of studying well-being in contexts that are rapidly changing. Nonetheless, it validates the importance of human well-being for sustainable marine conservation interventions and human development. *kamatvin@mail.ubc.ca* (TH-12)

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KANNAN, Smruthi Bala (Rutgers U) *Learning with Kin: Youth Challenging Individuated Subjectivities On-screen.* Young people's individuated agency in modern schooling is often entangled with relational networks such as kin, community, and socio-political context. This paper explores the materialities of youth participating in, resisting, and negotiating with school, in its different manifestations such as online, television-based, and partially in-person, during the first year of the Covid-19 pandemic in Tamil Nadu, India. Young people's negotiations to participate in fragmented and fungible schooling provide insight into how they mobilize collaborative and relational

activities at home and peer groups to resist as well as produce and sustain ideals of individuality and creative learning curriculum in a 'modern' school. (F-39)

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KATZ, Esther (Inst de Recherche pour le Développement) *Insect Consumption in a Changing World: From Past to Future in Latin America.* Studies have shown that insects are particularly rich in proteins. Institutions such as FAO now promote this consumption and incite to the development of insect farms. In Latin America, insect consumption is rooted in indigenous cultures, but also extended to a wider part of the population. Latin American people either appreciate or reject this consumption, value it, hide it, or depreciate it. Anthropologists and ethnobiologists have a part to play in the promotion of this consumption, its sustainable exploitation and a fair access to this resource, when gourmet species escape from the poor who would need them more. *esther.katz@ird.fr* (On demand)

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KAWAGUCHI, Yaeko and **ITO, Yasunobu** (JAIST) *Practical Knowledge of Generalist Nurses: A Case Study of an Outpatient Clinic in Fukuoka, Japan*. Nurses in Japanese clinics are known to be extremely busy. They are overwhelmed with tasks assisting with medical treatment such as blood sampling and testing while also squeezing in time to care for patients through collaboration with other professionals. The practice of such generalist nurses in charge of outpatient clinics enables outpatient clinics to run smoothly and contributes to the improvement of patient satisfaction. In Japan, there is a tendency that generalist nurses are valued relatively low compared to specialist nurses. This paper details and clarifies the value of generalist nurses and their practices through an ethnographic study. *s2040402@jaist.ac.jp* (On demand)

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KEELING, Lindsay, **ENGLAND-KENNEDY, Elizabeth**, and **KHUBCHANDANI, Jagdish** (NMSU) *Adverse Childhood Experiences, Trauma, and Suicidal Behaviors in the U.S.* Through a population-based questionnaire, our research attempts to quantify trauma as measured by ACEs and their connection to suicidal behaviors in the U.S. There is a death by suicide every 11 minutes in the U.S., and suicide is one of the leading causes of death among young people ages 10-34. Looking at ACEs through the lens of public health, the prevalence of ACEs among the general population is at pandemic proportions. We explore the connection between ACEs and suicidal behavior in this paper and look at how the epidemiology of suicidality is shifting post-2020. *lkeeling@nmsu.edu* (F-31)

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KELLEY, Shawn (Parametrix), **BUNCH, Fred** (NPS), and **HILL, Damon** (Parametrix) *From Hanging Lakes to Towering Dunes, Traditional Use and Resource Management at Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve.* During a Traditional Use Study, Native American representatives from ten tribes worked collaboratively with scientists to document their tribes' use of resources at and cultural connections with Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve (GRSA). Located in Colorado's San Luis Valley, GRSA preserves the tallest sand dunes in North America, as well as the larger ecosystems that sustains them, from alpine lakes to creeks, wetlands, and grasslands. We will examine how working closely with descendant communities through research, dialogue, and ongoing programs can create better and more inclusive stewardship and conservation practices of critical resources and ecosystems. *skelley@parametrix.com, fred_bunch@nps.gov, DHill@parametrix.com* (F-12)

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KELLY, Patty (Haverford Coll) *Silencing, Sexism, and Summer Camp: Mothers, Divorce Professionals, and "Family Reunification" in the United States.* In the Vermont countryside, there sits an exclusive camp that costs up to $20,000 for only a few short days. No ordinary camp, this is a "reunification" camp, in which parents (mostly mothers) accused of "parental alienation" may be court-ordered to engage in counseling and other activities, along with their children and former spouses. In this paper, I present an ethnographic analysis of mothers' experiences at reunification camps, exploring how the Divorce Industrial Complex (including parenting coordinators, custody evaluators, guardians ad litem and other divorce professionals) can facilitate gender inequity, obscure and depoliticize domestic abuse, and ultimately, silence women. *pattykel@gmail.com* (W-95)

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KERBER, Heide (Inst for Social-Ecological Rsch) *Encountering Entangled Waste-Tourism Relations: A Critical Reflection of Front- and Backstage Settings on the Vietnamese Island Phu Quoc*. The tourism magnet Phu Quoc struggles with visible plastic pollution: colorful plastic waste everywhere, disrupting the image of a tropical paradise with pristine scenery. To counter the threat of image loss, local authorities and the tourism industry create both materially and symbolically 'clean' places – or speaking with Goffman's theatre metaphor "frontage" place. Yet, paradise frontage makes backstage places necessary to store the immense waste amounts. This trajectory increasingly leads to a tangible, socio-spatial fragmentation of the island. The presentation detangles critical waste-tourism relations by unfolding perceptions of and relations to waste, tourism and waste-tourism entanglements. This analysis also reveals response strategies to plastic pollution. *kerber@isoe.de* (S-18)

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KHADEMI, Sohrab (Nabi Akram Hospital, Iran) and **SHAHBAZI, Mohammad** (JSU SPH, retired) *Humanity and Health: What Is Wrong with Us?* Socrates once asked: "how can I be human in this world?" Other schools/scholars have also talked about the perfect human. What kind of human is the human of whom they have talked about? How is the relationship between humans supposed to be and what is the basis and criterion of humanity? What roles do or should our individual and collective health play in this? History reveals

that human relations have always been confrontational. What are the health-related factors that contribute to such conditions? This paper explores answers to these questions and suggest ways to address the unhealthy world's condition. *silab58@gmail.com* (F-09)

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KHAN, Mishal and **BOERI, Miriam** (North Jersey Community Rsch Initiative), **LAMONICA, Aukje**, (SCSU) *"I am so fucking terrified of getting sick": Covid-related Barriers to Initiating MAT.* Drawing from an ethnographic study with mothers who use opioids, Covid-related barriers to initiating MATs are discussed. Participants were recruited from suburban Newark, NJ. Women found methadone clinics were closed or not taking new patients, and intake appointments were weeks away. Medicaid insurance and slow paperwork processing were also obstacles to accessing methadone or Suboxone. Women continued using illegal opioids while overdose deaths were rising. *m.khan@njcri.org* (W-49)

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KILMAN, Michael (UC Denver) *Anthropology for Writers and Creatives: Why Building Better Fictional Worlds Using Social Science Can Transform the Classroom and the World.* How we use our imagination matters. How people are represented matters. In February of 2021, Michael Kilman and Kyra Wellstrom published a commercial book and textbook version of a book called Build Better Worlds: An Introduction to Anthropology for Game Designers, Fiction Writers, and Filmmakers, in an attempt to address the numerous issues that are created by Eurocentric approaches to fictional worlds. By using anthropology and fictional worldbuilding in the classroom and giving the public the tools of the anthropological lens, we can transform the way we imagine the world, and hopefully, build a better world. *loridianslaboratory@gmail.com* (F-06)

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KIMBALL, Emma and **GROSSKREUTZ, Karen** (U Alaska) *Adaptations to Change in Commercial Salmon Fisheries in Two Regions of the Gulf of Alaska.* In the Gulf of Alaska, effects from a changing climate impact Pacific salmon, and therefore salmon fishing livelihoods. We are conducting interviews with commercial salmon fishermen and representatives from institutions that support the salmon fisheries in two regions of Alaska. Interviews focus on long-term observations from commercial salmon fishermen regarding changes to the environment, target species, and strategies for adaptation to multiple stressors. Interviews with institutional representatives focus on perceptions of, and responses to, stressors facing the commercial salmon fishery. Results will explore the adaptive strategies of fishermen and the role of local institutions in the resilience of the fisheries. (F-21)

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KING, Hilary (Emory U) *"Growing Your Own Food Is Like Printing Your Own Money": Reshaping Relationships in Atlanta Food Systems.* As the COVID-19 pandemic shut down grocery stores across the United States, micro food movements sprouted. This paper looks at responses amongst Atlanta food system actors from large-scale food banks to neighborhood based mutual aid networks as part of broader transition movements. Participants' reflections on the openings created by large-scale disruption speak to the varied scales of future creation projects ranging from daily food choices to people's understandings of their relationships with others and the natural world, scales that must be connected if societies are to transition to more just and sustainable futures. *hbking@emory.edu* (F-79)

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KIS, Adam (Burman U), **PAGE, Spencer** (Dept of Nat'l Defence, Canada), and **VITAL JIMÉNEZ, Elisa** (U Ottawa) *Tackling the Triad of Trouble: Addressing the Complexity of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting and Associated Factors in Maasai Communities of Southern Kenya.* FGM/C is declining in Kenya, but not among the Maasai. We studied three primary schools surrounding Maasai Mara National Reserve to investigate their efforts to fight this practice. We discovered that FGM/C among the Maasai is always associated with girls' early school dropouts and early marriage (the "triad of trouble"). We also verified that triad of trouble rates are sharply lower in these schools than in the general population. This is due to efforts such as education and rescue centers for girls at risk of FGM/C. Community attitudes are shifting against FGM/C as a result of these Maasai-led initiatives. *adamkis@gmail.com* (W-95)

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KLATASKE, Ryan (KSU) *Safety, Health, and Culture in the American Meat Industry.* Meatpacking plants and cattle feedyards, or feedlots, involve dirty, dangerous, and demanding jobs and rely on the labor of immigrants, refugees, and other rural people. This paper presents findings from ongoing research on the human dimensions of beef production and processing in the United States. It presents ethnographic insights on the perspectives, experiences, and needs of feedyard workers, contributing to collaborative efforts to improve safety and health. It also describes the experiences of meatpacking plant workers during the pandemic based on research forming part of a broader COVID-19 exposure assessment. The role of anthropology in agriculture and food production is highlighted. *rklataske@gmail.com* (F-16)

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KLEIN, Charles, **CARMO, Milena Mateuzi**, and **TAVARES, Alessandra** (Portland State U) *Fragmented Identities and the Desire for Wholeness: Everyday Life and Intersectional Politics in São Paulo's Urban Peripheries.* This presentation examines subject-making in Sao Paulo's urban peripheries through three ethnographic case studies: a support group for mothers with incarcerated children, an informal network of first-generation university students, and a Black women's collective. The analysis highlights how intersectional "marginalities" both generate oppression and offer pathways for constructing new subjectivities and forms of collective resistance. In these processes, care and race-, class- and gender-based traumas have emerged as central elements in subject-making. These

subjectivities shape new relations, spaces, and sensoria among politically-engaged women that redraw masculinist conceptions of the "periphery," politics, and the possible. *chklein@pdx.edu* (TH-109)

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KNISELY, Denise (NKU) *The Creation of Knowledge Networks for Adjunct Faculty*. It is common for tenure-track faculty to receive orientation and participate in other mentoring and professional development programs during their first year of employment. These practices provide an orientation to their new job and integration into the campus community. Such programs are not typically available for new part-time faculty. This study pursues the question of just how part-time faculty obtain the information they need and from whom to be successful in their positions. Data is analyzed and reported utilizing a social network analysis framework. *kniselyd1@nku.edu* (W-11)

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KOEMPEL, Annie (UKY) *"People around here like their fresh fruits and vegetables": Eating and Growing Food in Eastern Kentucky.* Healthism, nutritionism, and localism are key concepts that inform the public health preoccupation with fruit and vegetable intake and its slippage into food insecurity work. "Solutions" to stories of absence in eastern Kentucky rely on the neoliberal myth that the moral obligation to be healthy can be found in local markets. This connects to the technocratic, market-based measure of food insecurity that obscures food sovereignty. Focusing on capitalist exchange in the formulation of research questions conceals non-market exchanges. Ethnographic observations and semi-structured interview data from 2020 illustrate how communities grow and share fruits and vegetables in non-market and non-quantifiable ways. *anniekoempel@gmail.com* (On demand)

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KRAFT, Thomas (U Utah), **SEABRIGHT, Edmond** (UNM), **ALAMI, Sarah** (UCSB), **HOOPER, Paul** (Chapman U), **BEHEIM, Bret** (Max Planck Inst for Evolutionary Anth), **DAVIS, Helen** (Harvard U), **CUMMINGS, Daniel** (UNM), **RODRIGUEZ, Daniel Eid** (U Mayor de San Simon, Bolivia), **GUTIERREZ CAYUBA, Maguin** (Tsimane Gran Consejo, Bolivia), **TRUMBLE, Benjamin** (ASU), **STIEGLITZ, Jonathan** (Inst for Advanced Study-Toulouse), **KAPLAN, Hillard** (Chapman U), and **GURVEN, Michael** (UCSB) *The Dynamics of Infectious Disease Transmission in Small-Scale, Transitioning Populations*. Infectious disease dynamics are governed by patterns of contact that vary by geography, social organization, mobility, and culture. Accordingly, voluntary collective isolation (VCI) has been proposed to mitigate the impact of pandemics on relatively isolated, small-scale indigenous populations. To assess the vulnerability of small-scale populations to epidemics and the viability of VCI and other interventions, we simulated disease transmission among Amazonian forager-horticulturalists (Tsimane) using a stochastic network metapopulation model parameterized with high-resolution data. We find that relative isolation and Tsimane social organization offer little protection from widespread transmission, and that VCI is unlikely to be effective under contemporary socioeconomic conditions. *kraft.tom@gmail.com* (W-08)

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KRAMER, O'Kara (BYU) *Building Zion: Avoidance among Latter-day Saints in Political Discourse*. American members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints dwell in the intersection between the political and the religious. Using data from social media, observation, surveys, individual interviews, and guided conversations, this study explores Latter-day Saints' understanding of political polarization and how they reconcile this with their vision of Zion. Many members avoid confrontation or discussion in order to maintain a sense of peace. Though this occurs outside of the Church, doctrinal foundations of Zion correlate to the discourse avoidance displayed. This subsequently increases tension between members with differing political ideologies in their efforts to build Zion. (T-78)

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KRIEGER, Laurie (Clean Cities, Blue Ocean & Manoff Group), **PANTALEON, Natividad** (U Alcala de Henares), and **ABREU, Daniel** (Independent) *Trials of Improved Practices (TIPs) for Development of Social and Behavior Change and a Solid Waste Management System.* Trials of Improved Practices (TIPs) is a unique research approach created by The Manoff Group 40+ years ago to trial behaviors for program and policy development. TIPs combines elements of ethnography and concept testing. Qualitative research precedes and informs TIPs. Used in health worldwide, the USAID Clean Cities Blue Ocean program and CEBSE consortium pioneered TIPs for solid waste management/3 Rs. In TIPs in Samaná, Dominican Republic, people eagerly segregated household plastic waste when assured it would be recycled—some connected waste segregation to environmental protection; those TIPs participants who threw household waste on the beach were able to stop. *Laurie.Krieger@cleancitiesblueocean.org* (S-18)

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KUAN, Chen-I (Nat'l Taiwan U) *Socio-political Context of Hesitancy toward Covid-19 Vaccination and Risk Communications Needed: A Rapid Ethnographic Study in Taiwan*. This paper looks at the socio-political context behind the public's hesitancy toward Covid-19 vaccination and the resulting challenges based on a rapid ethnographic study from 2021 June to October in Taiwan. Due to Taiwan's unclear political status and ambiguous relationships with the international community, the government has struggled to gain sufficient Covid-19 vaccines. This situation affected its national policy considering the Covid-19 vaccination campaign and local vaccine distribution and imposed challenges to build people's confidence in the vaccines. By analyzing the informants' reactions to the policies, the paper suggests several strategies on risk communication regarding Covid-19 vaccination. *chenikuan@ntu.edu.tw* (On demand)

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KUEHNE, Kurt (UW-Madison) *Lives in Limbo: Victimized Migrant Domestic Workers and the State of Exception*. This talk draws upon eight months of observation at a shelter for migrant domestic workers (MDWs) in Singapore. I describe the challenges and disincentives faced by low-wage migrant women when they seek justice for labor and/or criminal victimization—including instances of physical/sexual violence, wage theft, and abuse. I argue that MDWs exist in a unique and dangerous juridical limbo: while the state aggressively oversees many aspects of low-wage labor migration, it selectively abdicates other roles in labor protection. My research shows how uneven regulation and hazy enforcement mechanisms trap MDWs between intensified employer control; debt-holding maid agencies; and often-contradictory regimes of criminal, labor, and immigration law. *kkuehne@wisc.edu* (On demand)

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KUGO, Yoko (UAF) *Iliamna Lake Ethnogeography and Yup'ik and Contemporary Place Names, Alaska.* This paper will explore ethnogeography and environmental communication through place names in the Nanvarpak (Iliamna Lake, Alaska) area. Telling and retelling place names and stories associated with these places enables the people to visualize their landscape, while affirming and reinforcing the knowledge and practices that have allowed the Yup'ik people to survive and thrive in the region. Ethnogeography addresses how these cultural landscapes intertwine with oral traditions and changes in land use from local perspectives. Maintaining local place names associated with lessons supports the residents in continuing to share their geographic knowledge, cultural practices, and local histories through environmental communication. *ykugo@alaska.edu* (F-12)

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KUMARI, Rashmi (Rutgers U) *"Saving the Future": An Intergenerational Effort to Protect Their "Land, Water, and Forests."* Childhood Studies' conceptual effort to "claim the child as a being... in the here and now" (Spyrou 2019) from a being of the future is in itself a revolutionary project. Yet, the overemphasis on young people to be the potential site for change renders them an individuated subject isolated from their more extensive support networks. In this paper, I complicate this image, to not burden the youth with the popular notion of youth 'saving the future' but argue that adults are equally accountable in this task. The paper will look at the intergenerational learning among Indigenous peoples towards protecting their land, water, and forests. *rashmi.k@rutgers.edu* (F-39)

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KUNSTADTER, Peter (PHPT, Chiang Mai) *Cultural Traditions vs. Individual Socioeconomic Characteristics in Knowledge of HIV and Stigmatization of PLWHA: Survey Results from 631 Chinese and 699 Lahu Men and Women in Northwestern Thailand.* Chinese and Lahu communities in rural northwest Thailand have radically different cultural traditions while sharing a common physical environment and political-economic-health care system in a natural experimental situation. Significant differences between the two groups in "non-cultural" variables such as socioeconomic characteristics (education, Thai language ability, religion) and personal experiences with HIV-AIDS are significantly associated with within- and between-group differences in respondents' HIV knowledge and beliefs, and stigmatization of HIV-infected people. Nonetheless, survey responses suggest that cultural traditions (e.g., traditional gender relationships), continue to be associated with HIV knowledge, beliefs and attitudes after controlling for individual- and group-level socioeconomic and experiential differences. *peter.kunstadter@gmail.com* (S-31)

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LAMONICA, Aukje (SCSU) and **BOERI, Miriam** (NJCRI) *"I went there to get help for myself and it backfired on me": Mothers and Pregnant Women Who Use Opioids and Experiences with Service Providers.* In this ethnographic study, we recruited mothers and pregnant women who use opioids living in two suburban field sites: 1) New Haven, CT, and 2) Newark, NJ. Suburban communities are generally not viewed as high-risk areas for drug use and thus not seen in need for funding of health and social services. Particularly for women, suburban towns have fewer program and initiatives. In this study, we examine mothers' and pregnant women's experiences with accessing social and health services. We present barriers and facilitators to access and identify gaps in services to assist our participants. *lamonicaa1@southernct.edu* (W-49)

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LAMPE, Frederick (Fritz) P. (NAU) *Right Religion, Rites, and Responsibilities in a Changing Climate*. People experience and understand their relationship to the cosmos in a variety of ways. The complexity of these perspectives is present in contemporary discourse on climate change. For some the environment is separate and distinct from the human world while for others it is conscious and alive, infused with entities with whom they must be in relationship with. Using material garnered through public discourse, social media and various bully pulpits, this paper will consider the ways religion contributes to discourse and action on the changing climate. It will close with suggestions for potential constructive engagement between different perspectives. (TH-08)

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LARKIN, Lance (Construction Engineering Rsch Lab) *Driving with No Hands on the Wheel: Comparing the (Un)Acceptance of Autonomous Vehicles on Military Bases*. Following pilots of self-driving shuttles at different military bases, I examine the social dimensions of driving, and the (non-)acceptance of autonomous vehicles (AV) by riders, non-riders, vendors, and installation leadership. The potential of networked AV promises less human error and crashes, but trust in the vehicles by the public and operators must first be understood. We observed drivers illegally passing to avoid getting slowed by the vehicle, while shuttle passengers embraced the new technology. Safety stewards acted as the machine's social conscience, and also as an indicator of how the public may or may not accept this new technology. (TH-09)

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LARRIVEE, Anne (WCUPA Libraries) *Exploring Access to Research in the Library*. With a campus climate of uncertainty, academic libraries are aware of the need to sustain access to resources in an affordable way. Inflation, budget cuts, and the high cost of e-resources have impacted growth of collections. There are ongoing conversations around open access to ensure research support. This presentation will explore some of the open access options that have begun to take shape and will review literature to examine researcher response. As more resources exist openly online, there is a question of whether researchers are valuing libraries' role as a content provider in the same way. *alarrivee@wcupa.edu* (S-94)

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LARSSON, Simon (U Gothenburg) *Dealing with Machine Learning Input in Systemic Environmental Communication.* What happens to ecological communication (in Luhmann's sense of the word) when systemic input starts to reassemble phenomenologically meaningful content? Machine learning (ML) algorithms offers new ways of processing data that can provide automation or augmentation of work tasks within many vocations. ML, however, challenges existing ways of interpreting knowledge. Based on communication theory this paper explores how the crew on cargo ships experience automation through a speed control system utilizing ML algorithms. It explores the epistemological dissonance between the tacit knowledge of the natural environment among the crew and the computerized optimization—and investigates how this influences ecological communication. *simon.larsson@gri.gu.se* (F-12)

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LAVORANDO, Maya (Cal Poly & SLO Bangers SEP), **HOFFMAN, Zach** and **PETTY, Lois** (SLO Bangers SEP) *Testing and Linkage to Care for HCV at SSP: Expanding Access and Lowering Barriers for Treatment*. People using intravenous drugs are at high risk for acquiring Hepatitis C Virus (HCV). Syringe services programs (SSP) are thus ideal locations for screening and linkage to care. We will describe a multimodal approach at an SSP which includes incentivized HCV testing and treatment coupled with on site collaborative telehealth and linkage to local care. SSPs are mindful of the contextual and environmental supports and barriers that people injecting drugs are affected by and have built trust with their participants. On site testing and linkage to care will help streamline progress towards curing HCV in a safe and familiar environment. (TH-01)

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LE ROUX-KEMP, Andra (U Lincoln) *Medical Nationalism and Emerging Infectious Disease: "The Pandemic of Nationalism and the Nationalism of Pandemics."* Medical nationalism discourse, exemplifies a nation-centric understanding of health and healthcare. Such discourse can be observed in collective narratives, political claims, and symbolic representations. During times of major disease outbreaks - like that of Covid-19 - medical nationalism discourse is particularly acute and serve either to promote health rights and health security, or impede and obstruct national and international efforts in this regard. In reflecting on the current and ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, and with reference to Benedict Anderson's notion of "imagined communities," this paper will elucidate the role and extent of English medical nationalism discourse and its impact on health rights and health security. *ALeRouxKemp@lincoln.ac.uk* (F-69)

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LEE, Juliet, **ABDELHALIM, Gamila**, **SALAM, Lina**, and **INOUE-TERRIS, Vera** (PIRE-CA) *Rapid Assessment of Tobacco Risks for Underserved Arab Americans in Northern California.* Arab Americans are a large population with high risk of smoking. Those who arrived to the US as refugees and asylees, or from lower-income countries, may be underinsured, with limited access to tobacco treatment and prevention services. We assessed smoking behaviors, norms, and exposures, as well as cessation and prevention resources, among adult Arab American smokers in California, both men and women, specifically people from Yemen and Sudan. Most reported high exposures to smoking in their social environments. Smoking habits varied by gender. Women wished to continue meeting to work on tobacco prevention and cessation; men less so. *jlee@prev.org* (W-81)

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LEE, Juliet, **ABDELHALIM, Gamila**, **SALAM, Lina**, and **INOUE-TERRIS, Vera** (PIRE-CA) *Commit to Quit: Community-partnered Tobacco Prevention and Cessation for Arab American Women.* Standard tobacco cessation and prevention practices are based on psychologistic theories of behavior change, sociologistic theories of norms change, and epidemiologic frameworks of risk exposure. Despite a large population of underinsured Arab Americans, California tobacco programs did not address specific smoking habits and norms of Arab Americans, and were not accessible culturally or linguistically. We designed a novel intervention program, working in partnership with Arab American women to collectively learn about tobacco health risks and incorporate this knowledge into their family and community lives, based on strategies already in use by the community (e.g., WhatsApp group; women's gatherings). *jlee@prev.org* (W-111)

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LEMUS, Sergio (TAMU) *Latin@/x Ethnography: Debates, Trends, and Place in American Anthropology*. In what ways do Latino/x lives matter for anthropologists? What theoretical preoccupations have occupied Latin@/x anthropologists' minds in their ethnographic works? Indeed, anthropological studies on Latinos/as and more recently of Latinx populations have revitalized American anthropology concerning theories of identity, ethnicity, politics, culture, and transborder processes. Drawing from a close, archival, and retrospective examination of the AAA programs from 2009 to 2020, this paper presents the results of an analysis to offer us a view of what have been the methodological and theoretical preoccupations of scholars and scholarship on and about Latin@s and Latinxs. (On demand)

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LEONG, Kirsten (NOAA PIFSC), **MASTITSKI, Anthony** (ECS Federal, NOAA SEFSC), **KLEIBER, Danika** (NOAA PIFSC), **WENG, Changhua** (ECS Federal, NOAA NEFSC), **WISE, Sarah** (NOAA AKFSC), and **NORMAN, Karma** (NOAA NWFSC) *Do Fishing Categories Account for What Counts?* Fishing activities across the country do not cleanly fit commercial or recreational fishing definitions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. We conducted a systematic review of policy documents and peer-reviewed literature to better understand the full range of underrepresented fishing practices and communities in each NOAA Fisheries region. Better inclusion of these diverse fisheries has substantial implications for: equity and environmental justice, resilience and community well-being in ecosystem-based fishery management, climate change impacts on communities, and the blue economy. This work will help ensure that fisheries are managed to be inclusive of all fishing communities. *kirsten.leong@noaa.gov* (F-21)

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LINDSAY, William (U Amsterdam) *Finding Home in the Other: Newcomers' Experiences of Making Home and Integration in Amsterdam East.* Integration of refugees and asylees is a common policy for Western countries, but how do people experience this process? What does home mean for people whose lives have been uprooted? This presentation aims to portray an ethnographic account of newcomers' and Dutch citizens' experiences of integration at a community center in Amsterdam East. I focus on newcomers' barriers and opportunities to integration, and the role of the host society. I then illustrate how the concept of home is constructed, and subsequently carried out by newcomers. A transnational lens is applied to these conceptualizations to accurately portray the lived experiences. *williamlindsay92@gmail.com* (F-77)

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LOCKE, Emily, **HORAN, Holly**, and **MOBLEY, Emmily** (U Alabama), **MARTIN, Amie** (Butterflies Dancing Perinatal Support) *A Community Engaged Approach to Understanding Perceptions of Infant Health and Well-Being in Multiple Disaster Contexts.* Breastmilk feeding during natural disasters is critical for protecting the health of birth-giver and baby. This project explores the ways in which multiple natural disasters shape perceptions of infant feeding, health, and well-being in Alabama's gulf coast. In partnership with four community organizations, ethnographic qualitative and quantitative research methods were used to understand how infant-feeding decisions reflect the realities of living in a medically underserved, disaster-prone region from the perspective of providers and birth-givers. Results reveal that parents commonly provide infant formula or harmful substitutes during the first three months of life – practices that are supported by medical providers. *ellocke@crimson.ua.edu* (S-40)

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LOGAN, Ryan (CSU Stanislaus) *Unlocking the Transformative Potential of CHWs: Professional Citizenship, Collaboration, and Steps Forward.* Community health workers (CHWs) are a vital yet often invisible component of the healthcare and social services workforce in the U.S. In Indiana, CHWs have lacked professional citizenship – denoted by their acceptance within the professional workforce. Through "official" steps taken in 2018 that include certification, Medicaid reimbursement, and name branding, these workers are slowly becoming recognized and accepted as new members of the healthcare team. Collaborating with CHWs is key, as findings can elicit the need for professional citizenship as well as producing findings that can shape policy, inform the general public, and, thereby, unlock the transformative potential of CHWs. *rilogan@csustan.edu* (TH-91)

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LONG, Erin (CSBSJU) *Crafting Affect through Memory: Venezuelan Narratives of Belonging and Exclusion in Chile.* The economic and political crisis in Venezuela has led to a huge influx of Venezuelans living abroad. In this presentation, I examine the discourses used by Venezuelan migrants in narratives of their experiences of emigration and life in Chile. To understand this crisis and its lived and affective impacts from the migrant point of view, I analyze interview data, framed by social memory literature. Drawing on these scholars (Carreño, Doña-Reveco), I argue that everyday practices of migrants craft networks of belonging among Venezuelans in Chile and reinforce transnational connections. *elong001@csbsju.edu* (F-77)

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LONG, Rex (TX State U) and **GRIFFARD, Megan Kathryn Rauch** (UNCCH) *First-Generation College Students and COVID-19: Impacts to Health and Learning.* This study, conducted by an interdisciplinary research team in Fall 2020, includes interviews with 49 students across five universities to determine the ways in which COVID-19 impacted first-generation college students (FGCS). Primary research questions included the impact of the pandemic on the health of FGCS, and the experience of transitioning to remote learning. Findings show that FGCS experienced a range of mental and physical health symptoms related to the pandemic, such as feeling stressed, unmotivated, or experiencing changes to physical fitness and eating habits. FGCS also reported difficulties in transitioning to remote learning, including accessing appropriate resources. *ral119@txstate.edu* (W-17)

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LONG, Rex (TX State U) *Coordinating Cross-group Research: Lessons from the CommuniVax Coalition.* Convened in December 2020, the CommuniVax Coalition brought together six research teams to understand and improve COVID-19 vaccine coverage and health equity in Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) communities in seven sites across the United States. These local teams represented a broad swath of experience from seasoned academic researchers, to applied anthropologists, and in many cases student researchers. This presentation highlights how research and analysis activities were coordinated across teams, including: establishing regular team communication, determining appropriate data collection methods, developing relevant training and reference materials, deciding upon analysis approaches, and continually monitoring local team progress towards goals. *ral119@txstate.edu* (TH-78)

LOPEZ RODRIGUEZ, Magda (NDSU), **MARTUCCI, Jessica** (U Penn), and **DAHLBERG, Britt** (Cooper Med Sch Rowan U)
Undocumented during COVID-19. Beyond Better is a public humanities project that seeks to destabilize ableist narratives in U.S. health care through oral history, storytelling, and art through the social media platform, Instagram. As a summer intern in their "Afterlives of Pandemics" initiative, I analyzed the impact of Covid-19 on undocumented Latinx immigrants in the U.S. through two oral history interviews. These interviews revealed the inequalities undocumented immigrants face in accessing employment and health care because of structural barriers like language, law enforcement, and poor working conditions. Such stories demonstrate the massive gaps in the American public health system, especially during a crisis. *magda.lopez@ndsu.edu* (On demand)

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LORD, Austin (Cornell U) *The Avalanche as Prism: Political Ontologies and Post-Disaster Reckonings in the Himalayan Cryosphere.* In April 2015, during Nepal's Gorkha Earthquake, a massive co-seismic glacier avalanche destroyed the village of Langtang, causing unthinkable destruction and loss. This paper examines the avalanche as both a diachronic process shaped by climate change and an ontological problem space (cf. Blaser 2014, Butcher 2017) wherein different practices of world-making become entangled. Critically, the avalanche is also a prism that refracts intersecting modes of reckoning - with immediate uncertainties, shifting socio-cryospheric risks, and epistemic politics; within situated moral ecologies and climate justice frameworks. How might these reckonings reshape knowledges and uncertainties, reconfigure agencies, or affect change, and for whom? *al947@cornell.edu* (On demand)

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LORD, Kayli (TX State U) *From Foster Care to University: An Ethnography of Academic Challenges.* Students who experience foster care (SEFC) face unique challenges when they attend college, and little is known about their struggles in higher education. Childhood trauma, economic instability, and lack of support from family can make it difficult for SEFC to imagine any future for themselves, let alone pursuit of a college degree. To date, research on SEFC and academic achievement in higher education is quantitative, highlighting their low academic performance as compared with the general college student population. Drawing on in-depth interviews with SEFC, I explore how they experience and navigate mental health and academic challenges during college. *k_l217@txstate.edu* (S-94)

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LOY, Christopher (CNU) *Modeling Socio-Ecological Systems: Bridging the Qualitative/Quantitative Divide.* This paper investigates the methodological problems involved with modeling socio-ecological systems in a way that accurately captures both the cultural dynamics of human knowledge and belief systems and the ecosystems on which they impinge. Ecosystems modeling typically employs quantitative methods to measure and predict, whereas cultural modelling is descriptive though no less analytical. This study works to find a productive and holistic approach to representing socioecological system dynamics that avoids the reductionism of qualitative approaches and the problems of reliability associated with qualitative approaches. *christopher.loy@cnu.edu* (On demand)

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LUBIT, Amanda (Queen's U Belfast) *"We are not safe over here": Women Resisting Everyday Violence in the British Asylum System.* A women's asylum seeker group in post-conflict Belfast engages in significant activist activities (visible/invisible, in-person/digital). Visible forms include petitioning for childcare at asylum interviews, protesting Black Lives Matter, and providing testimony about hate crime for a judicial review. These activities seek to inspire large-scale changes to the broader systems that keep them marginalized and vulnerable. Less visible forms include providing training on driving (to increase mobility), sewing (a marketable skill) and entrepreneurship (to gain economic opportunities). Through these and other activities women resist the immobility and dependency forced on them by the asylum system, improving their individual and collective circumstances. *alubit@yahoo.com* (F-77)

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LUCAS, William (USF) *The Assemblage of Biocultural Well-being for People with Spinal Cord Injury.* This paper examines spinal cord injury (SCI) rehabilitation in Tampa, FL, exploring how "hope" and "well-being" are biocultural processes entangled with the institutional and cultural ethics that help to construct them. This paper uses interpretive anthropology, governmentality, and moral anthropology to contextualize data collected at an activity-based therapy SCI recovery center—a therapy model often considered deviant and riskier by traditional therapy—which both challenges and reifies assumptions underlying the normative rehabilitation model. Given the particularly high depression and suicide ideation rates among this disability sub-population, this paper explores how identity, hope, and possibility are continuously, and emotionally, negotiated in the everyday. *wlucas@usf.edu* (TH-71)

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LUCHMUN, Rachel, **MULDER, Emily**, **REED, Jace**, **BOESCH, Shannon**, **RODRÍGUEZ DE JESÚS, Sue A.**, **RAMIREZ HALL, Alysha,** and **FIKES, Thomas** (ASU) *Engagement and Equity through Virtual Reality in Undergraduate Biology.* Dreamscape Learn (DSL) is a project at Arizona State University that uses virtual reality (VR) in undergraduate courses. An immersive VR narrative is used to instruct students and to increase student engagement in the classroom. We utilized anthropological methods to understand the student experience as part of the broader mixed-methods research for a DSL pilot study in general biology. In this paper, we summarize findings in a qualitative model that shows how the VR experience, combined with instruction, contributed to student engagement and ultimately student enjoyment and learning. We also discuss the implications of DSL for diversity, equity, and inclusion. *rluchmun@asu.edu* (S-34)

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LUKE, Jonathan (Americas Law Group PLLC) *Anthropology and U.S. Immigration Law: Applications for the Practice and Substance of Law*. Anthropology and its methods have real-life applications to the practice and substance of U.S. immigration law. The abilities of an anthropologist to frame and ask questions, and then to listen to and interpret what follows, are essential skills of a trial attorney. Additionally, the study and understanding of culture, history, and one's place in the world are also vital to the work of lawyers, judges, and administrative adjudicators who work with noncitizen immigrants who request asylum, withholding of removal, protection under the Convention Against Torture, and other immigration benefits. Immigration law benefits from and calls for anthropology's influence and perspective, and it could use more. *jonathan@americaslg.com* (TH-97)

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LUNA, Sarah (Tufts U) *Lesbianas en Lucha, Pucha a Pucha: Counter-sexuality and World-making in Mexico City Queer Activist Spaces*. Mexico City has been experiencing a wave of feminist activism focused upon the murder of women, cis and trans, which has included spraying glitter on cops and defacing public monuments. In this context of violence and the actions against it, this paper examines practices that have emerged that focus upon the relationship between pleasure and social justice. I look at the activism of lenchas (dykes) and pleasure pedagogues, showing how the erotic is site of world-making. *sarah.luna@gmail.com* (T-112)

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LYON, Sarah (UKY) *Fairtrade Smallholders and the Politics and Practices of Farm Labor in Mexico: In Search of a Living Income*. Fairtrade has recently acknowledged the need for a living income for smallholders. Given the challenges facing many coffee producers in Latin America who are advancing in age and increasingly tending to coffee fields planted with aged, diseased, and unproductive trees in need of renovation and costly labor inputs, this will be a difficult objective to achieve. I explore how and why smallholders in Mexico manage the labor demands of coffee production, and how these practices are gendered in specific ways. I address why these labor practices matter, for smallholders and their communities, and for long-term supply chain resilience. *sarah.lyon@uky.edu* (F-37)

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LYON, Stephen, **TAN, Jeff**, and **GRIESER, Anna Catherine** (AKU-Int'l) *Social Connections and Community Based Management Schemes in Northern Pakistan*. In this paper, we examine the social connections within communities that both contributed to, and impeded, the sustainability of the community based water management schemes in northern Pakistan. The schemes that succeeded were not necessarily those that had the strongest relationships between all households, however, the association of the scheme with the Ismaili Muslim community appears to have an impact on the willingness to participate in the schemes at all. We explore how CBM schemes might leverage ties between households to create layers of coordination to enable complex networks of locally controlled water and sanitation systems that meet people's needs. *stephen.lyon@aku.edu* (W-11)

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MACFARLAN, Shane and **DAVIS, Connor** (U Utah) *Birth Seasonality, Neonate Health, and Climate Change*. Scholars speculate that birth seasonality represents a form of traditional ecological knowledge, whereby mothers synchronize birth events with seasonal fluctuations in energy availability which improves both neonate and maternal health. However, no research has demonstrated this causal relationship. We test this proposition using data generated for the state of Baja California Sur, Mexico spanning 2008-2014. Results indicate that birth pulses are associated with seasonal fluctuations in green biomass related to the North American Monsoon; however, neonate health outcomes are modulated by ENSO. Babies born during La Nina (dry) years show worse health outcomes than those in El Nino (wet) years. *shane.macfarlan@anthro.utah.edu* (W-08)

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MÁCHA, Přemysl (Inst of Ethnology-Czech Academy of Sci) *Anthropology and Nature Conservation: Protecting the Hermit Beetle in the Nature Reserve Poodří, Czechia*. The paper will discuss challenges associated with practicing applied anthropology in a conservationist project attempting to protect the hermit beetle living in old trees in a nature reserve in eastern Czechia. Nature conservation in Czechia has traditionally been a monopoly of biologists and ecologists. Bringing humans and human-nature relations into the conservation efforts has thus not been easy, especially when research data may appear to threaten the credibility of the official conservation narrative. Professional integrity, however, has to take precedence over conservation efforts and the challenge is to learn to communicate without jeopardizing either. *macha@eu.cas.cz* (TH-68)

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MACÍAS AYALA, Mario Alberto (BARA, U Arizona) *Beyond Violence: Community-based Projects and Partnerships in Ambos Nogales Arizona/Sonora*. Since the early 2000s, the U.S.-Mexico border has witnessed the expansion of the border wall, the increase in the presence of organized crime, and new federal and state laws that have limited mobility in border regions. One response has been efforts by non-profit organizations, religious congregations, artists, academics, activists, and local inhabitants seeking to look beyond the stories of violence that dominate the border. This paper explores how local and broader partnerships projects between residents, organizations and local authorities have been developed in the Ambos Nogales Sonora/Arizona region in the last two decades. *mariomaciasaa@email.arizona.edu* (F-17)

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MAGARGAL, Kate (U Utah), **YELLOWMAN, Johan** (Utah Diné Bikéyah**), CHEE, Shaniah**, **WABEL, Molly**, **MACFARLAN, Shane**, and **CODDING, Brian F.** (U Utah) *Political Ecology of Energy Sovereignty on Navajo Nation.* Climate-induced drought jeopardizes future access to sufficient energy sources for many people reliant on firewood, especially those underrepresented in forest management decision-making. To identify where interventions might be most effective in facilitating self-determination and sustained firewood harvest, we investigate the case of Diné firewood harvesters. Using survey, interview and focal follow data, we articulate who uses firewood and why, what the costs of firewood are, and who imposes those costs. Reducing both the need for- and the costs of-firewood for the Diné and others would support energy sovereignty by facilitating sustained access to firewood. *kate.magargal@anthro.utah.edu* (W-08)

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MAIN JOHNSON, Leslie (Athabasca U), **ARMSTRONG, Chelsey** (SFU), **LIU, Hsiao-Lei** (Smithsonian Inst, Nat'l Museum of Natural History), **LOISELLE, Hope** (U Washington), and **KISTLER, Logan** (Smithsonian Inst, Nat'l Museum of Natural History) *Exploring the Relationship of Pacific Crabapple (Malus Fusca) and Indigenous Peoples on the Northwest Coast of North America through Phytogeography, Ecology, Ethnography, and Population Genomics.* Pacific crabapple (Malus fusca) is a native deciduous tree distributed throughout the northwest coast of North America, and was highly valued by many groups in the region. It is associated with Indigenous settlements and camps and crabapple has been characterized as a key indicator species of "forest gardens." We explore the ethnoecology of Pacific crabapple, including evidence of domestication and human transport. We use population genomic methods to test for genetic signals of human management and evidence of human mediated long distance dispersal. The distribution of Pacific crabapple appears strongly anthropogenic, with evidence of human selection of traits. *lmainjohnson@gmail.com* (W-64)

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MANDACHE, Luminita-Anda (U Salzburg) *The Limits of Techno-Optimism: E-Money, NGO Work, and Urban Poverty in Northeast Brazil.* In the national context of increased access to consumer goods, an NGO in Northeast Brazil becomes popular nationally and internationally for implementing a local currency and then turning it into an e-currency, available to locals on smartphones. Between 2015 and 2020 the NGO creates a technology lab where low-income teenagers learn to code and women to hack, with the promise that these skills can help them get out of poverty. Using this case study, I discuss how techno-optimism is embraced by NGO leaders but curbed by many residents who don't see technology alone being able to solve their daily problems. *lmandache@email.arizona.edu* (TH-109)

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MARCETTE, Jana (MSU Billings), **PUCCIA, Ellen** (Beta Rsch Assoc), and **CAMPBELL-MONTALVO, Rebecca** (UConn) *Increasing Networking Opportunities and Cross-Discipline Research in Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion in Biology Education.* Over the last several years, the iEMBER network has worked to promote inclusion in biology education and research, with the primary goal of improving inclusivity in biology education and research by promoting collaboration among biologists, education researchers, social scientists, and policy/program administrators. To that end, the network has developed novel "start-up pitch" workshops and has started community and education resource publication projects at open meetings and conferences. The iEMBER network builds capacity by connecting researchers across the social and biological sciences, informing them with policy and programmatic perspectives, and directly facilitating interdisciplinary collaborative teams. We will describe iEMBER's process as well as present data from more than 30 workshop participants. *jana.marcette@msubillings.edu* (W-82)

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MARKS, Alejandra (Tulane U) *Passports to Care: Improvising Abortion in Brazil.* Though abortion in Brazil is criminalized with few exceptions, nearly one million women access the procedure each year thanks to the care they receive from activists and medical professionals alike. This paper argues that abortion pills purchased online act as "obstetric passports" into hospitals where medical professionals finish the job. Based on interviews with Brazilian women, doctors and nurses in a maternity hospital, and one activist abortion pill provider, this project examines abortion as a form of care that often troubles distinctions between the criminal and the clinical, the marginal and the sanctioned, and the licit and the illicit. *marks.alejandra@gmail.com* (S-79)

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MARQUEZ JR., Arturo (Drake U) *The Business of Social Justice.* The Popular Syndicate of Street Vendors was formed in 2015 as a response against the normalized structural violence undocumented migrants experience in Spain. Since its founding the syndicate has created their own merchandise which they sell from their main store in Barcelona and across the globe. In this paper I interrogate the manner in which anthropology can be an ally in a business oriented social justice movement for migrant rights. I draw from my on-going ethnographic fieldwork in Spain to reflect on the importance of an engaged anthropology to create new possibilities for critical scholarship and positive social change. *arturo.marquez.jr@drake.edu* (F-17)

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MARSH, Fallon and **RAMSAY, Georgina** (UDel) *Interrupted Research and Disrupted Lives: Exploring Barriers to Research Participation as Revealing "Structural Borders" in the Lives of Migrants.* Even without a public health crisis, conducting research with participants from migrant backgrounds requires sensitivity and flexibility. In a pandemic, however, when even the most participatory approaches to research may fail, such issues can be magnified—as this team discovered. Nonetheless, these "failures" of engagement reveal the significant barriers that structure the everyday lives of migrants. Our initial aim was to explore the ways migrants experience

bordering beyond in their everyday lives; in this paper, we show that interrupted research in fact reflects these borders. We conceptualize these as "structural borders," which warrant further inquiry. *gramsay@udel.edu* (S-10)

MARTIN, Abbie (Miami U-OH) *City Limits: An Urban Ecovillage Negotiates Sustainability*. Ecovillages strive for sustainability, but what does this mean in an urban setting with ecological and infrastructural challenges? The Enright Ridge Urban Ecovillage (ERUEV) is a nonprofit in Cincinnati, Ohio that aims to demonstrate sustainable practices as materially accessible and ethically preferable. ERUEV is furthermore an intentional community that constantly reevaluates their impact on the environment and renegotiates their relationship with the physical space they live in. During summer 2021, I conducted ethnographic fieldwork focused on ERUEV's food-producing greenhouse and community gatherings. In this paper, I analyze how sustainability and conditions of city life intersect in ERUEV which shapes interactions with the surrounding diverse neighborhood. (F-36)

MARTIN, Rena (Dinetahdoo Cultural Resources Mgmt) *Bears Ears National Monument: Collaboration, Consultation, and Trust.* The Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service and the five tribes associated with the Bears Ears Native Coalition are collaborating on establishing a land management plan for the Bears Ears Monument. This paper will focus on the Navajo people who have invested time, emotion, and energy into protecting their traditional homelands. As Navajo archaeologists and ethnographers, we sat down with community members up to 98 years of age who trusted us to interpret their words correctly so as they could have a say in protecting their traditional homelands and the cultural and natural resources located in the monument. *Renagm@yahoo.com* (W-36)

MARTIN, Samantha (U S Carolina) *The Effectiveness of Outreach: Genres and Engagement on Social Media during the Pandemic.* This research project analyzes the social media outreach efforts of a community organization in South Carolina that connects Latinxs with healthcare and other social resources. A Facebook page was created in 2020 to facilitate interaction with community members and share information during the pandemic. Content includes weekly videos of varying formats and topics, and audience engagement occurs via comment threads. Eighteen months of videos and comments are analyzed to examine outreach effectiveness by determining why certain genres of posts foster differential engagement. Using discourse analytic methods, this project ultimately seeks to assist grassroots organizations in meeting communities' needs. *sam31@email.sc.edu* (On demand)

MARTINEZ, Rebecca (Purdue U) *Periods: Just Part of the Lived Experience at a Transitional Housing Center.* The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have unequal impacts and exacerbate disparities in healthcare, employment, and housing. Since June 2021, I have conducted ethnographic research to understand the experiences of people arriving, utilizing, and stuck at a Midwest transitional housing center and their encounters with the center, its service providers, and the larger community. Through exploration of people's menstruation experiences, I am examining how gendered bodies experience the pandemic, precarious living, and related environmental conditions. I will highlight preliminary findings and why it matters to put forward the lived experiences of menstruating people during the pandemic, and opportunities for further discussion. *mart1966@purdue.edu* (S-79)

MARTINEZ, Rebecca, **BRILLER, Sherlyn**, and **STRIMEL, Greg** (Purdue U) *Mission Meaning Making (M3) Project: What It Means to Find Yourself and Define Yourself as a Student Innovator*. As a time of discovery, college offers undergraduate students a chance to explore different learning experiences and ways of thinking. Purdue is recognized for innovation learning, but this training looks different across campus and among students. The M3 Project combines people from liberal arts, technology, and business for innovation education. We will share how those from diverse majors and backgrounds explore together via a cross-college Design & Innovation minor. Through building a community of practice and transformation, we discuss how our team of faculty, students and practitioners are using co-teaching and co-learning to promote transdisciplinary learning in the context of innovation. *mart1966@purdue.edu* (W-71)

MATHENY HUDDLESTON, Nicole (Elite Research LLC) *Doing Ethnography: How Participating in an Undergraduate Field School Influenced My Career as a Practicing Anthropologist.* Participating in a cultural anthropology field school in the western highlands of Guatemala shifted my understanding of research and anthropological methods from the abstract to the intimate. By doing ethnography in the field rather than simply reading about it, this created a foundation for me as a neophyte researcher in understanding, designing, implementing, analyzing, and reporting research. This groundwork and lessons learned from the field influenced my ability to see practical applications of the anthropological research process to solving social problems, and provided a base for my continued graduate studies in applied anthropology, and my work as a practicing anthropologist. *nicole.matheny@gmail.com* (TH-97)

MATHEWS, Holly F., **LARSON, Kim L.**, and **HUPP, Teresa** (ECU), **ESTRADA, Michelle** (Wayne County Latino Council), **PAZ CARPENTER, Maria** (Lay Health Advisor) *Retention of Latino Palliative Care Advisors in Rural North Carolina during the COVID-19 Pandemic.* The COVID-19 pandemic posted challenges for the retention of Latino palliative care lay advisors (PCLAs) in a CBPR project in eastern North Carolina. Fifteen PCLAs were trained to share information with Latino adults with cancer on home symptom

management and advance care planning. The COVID-19 virus disproportionately affected PCLAs causing challenges to project participation. The intervention redesign shifted to clinic-based recruitment of patients and phone visits by PCLAs necessitating online discussions and in-person meetings to bolster PCLA engagement and address community concerns about COVID-19. A two-year PCLA retention rate of 73% (11 out of 15) may be credited to an ongoing community-academic partnership. *mathewsh@ecu.edu* (TH-79)

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MATHSON, Gideon (Shiv Nadar U) *Memory and Temporal Perception through Recurrent Disasters*. I would like to examine cases of recurrent involuntary memory, in the wake of the 2013 floods in Uttarakhand. I will attempt to explore how resilience is built due to consistent exposure to disaster, so that the transformations in the landscape of memory are not seen as abnormalities, but rather as ways in which disaster becomes gradually "sensible" to perception (as opposed to the conventional characterization of involuntary memory in relation to PTSD). The epistemic question I would like to unfold is one of the "retention" (in phenomenological terms) of loss: how this makes loss communicable and builds a framework of anticipation. *gt277@snu.edu.in* (T-22)

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MATTES, Seven (MSU) *Animalizing the Classroom: An Approach to DEI and Anti-Racist Teaching*. As DEI and Anti-Racist learning objectives are increasingly incorporated into curriculums, methods for reaching these goals with a minimum of defensiveness by the students is key. The interdisciplinary area of human-animal studies provides effective practices for overcoming such obstacles. Animalizing the classroom provides a lens for students to delve into processes, terminology, and critical current events from a "fuzzy" and less contentious space. Pulling from five years of integrating these methods in classroom sizes of 25 to 700, this paper illustrates how animalizing the classroom can humanize the perspectives within. *mattes.seven@gmail.com* (S-94)

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MAURICE-HAMMOND, Isabelle (UVic) *Estuary Root Gardens of the Northwest Coast: Roots, Soil, and Planning for the Future.* Estuary root gardens are sites of plant cultivation unique to the Northwest Coast of North America. Impacted by colonialism and the removal of First Nations peoples from their traditional territories, the diverse post-abandonment trajectories of these gardens make it difficult for communities and archaeologists to identify and protect these sites for future generations. At the intersection of community knowledge, archaeology, pedology, and ecology, this paper outlines a series of methods for identifying estuarine gardens in Songhees and 'Namgis First Nations territories, helping elucidate the past in order to manage for the future. *imauricehammond@uvic.ca* (W-64)

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MAZUR-STOMMEN, Susan (Indicia Consulting LLC) *Characterizing Household Engagement with Personal Technology Using Ethnographic Decision Tree Models.* This project investigated engagement of households with personal consumer electronics. The research team aimed to identify "cybersensitives." Cybersensitives are people who exhibit a greater emotional connection to their phones, tablets, and other personal technology such as wearables (electronic devices worn as accessories, embedded in clothing, implanted in the user's body). This project collected qualitative data via in-depth interviews with a cohort of 48 households and a questionnaire with 298 respondents. We used the qualitative data to construct an Ethnographic Decision Tree Model. The EDTM was used to organize a population according to the presence or absence of traits of cybersensitivity. *susanmazur@indiciaconsulting.com* (TH-09)

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MCCUNE, Meghan (NMU) *School Districts as a Tool for Decolonization: A Case Study of Salamanca City Central School District.* Salamanca, New York is a Congressional village located almost entirely on the Seneca Nation of Indians' Allegany Territory. Historically the city was almost exclusively white and conflicts over Seneca land and resources within Salamanca have produced a ground zero environment for many anti-Indian sovereignty movements. Within recent years, more Seneca families have moved into the city and the Salamanca City Central School District has benefited financially from its population and location on an Indigenous territory through annual Federal Impact Aid. This paper analyzes the role of the District in decolonization and highlights the power of local government action. (TH-10)

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MCCURDY, Sheryl, **GALLARDO, Kathryn**, **STEWART, Hannah**, **ZOSCHKE, Niles**, and **WILKERSON, J.M.** (UTHSC SPH) *Opening Opioid Recovery Residences with Medication Assisted Treatment: Trials and Tribulations*. To assess the ways that house staffing, practices, and rules affect recovery, we are using a cross-case study approach using observations and 60 in-depth interviews with recovery residence administrators', staff's, and clients' perspectives of their day-to-day experiences in 13 residences across Texas. We are documenting how recovery residence's staff's and residents' practices and rules evolve in relation to different leadership approaches, situations, time periods, and clients. We are eliciting rich descriptions of house activities and practices to get differing points of view and assess how people's activities and practices and the rules of a house affect recovery outcomes. *Sheryl.A.McCurdy@uth.tmc.edu* (TH-91)

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MCDONALD, James (U Montevallo) *The Anthropology of Anthropological Professionalization: The Liminality and Alterity of Graduate Education and Its Implications*. This paper explores academic culture and the culture of anthropology. It is not as concerned with the particulars (e.g., institutional culture, personalities, or historical time period) as it is with deeper, systemic structural-cultural

features. A small literature addressing professional socializeion discusses traumas created in that process. What factors particular to anthropology lead to these outcomes? Can we undertake an anthropology of anthropology and its professionalization process? The goal is to begin to unpack how students' identities are invented. Focus will be on the performance and production of knowledge, especially through critique, the field/fieldwork, and the discipline's heterogeneity of ideas. *jmcdonald@montevallo.edu* (TH-18)

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MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather (WIU) *Yoga as Fieldwork: Incorporating Yoga into the Introduction to Cultural Anthropology Curriculum.* For the last fifteen years students (n=749) in my Introduction to Cultural Anthropology classes have been introduced to the practice of yoga and mindfulness training as part of a larger component on medical anthropology. This paper compares the self-described results on self-compassion, perceived stress, and well-being while introducing students to fieldwork. Students participated in one 75-minute class during the first semester of their freshman year, completed a pre-and post-test, and then wrote a short paper arguing either for or against the efficacy of yoga as medicine. 97% of students reported improved well-being from this intervention while also showing the development of critical thinking skills. *h-mcilvaine-newsad@wiu.edu* (F-31)

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MCKENNA, Stacey (R Street Inst) *Connecting Harm Reduction Silos in Policy and Practice: Overcoming Money, Politics, and History to Find Evidence-Based Common Ground.* Since its inception in 1980s fight against HIV, harm reduction has been embraced to mitigate potential consequences of "risky" behaviors, from sex and substance use to—in the Covid era—travel and dining out. Despite the prevalence of comorbidities and intersectional vulnerabilities among the populations best served by the approach, partisan politics, ideological differences, and a culture of mistrust lead to inconsistent application in practice and policy. This paper draws on my experience as a medical anthropologist and researcher at a policy think tank working to build coalitions and consensus among stakeholders across various areas of harm reduction. *smckenna@rstreet.org* (S-01)

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MCKENZIE, Patrick (U S Carolina) *"Our success is in our commitment": Discipline and Surveillance during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Amman, Jordan.* Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, human rights organizations have raised concerns about the Jordanian government's militarized response to COVID-19. The government has frequently accompanied its interventions with narratives of protection and sacrifice for public health, with phrases like "The pandemic is not over. Our success is in our commitment." Drawing on three months of ethnographic fieldwork conducted with refugees and Jordanians in Amman over the summer of 2021, this paper explores the disciplinary mechanisms and surveillance technologies deployed by the Jordanian government in the name of combatting the COVID-19 pandemic and how these responses shaped Jordanians' everyday lives. *mckenzp@email.sc.edu* (F-69)

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MCKERNAN, Bailey (UCSB) *Eat Your Weeds: An Investigation of Edible Weeds and the Indigenous Ethics and Histories of Foraging.* Most of us when walking on trails or through parks don't stop and think: what can I eat here? Plants we pass regularly that we call "weeds" are viewed as ugly and purposeless or ignored. This criminalization of the untamed is a product of the nature-culture divide we all live in. But what if we challenged this perception through gathering and eating these plants, thus forming relationships with these beings? We could begin to cultivate respect for our environment and slowly dissolve this false dichotomy between humans and nature. Relationality, respect, and reciprocity could become daily practice with Mother Earth. *baileymckernan@ucsb.edu* (S-68)

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MCLAUGHLIN, Joseph, **PARKER, Aniyah**, **RODRIGUES, Kelly**, and **BARRERA, Karyn** (Saint Peter's U) *The Digital Gap during the Pandemic: Widening the Chasm in the Remote Delivery World.* Even forgetting the pedagogical challenges, remote delivery widened the socio-economic gap for Saint Peter's largely low-income population. The lack of bandwidth led to too many crashes or forced students to seek out hot spots. Sharing outdated computers, often without a camera, with several family members who are also in school was another major issue. There was a lack of privacy as students were taking classes in crowded rooms. Not willing to share living conditions with classmates was another drawback. This paper will address these issues but, more importantly, the solutions largely generated by students. (S-34)

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MCNAMARA, Karen (AAAS) *Networks of Care: Bangladeshi Medical Travels to South India.* This paper explores why thousands of Bangladeshi patients cross the border to India to seek treatment a Christian missionary hospital and college in South India. The history of this hospital and its importance in the development of biomedicine in India contextualizes this recent movement of people. I examine the types of treatment they seek, and the challenges and support they experience. I explore how understandings and relations of care, both for patients seeking treatment and for medical staff, intersect with Christian ethics of medical practice and patients' trust in the hospital. *karen.marie.mcnamara@gmail.com* (S-61)

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MCWHORTER, Jaclyn (Oglethorpe U) *Living as a Capoeirista: Social Inclusion in the Periphery of São Paulo, Brazil.* This research explores how individuals in the low-income periphery of São Paulo, Brazil use the art of capoeira as a tool for social inclusion in an area of high crime, violence, and insecurity. Living as a capoeirista forms a philosophy of life and provides a sense of citizenship and resistance to the hegemonic societal norms. However, these unequal systems of power and oppression are recreated within capoeira,

complicating the rhetoric reflected in the interviews. The human element added to the concept of capoeira is what creates further conundrum and discontent as we add our unique experiences to everything we encounter. *jaclyndonelle@gmail.com* (On demand)

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MEAD, Chelsea, **SCHALGE, Susan**, and **KALYVAKI, Maria** (MNSU) *Expressions of Faculty Compassion in Online Teaching and Learning in Times of Social Upheaval.* This study explores how Covid-19 and other social crises impacted the communicative and educational practices of a diverse group of faculty from multiple disciplines during the pandemic. Using text analysis, this research explores the role and expression of compassion before and during the Covid-19 crisis in 2020 and other social crises through faculty communications with students via email, learning management systems, and survey data. Findings reveal an increased use of compassionate language, shifts towards recognizing and perceiving our students as holistic individuals with complex needs beyond the classroom, and a positive impact these shifts made on student success. *Chelsea.Mead@mnsu.edu* (F-18)

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MEDINA-RAMÍREZ, Oswaldo (UFL) *"We are exhausted": Navigating Participation Fatigue in Collaborative Water Governance in the Tropics.* Collaborative water governance (CWG) is central to states interested in transitioning towards more sustainable allocation, distribution, and use of water. Water managers are natural resource bureaucrats who make decisions around water resources. Water managers play a decisive role in shaping the outcomes of CWG, but collaborative processes can be time and resource demanding, particularly when the institutional system is highly fragmented. Thus, some water managers experience participation fatigue, a significant but poorly understood barrier to CWG. This research seeks to advance the theory and practice of CWG by developing a better understanding on how water managers experience and navigate collaborative initiatives in Costa Rica. *osmedina@ufl.edu* (F-36)

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MELLO, Christy (UHWO) *Adapting to Crisis and Reimagining Pedagogy through Visual Depictions of Changing Landscapes: Honouliuli ʻĀina Hoʻohuli.* Shifting to online course offerings, in response to COVID-19, provided an opportunity for engaging students in creative works while adapting research to pressing concerns. Presented research showcases one such example, an online museum exhibit. Supported by the National Park Service, the project involved story maps, archival research, interviews, and a multi-media approach for illustrating the changing landscape of the ahupuaʻa of Honouliuli, a traditional Native Hawaiian land division on Hawaiʻi's island of Oʻahu. This visualization of the relationship between environment and human wellbeing serves as a platform for imagining alternative futures as encouraged by this exhibit entitled Honouliuli ʻĀina Hoʻohuli. *melloc@hawaii.edu* (On demand)

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MELO, Milena (UTRGV) *The Boundary of Life and Death: Constructing Deservingness.* This case study draws on over two years of ethnographic fieldwork conducted in the Rio Grande Valley of South Texas examining the access and treatment experiences of undocumented Mexican dialysis patients. In the U.S., citizens and lawful permanent residents who are diagnosed with end stage renal disease are given the medical standard of treatment. Undocumented immigrants do not have access to this standard and therefore rely on hospital emergency rooms when their condition is deemed a life-threatening emergency. This act of "exclusionary violence" and communicative practice questions the boundaries of citizen/non-citizen, deserving/undeserving, inclusion/exclusion, and ultimately the boundary between life/death. *milena.melotijerina@utrgv.edu* (S-19)

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MERRITT, Chris (Utah State Historic Preservation Office) and **SHEEHAN, Michael** (Bureau of Land Mgmt) *Terrace, Utah, Population Zero.* Hustling and bustling to starkly quiet, the life of one of Utah's largest railroad towns remains part of the historical and archaeological record. Archaeologists with the State Historic Preservation Office and the Bureau of Land Management partnered with the Chinese Railroad Workers Descendants Association to complete fieldwork at Terrace, home to Utah's third largest Chinatown in 1870. Though ravaged by time and vandals, the archaeological heritage of this site is rich and helps connect living peoples to past experience. *cmerritt@utah.gov* (W-36)

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MILLER HESED, Christine and **YOCUM, Heather** (UC Boulder) *Help Wanted: Social Science to Support Climate Adaptation in the Great Plains.* The communities and ecosystems of the Great Plains are generally understudied and undervalued. Yet this region, which contains some of the last intact temperate grasslands in the world and produces a significant portion of the nation's food, warrants greater attention due to its vulnerability to climate change and its potential to support national climate mitigation strategies. A synthesis of grassland managers' goals and challenges revealed 70 questions pertinent to the successful adaptation of grasslands to climate change. We highlight the areas in which social science is needed to support adaptation of both grasslands and rural communities on the Great Plains. *christine.hesed@colorado.edu* (W-100)

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MILLER, Jason (Washburn U) *Supporting Research about Inclusive Teaching and Learning through Faculty Fellowship: Takeaways from a Pilot Program at a Mid-size University in Kansas.* Across the United States, an increasing number of faculty are implementing inclusive and antiracist pedagogies in response to calls both inside and outside of academia to create a more just and equitable higher education experience for all. However, faculty often struggle to know which approaches work best in their classrooms and do not consider conducting research on their teaching. This paper will discuss a pilot partnership between faculty and several university centers

to create an Inclusive Pedagogies Research Group to support faculty who want to conduct research on inclusive and antiracist learning in their classrooms sharing challenges and opportunities for such programs at other institutions. *jason.miller2@washburn.edu* (W-78)

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MILLER, Valerie (Purdue U) *People over Projects: Prioritizing Immediate Community Requests over Preplanned Project Outcomes.* The current paper details navigating and prioritizing unexpected community requests (e.g., tutoring, grant writing, website building, childcare) and how these unanticipated moments can meaningfully shape and strengthen ethnographic research. Understanding all anthropological research is not explicitly applied, I consider a practical ethnographic approach in which planning, organization, and necessary approvals happen after living within a research community. Researchers are the methodological tool through which ethnography takes place; being present and becoming personally engaged prior to designing a study allows us to co-create transparent and ethical project goals with and through the concerns, ideas, and wishes of the research community. *mill2206@purdue.edu* (On demand)

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MILOT, Kalyn (UNCG) *The Practicing Anthropologist: In the Field This Time with a Carrot and a Groundhog.* Co-curricular experiences have supplied me with skill sets that lead into professional development. My work in the UNCG Campus Gardens provided a hands-on way to develop skills in leadership, time management, and team supervision beyond what a classroom setting could offer. My campus gardening experience also gave me a distinctive perspective and special knowledge in climate change and wildlife management that went beyond the agro-food research learned in class, articles, or textbooks. Becoming a practicing anthropologist in the field of campus gardening has led to a unique kind of applied anthropological experience. *krmilot@uncg.edu* (TH-112)

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MOBERG, Mark (U S Alabama) *The Limits of Ethnographic Knowledge: Cultural Capital and Shifting Paradigms in Southern Belize.* Hopkins, Belize, occupies a major place in anthropological accounts of the Garifuna in Central America. Over 70 years the village has been visited by ethnographers whose synchronic "snapshots" proved short-lived. Between the 1950s and 1970s, anthropologists documented the community's shift from subsistence fishing to farming. My 1980s research revealed growing stratification tied to a lucrative export market. Three decades later, high-end tourism has again altered class structures, as foreign investment privileges cultural capital over access to farmland. Local capacities for creative "counterpoint" in agency, structure, and opportunities highlight our limited ability to extrapolate from existing anthropological models and evidence. *mmoberg@southalabama.edu* (F-71)

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MOHAMED, Mizna and **AHMED, Jameel** (Small Islands Geographic Society) *Sustainability Begins at HOME: Trialing Single-Use Plastic Alternatives in Urban Households in the Maldives.* The Maldives' huge waste management challenge threatens the ocean and marine life. The government and NGOs have conducted environmental awareness and education programs. Such short-lived, one-off awareness raising approaches have resulted in failure. Our research uses Trials of Improved Practices to both research and change behaviors regarding single-use plastic consumption in twelve households in the urban area of Hulhumale, Maldives. The households will be informed of sustainable practices which they will trial and provide feedback on their experiences to the researchers; families' experiences will be broadcast on social media reality series and the audience will be encouraged to try solutions. *pm@sigsmaldives.org* (S-18)

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MOHAMMED, Sarah (U Saskatchewan) *Brown Boxes: An Autoethnographic Exploration of Cultural Identity and Fluid Positionality.* Through personal vignettes, the author explores how racial, religious, and citizenship aspects of cultural identity shift in meaning both across the lifespan and across borders. The author evokes tension and growth in the vignettes to communicate a felt understanding of the emotional implications of colonial displacement, offering an opportunity for readers to resonate with the diasporic experience. The author further calls for social scientists to reframe positionality as a persistent reflexive process that is as fluid and dynamic as we are (rather than a methods section feature) and similarly reframe diversity to find new ways to relate to one another. *sarahsmohammed96@gmail.com* (On demand)

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MONGON, Caitlin (Eckerd Coll) *A Digital Catch: The Online and In-Person Cultural Realities of Women in Shore Fishing.* What is the relationship between the cultures of online and IRL communities? In the case of shore fishers, are women relegated to the bikini-clad sidekicks of skilled male fishers, as we might gather from their online portrayal? This paper compares data from ethnographic studies of online groups and in-person communities of shore fishers in the Tampa Bay Area to discuss socialization into the fishing community, experiences of discrimination, and cultural rules at fishing sites. In sum, the lived experience of women who fish reveals them to be much more than just a "digital catch." *cemongon@eckerd.edu* (TH-12)

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MONTAGUE, Angela (USU) *The Revolutionary Potential and Pitfalls of Community Based Participatory Research Addressing Refugee Health Disparities in Northern Utah.* Refugees are recognized as having unique and complex health needs which demand attention upon arrival and throughout resettlement (Agrawal & Venkatesh, 2016). Additional dynamics compound health disparities facing refugees, including language barriers, unfamiliarity with a complex health care system, limited health literacy, and inadequate

alignment of medical treatments with religious and cultural beliefs (Bowen, 2001; Brown, Carroll, Fogarty, & Holt, 2010). This paper will share preliminary findings from a Community-Based Participatory research project with refugees in Northern Utah aimed at developing a community-led health board, addressing the challenges and successes of qualitative research with refugees in a small city. *angela.montague@usu.edu* (S-10)

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MONTAÑOLA, Silvana (UMD), **KLINE, Nolan** (UNT HSC), and **ALVAREZ, Liliana** (HOPE CommUnity Ctr) *Trump-Era Immigration Politics and Preventive Health: HPV Vaccination Ambivalence among Latinx Immigrants in Florida.* In the US, Latinx immigrant health and immigration policies are interconnected, but little is known about how policy impacts preventive health behaviors like vaccination. In this paper, we situate vaccination in Trump-era immigration politics. Through community-based participatory research with immigrant rights organizations in Central Florida, we show how anti-immigrant rhetoric and immigration policies result in some Latinx immigrants' ambivalence towards vaccination for Human Papillomavirus (HPV). We argue that policy serves as a hidden barrier to HPV vaccination and exacerbates existing structural vulnerabilities that constrain preventive health behaviors. Ethnographic insights highlight needed policy reform focused on immigration and health equity. *smaria@umd.edu* (On demand)

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MONTEITH, Daniel (U Alaska SE) *ANCSA and the Challenges and Successes in Southeast Alaska.* The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was signed by Congress fifty years in 1971. ANCSA has changed not only the economic landscape but has had its impact in many ways on the well-being and identity of Alaska Natives. This paper will examine the impacts and challenges on both a community level in Saxman and Juneau and from a regional perspective in Southeast Alaska. Research will examine intergenerational social and economic changes since the signing of the Act. *dbmonteith@alaska.edu* (W-122)

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MOOLENAAR. Elisabeth (Regis U) *The Grief of the Peat Colonies: Extractivism through the Centuries in Groningen, The Netherlands.* The province of Groningen has been extracted for energy production for centuries. This paper explores the province's fossil fuel journey from peat to gas, and traces the ongoing energy transition in the province and its sociocultural impacts. These shifts have ushered in local environmentalism and a strong desire for renewables. However, once the energy transition became a reality, Groningers experienced it as just another incarnation of the centuries-old exploitation of their lands. This paper describes these changing attitudes to renewables and highlights locals' experiences of renewable energy production in the province as similar to extractivism that relies on fossil fuels. *emoolenaar@regis.edu* (F-49)

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MORA, Mariana (CIESAS) *Engendering Anti-Racist and Inter-Episteme Practices of Justice and Healing in Guerrero, Mexico.* Since the beginning of the 2006 undeclared war against organized crime in Mexico, mainstream media has tended to focus on extreme forms of violence, rendering invisible its everyday, structural and institutional manifestations. In response, women's collectives have generated grassroots methodologies that name gendered and racialized grievances as well as promote alternative senses of justice. This paper focuses on one such initiative developed by Na savi, Nahua and Me´phaa indigenous women, alongside Afro-Mexican and Mestiza collectives in the state of Guerrero, Mexico. It critically examines the inter-episteme production of narratives of justice against the effects of violences across bodies/ territories. *marmorab@gmail.com* (T-112)

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MOREHOUSE, Sarah (Fletcher Sch of Law & Diplomacy) *Civil War to Turf War: A Positive Deviance Approach to the Examination of Gang Conscription amongst Resettled Karen Refugee Youth in Utica, New York.* There is a nexus between marginalization and gang conscription in refugee youth, as the compounding effects of: racism, poverty, overcrowding, distrust of law enforcement, lack of adequate education, and a need to belong engender gang participation. Through the application of a positive deviance approach, this research employs in-depth qualitative interviews to examine at-risk Karen refugee youth from Utica, New York who have avoided conscripting into the gang ABZ Crip. By examining members of the population who have avoided conscription, communities can lay support for the replication of these tactics in the greater population, ultimately leading to a decrease of refugee gang-related violence. *sarah.morehouse@tufts.edu* (S-10)

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MORERA, Maria (UFL), **TOVAR-AGUILAR, J. Antonio** (Nat'l Family Farm Coalition), **GONZALEZ, Rogelio** (Farmworker Assoc FL), **PEREZ-OROZCO, Jose** and **MONAGHAN, Paul** (UFL), **ROKA, Fritz** (FGCU) *Walking on the Sun: Productivity, Health Beliefs, Training, and Heat Safety Practices among Florida Fruit and Vegetable Harvesters.* In Florida, rising temperatures and high metabolic demands from labor-intensive crop production put farmworkers at increased risk for heat-related illnesses (HRI). While there are federal guidelines in place for the prevention of HRI, their dissemination in the agricultural workplace requires understanding the impacts of productivity, health beliefs, and training on heat safety practices. This study reports results of biological and survey research conducted to characterize hydration levels and identify attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors associated with HRI prevention among fruit and vegetable harvesters in southwest and southcentral Florida. Findings suggest a need for targeted initiatives that facilitate increased fluid intake during periods of high-intensity work. (On demand)

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MORRIS, Julia (UNCW) *Mobility Disjunctures: Producing Imaginaries of Pristine Pasts in Guatemalan Conservation and Containment.* This paper explores the merging of conservation and migration governance regimes in the formation of resource frontiers centered on humans as a commodified resource. Alongside overwhelming efforts to "protect the environment" through appeals to an "unaltered" and "pristine" past, the U.S. and Guatemalan governments have reconfigured ecological reserves as places of employment for potential migratory populations in the region. What is revealed in terms of what is considered worthy of protection and what is not? How do imaginaries of nature as unconstructed and apolitical attempt to depoliticize and obscure forms of violence in the production of pristine pasts and presents? *morrisjc@uncw.edu* (F-38)

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MORRISON, Penelope (PSU New Kensington) *Male Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrators' Perspectives on What Factors Contributed to Their Abusive Behaviors.* Research on the psychosocial risk factors related to perpetration of intimate partner violence (IPV) has yet to seek the perspectives of men who abuse on what factors they believe contributed to their abusive behavior. Thus, we conducted 34 semi-structured, open-ended interviews with men convicted of an IPV crime to broadly explore their perspectives on contributors to abuse. A history of exposure to violence as children, experiences with other traumatic events, and other causes (e.g., drug abuse) were the most cited. Our findings highlight areas where intervention efforts need to be tailored to address the unmet needs of men who perpetrate. *pkm20@psu.edu* (F-72)

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MORRISON, Lynn, **SORENSON, Amanda**, and **YOSHIMURA, Kailee** (UHH) *Students of Hawaii Transforming Possibilities: Learning and Living during COVID-19.* In this study, we document how university students in Hawaii are affected by the COVID-19 lockdown and consequent move to virtual learning. Using Zoom, we interviewed 31 students and found they missed the physicality of being in class while some liked the flexibility. Students with children found it challenging to home-school. Many participants 'transformed possibilities' by adopting new hobbies and activities like art, meditating, and hiking. Athletes were curtailed in their travelling but had team bubbles they lived and socialized with. Students are concerned with not transmitting to loved ones while balancing safe outlets for their mental and physical health. *lmorriso@hawaii.edu* (W-17)

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MORRISON, Sharon (UNCG) *Proximal Engagement: A Pattern of Praxis and an Empowering Problem-Solving Approach with Refugee and Immigrant Communities.* According to the Healthy People 2030 framework, engagement of leadership, key constituents and the public is an imperative for action that advances health and wellbeing for all. In this presentation, I will discuss the concept of Proximal Engagement (PE) as a pattern of praxis and an approach towards understanding, collaborating with and addressing complex problems impacting marginalized populations. I will use illustrative case examples from ethnographic field work, community-based participatory research and health education practice to demonstrate utility and share lessons learned about PE as a culturally responsive, sustainable and empowering problem-solving strategy for refugee and immigrant communities. *sdmorri2@uncg.edu* (TH-91)

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MORRISSEY, Suzanne and **LITTLE, Sara** (Whitman Coll) *Long COVID, Anthropology, and Healthcare Innovation.* COVID-19 has brought into stark relief what already characterizes lives of disconnect and superficial encounters in North America: individuals and households separated from extended kin; health resources that are generalized, reactionary and incentivized; and resistance to medical pluralism. This paper describes a collaborative wellness study recently begun to evaluate a complement of tools (virtual and otherwise) to support self-care for those living with symptoms of Long COVID and other chronic illnesses. Author-researchers present data on how participants track illness symptoms, record health experiences, and devise coping mechanisms alongside conventional healthcare treatments. We ask, how can patient narratives inform care systems? *morrisse@whitman.edu* (T-48)

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MOSES, Sharon K. (NAU) *Manchester Jane Doe: 2-Dimensional Forensic Facial Reconstruction of a 40-year-old Cold Case.* Manchester Jane Doe is a 40-year-old unsolved cold case of the unidentified remains of a woman found in a derelict building in a suburb of Manchester, UK. This case was the first time a 3-D forensic facial reconstruction was created by the Manchester Police Department and is currently on display in the Manchester Police Museum. This presentation is an update of that reconstruction effort using 2-D techniques, crime scene and autopsy photos, the case file notes and in cooperation with the Manchester Police Museum to create an updated, modern forensic facial reconstruction. This effort was funded by a Northern Arizona University Research Bridge Award grant. *Sharon.Moses@nau.edu* (F-72)

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MUELLER, Natalie (WUSTL) *There's No Such Thing as a Wild Ancestor: Notes on Feral and Free-Living Crop Relatives.* Crop wild relatives are an important analytical category for conservation and crop breeding. Within domestication studies, these plants are often used as a wild baseline to assess crops against. But framing these living plant populations as the ancestors or progenitors of crops is just as nonsensical as any claim of a "living fossil," from an evolutionary perspective. While our crops have followed a long evolutionary trajectory since domestication, so to have their free-living and feral relatives. How can we reveal these evolutionary histories, and what difference does it make anyway? I review my attempts to reconstruct the evolutionary histories of the North American crop relatives *Chenopodium berlandieri, Iva annua,* and *Polygonum erectum. ngmueller@gmail.com* (F-38)

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MUMIN, Daud and **ETTER, Connie** (Westminster Coll) *No Justice, No Peace: On Organizing and Racial Violence.* Analyzing 12 interviews with Black organizers in the US—including those who I've organized with on the frontlines—about when, why, and how they began organizing, I will investigate how their lived experiences of anti-Black traumas and violence seem to necessitate, rather than just lead to, organizing. I will think with Audre Lorde's (1981) ideas of "the uses of anger" in service of liberation, Sara Ahmed's (2010) "feminist killjoy" to disrupt material and moral orders, and the sociology of emotions in social movements; to explore how Black organizers in this study conceptualize organizing being necessitated through the lenses of obligation, and vengeance. *daudmumin91@gmail.com* (F-67)

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MURIN, Ivan (Matej Bel U) *Migrating Carpathian Romany: Everyday Realities of Human-Nature-Animal Relations in an Increasingly Romany Hostile Society.* In Central and Eastern Europe, Carpathian Romany people forms widely scattered European populations of migrant communities, known since the 15th century. Their livelihood practices and migrant way of life are a result of their direct coexistence with the reality of nature and has created a specific way of cross-local distribution of knowledge. The industrialization of Central and Eastern Europe in the mid-20th century and its subsequent economic collapse changed the migration behavior and long-term human-environment adaptive strategies of the Romany population. In the years 2005-2020, anthropologists have studied their everyday realities of human-nature-animal cohabitation in an increasingly Romany hostile society. *ivan.murin@umb.sk* (F-42)

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MURPHY THOMAS, Jane (Independent) *'Community' Is Not a 'Myth' or a 'Bogus Concept.'* Communities are real entities, but are far more complex than may be customarily considered. For those of us who wish to engage with and/or assist the poor within communities, it is up to us to recognize, decipher and influence the blocks of power, and how a project can provide a platform that at least temporarily brings balance to the power and opportunities for members to achieve common goals. Even in some of the world's most heterogeneous, power-ridden, conflict areas - Afghanistan, Pakistan, Kashmir -30 years of field experience has shown how communities exist and representative community participation can occur. *janemurphythomas@gmail.com* (On demand)

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MURPHY, Arthur (UNCG), **RIVERA NUÑEZ, I. Marlo** and **LUQUE AGRAZ, Diana** (CIAD-Hermosillo), **JONES, Eric C.** (UTHSCH SPH) *Ethnicity, Land Tenure, and Water Management in the Rio Mayo Irrigation District, Mexico.* The Rio Mayo Valley Irrigation District a highly productive region of southern Sonora state, Mexico is located on ancestral Mayo land. Three types of land ownership dominate the region: ejido, communal and small holder. This paper looks at ethnicity (Mayo/non-Mayo) and its relationship to each system of land tenure, and water management in the irrigation district. We further examine the popular hypothesis that non-Mayo are qualitatively and quantitatively better off than those who identify as Mayo. The paper is based on a sample of 100 holders in three counties. *admurphy@uncg.edu* (F-07)

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NAKACHI, Alohi (UHM, CIMAR, NOAA), **LEONG, Kirsten** (NOAA), **OLESON, Kirsten** (UHM), and **GOVE, Jamison** (NOAA) *The Levels of Intensity Framework: A More Inclusive CES Method/approach.* Cultural ecosystem services (CES) research aims to understand the perceived, intangible benefits humans receive from nature. The current framing and understanding of CES can be too narrow and can exclude various peoples, worldviews, values, and perspectives, especially through the typical reliance on quantitative and monetary methods. We developed a novel "levels of intensity" framework to qualitatively assess people's perceived emotional depth and connection to CES. We will present the framework and our experience employing it in deliberative workshops in Hawai'i to be more inclusive and to better represent the range of epistemologies and diverse values in marine management. *nakachia@hawaii.edu* (S-39)

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NELSON, Andrew (UNT) *Introduction to "Doubling-Up in College."* In this introduction to the session, I will provide the context of a class-based research project on UNT housing-insecure students who seek out additional roommates or move in with family (doubling-up). First, I will address the general state of housing insecurity at UNT, how student housing issues figure within the larger US housing crisis. Second, I will describe the project's research design done in coordination with the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority's (CHFA) interest in doubling-up. Finally, I will discuss how the students engaged their findings with the CHFA's questions. *andrew.nelson@unt.edu* (TH-19)

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NELSON, Matthew (U Arizona Coll of Med) *"I did it for [shi]masani": Community and Patient Accounts Regarding the Success of Vaccine Uptake On and Around the Navajo Nation during the COVID19 Pandemic.* COVID19 has changed political, social, and economic landscapes across the globe, but arguably none more than Navajo Nation. In early 2020, at the center of this vast 27,000 square mile federal allocation, COVID sparked a brushfire of disease, and while initial disease incidence predictably soared, the response to such surprised even the Indian Health Service's (IHS) most ardent critics. This paper explores patient narratives from this Navajo Nation ground zero community, regarding vaccination uptake and subsequent immunity, which surpassed predicted expectations given the longstanding historical context of chronically deploying biomedical interventions literally into the bodies of an exploited proletariat. *reznelson@mac.com* (T-94)

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NGANA-MUNDEKE, Annie (CUNY) *The Impacts of Climate Change, Global Warming, Hurricanes, and Natural Disasters on the Society and the Environments (Family and Social Justice).* This project model is called, the New York Educational Model to combat Climate Change and Global Warming. It uses Ethnographic Interviews to collect data to urge people to plant a bosquet or a tree to combat Climate Change. Therefore, its name NYEMCCETI. The study considers education and motivation as independent variables to study correlation between bosquet growing and less pollution. *amngana@yahoo.com* (On demand)

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NGANA-MUNDEKE, Annie (CUNY) *The Impacts of COVID 19: Public Health. Education, and Economics.* March 2020 will be remembered for a tragic element that entered the world and claimed human lives in unprecedent ways, it is Corona Virus or COVID 19. COVID 19 pandemic has devastated communities and has claimed lives in the world as news reports have testified and as addresses by more than 100 world leaders who attended the General Assembly (GA) at the United Nations in September 2021 have attested. COVID 19th is a global pandemic! My pilot study, "Health Investments, and Restoration" model aims at collecting data to study correlations between health, education. and economics for public health. *amngana@yahoo.com* (On demand)

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NICHOLLS, Heidi (UW-Oshkosh) *Reduce, Reuse, Recycle: Transformation through Our Own Methodologies.* In a time of division and opposing rhetoric, how can we achieve meaningful engagement? What is our role as "scientists" of the human condition? So much of what we are asking is found in our own methodologies. It is in the "how" of application where we find the real revolution and innovation. This paper explores a variety of examples/possibilities of interactional diversity in the reciprocal interrelationships of our classrooms, research and student collaborations. It looks at how the organic nature of our research can inform our institutions in programming, policy-making, and interdisciplinary/interdepartmental engagement opportunities, creating spaces of transformation. *nichollsh@uwosh.edu* (W-47)

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NONINI, Don (UNC) *Slow Food Activism: Epicureanism with a Human Face, or Ground for Progressive Possibilities?* In 2004 Slow Food Charlotte (SFC) was founded as a chapter of the Slow Food movement which by 2008, had 84,000 members in 120 different countries. Based upon a year's ethnographic research from 2011-2012 with SFC activists, this paper seeks to discuss the following question. Were SFC activists who prepared and dined on locally grown fresh food upper-middle class "eco-gastronomic" epicures insensitive to the cost of such food for poor people and people of color? Or did their commitment to transforming local food economies by promoting growing and consumption of local fresh foods point to more progressive possibilities? *dnonini@email.unc.edu* (S-08)

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NOONAN, Emily (U Louisville) *Using the "Three Bodies" in Medical Education.* Scheper-Hughes and Lock's "The Mindful Body" is a key text in medical anthropology, used to challenge the how the body is understood in biomedicine. Medical education in the U.S. is rooted in mind-body dualism and empiricism. In this presentation, I will describe how I use this text, small-group work, and reflective writing to engage first-year medical students in understanding the complexity of the body as a biocultural concept. I analyzed student reflections collected over two years (n≈320), coding for student conceptualization of the "three bodies" in relation to medical education. *ejnoon01@louisville.edu* (S-34)

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NORDIN, Andreas (U Gothenburg) *Modelling the Cognition and Culture of Oneriomantic Dream Divination.* Dreaming is a common human experience and cultural theme that appears in most folk traditions. Dreams are often handled by divinatory experts dealing with forecasting truths and decision making. This is of importance during the COVID-19 pandemic unrest and the increased production of human nightmares and dreaming. Recent research points to the epistemic advantage of "ostensive detachment" in divination practices whereby diviners are not held to be the authors of the information they convey. This presentation models the cognitive and cultural aspects of dream divination with reference to data from ongoing fieldwork among Hindus in Nepal. *andreas.nordin@kultvet.gu.se* (S-11)

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NORMAN, Karma (NOAA NWFSC) and **PHILLIPS, Amanda** (PSMFC) *U.S. West Coast Fishing Communities and Resilience from 1990-2020.* Applied anthropologists are increasingly interested in the resilience of communities. While resilience has been conceptually deployed in socio-ecological contexts, resilience has not been broadly examined in the context of specific shocks to the marine and social systems of the U.S. West Coast. Our research makes use of an empirical approach to resilience, exploring the social and economic effects of three decades of shocks to West Coast fishing communities, including salient policy and ecological disturbances. We provide analyses here, and point to ways in which this work could inform the social components of ecosystem-based management in increasingly variable and unstable conditions. *karma.norman@noaa.gov* (F-21)

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NORMAN, Karma (NOAA NWFSC) *Approaches to Defining 'Groundfish Communities' for the U.S. West Coast.* Given the cultural, commercial and recreational importance of a set of species managed under the 'groundfish' classification along on the U.S. West Coast,

we introduce a hierarchical and nested approach to defining and identifying those communities that might be reasonably described as groundfish communities. In particular, we are interested in how a range of approaches differ in implications for adaptive capacity and vulnerability to potential climate impacts, including the movement of socially and economically important marine species. We engage in this effort with an eye toward informing and integrating with attendant climate-oriented groundfish species distribution and management modeling efforts. *karma.norman@noaa.gov* (TH-72)

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NYAMONGO, Isaac K. (Cooperative U Kenya & Nairobi U) *The State of Applied Anthropology in Kenya: Views from the Ground.* I review and reflect on the state of Applied Anthropology in Kenya. Misconceptions and misunderstandings, amplified by unsupported statements from leaders, have precipitated a state in which Anthropology in Kenya is left exposed. Consequently, higher education institutions are confounded on how to nurture anthropology and employers unsure of how to engage (with) Anthropologists. The recently formed Kenya Anthropological Association has the unenviable task of countering these perceptions and require support from the captains of the discipline in Kenya. Despite, Applied Anthropology has made demonstrable and important contributions to Kenya's social, developmental and medical challenges. More should be done to ring fence gains and successes and to chart new trajectories to solidify the place of Applied Anthropology in the country and region. *inyamongo@cuk.ac.ke* (F-23)

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OBARI, Mariko (U Tsukuba) *A Transition of Satoyama Landscapes: A Study on the Japanese Matsutake Mushroom and Chestnuts.* Tsing (2015) discusses the importance of agroecological thought in the age of late capitalism, and uses the matsutake to describe agroecosystems in practical terms. Matsutake can only be found in traditional satoyama landscapes; an environmental setting where humans and non-human species are in sync with one another. To explore these vanishing landscapes, I analyze Tsing's work through the examination of my personal experience in my grandmother's village, and her chestnut farm in rural Japan. The invisible beauty of satoyama lies in its being a repository of affect-laden relationalities, ones that come to fore when people exchange food/plants with each other. (On demand)

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OJEHOMON, Norma (CWRU) *Global Goal, Local Ownership: Unpacking Sustainable HIV Epidemic Control in USAID/PEPFAR.* Development initiatives focus on leaving behind 'locally-owned' and sustainable programs while simultaneously backing rigorous 'data-driven' approaches and globally agreed-upon targets. However, the latter often requires funding and capacity that many countries do not have. One-time interviews with eight professionals within USAID/PEPFAR found that while the goal of HIV epidemic control warrants extensive use of data for decision making, technical capacity and resources required to maintain/own this locally may not be sustainable long term, especially with added complications from COVID-19. Furthermore, they agree that serious consideration is necessary to ensure HIV programs can eventually achieve local ownership while sustaining epidemic control. *norma.ojehomon@case.edu* (On demand)

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OLSON, Liz (SUU) *Health Sovereignty in West-Central Mexico: Ethnography of the Grassroots Movement.* The hegemonic biomedical system is challenged in west-central Mexico by individuals and communities through their food and health sovereignty movement. The movement is described and discussed in the broader national context, and as it is played-out at the local grassroots level. The health sovereignty movement of west-central Mexico is examined ethnographically with data collected between 2008-2021. Interviews, participant-observation, and material culture analysis of health sovereignty activities provide a rich understanding of the position of the grassroots health sovereignty movement in west-central Mexico. These actors are not isolated but are in fact part of a larger movement and ongoing interest in Indigenous culture and knowledge revitalization. (S-49)

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OTAÑEZ, Marty (UC-Denver) *Visual Cultures of Harm Reduction: Opioid Users and Overdose Reversals with Narcan/Naloxone in Colorado.* The opioid crisis in the US is characterized by overdose and death. Harm reduction is a public health approach that acknowledges people use drugs and that they should be able to easily access safe supplies such as clean syringes and overdose reversal medicine Naloxone/Narcan to consume illicit substances in a clean and safe manner. Seventy-six individuals in Colorado who use heroin and fentanyl shared overdose stories as part of a project to promote access to Naloxone/Narcan and counter anti-drug stigma (May-August 2021. Video stories that feature individuals who experienced opioid overdoses are resources to promote harm reduction and end prejudicial behavior against drug users. *marty.otanez@ucdenver.edu* (TH-01)

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OTANI, Kagari and **ITO, Yasunobu** (JAIST) *How Visiting Nurses Acquire Nursing Knowledge and Skills: A Case Study of a Japanese Visiting Nurse Station.* Like an "ethnographer," the visiting nurses decipher the patient's lifestyle, social background and personal values to suggest ways for the patient to achieve a fulfilling life of their choice. Patients respond to the visiting nurses' care and nurses in turn adjust their care accordingly. The "co-creation" between the visiting nurse and the patient sustains the "patient's lifestyle as it has always been" that the patient wishes (Otani and Ito 2021). Using the ethnographic research, the purpose of this paper is to clarify how visiting nurses learn and acquire such knowledge and skills through their interactions with patients and their families. *s2040401@jaist.ac.jp* (On demand)

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OTTENWELLER, Cecelia (Independent) *Diagnosis: Culture.* Black mothers in Harris County, Texas – home of the famous Texas Medical Center – are three to five times more likely to either die or suffer debilitating health effects in the year following pregnancy than any other identified group. Why? This paper reviews the findings of an 8-month-long ethnography project in 2019 involving 15 hours of interviews with 11 women on either (or both) sides of maternal health interactions involving Black mothers. Examined through the lens of Systemic Racism theory, their stories revealed six overarching themes as well as a perspective on how the cultural interactions around maternal health are beginning to change. *ceottenweller@me.com* (F-01)

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OTTENWELLER, Cecelia (Independent) *Our Health Matters and Preserving Communities of Color.* Implicit bias in health care – discrimination based on their skin color, economic class, body size, etc. – leads to poor outcomes, but how to address it? Too many institutions close ranks, gathering experts in exclusive meetings behind closed doors; no community members invited, or sometimes only a select few. But, it can be done differently: this paper explores how conveners of the Preserving Communities of Color conference in Houston, Texas applied a cultural sustainability framework to create a unique, frank discussion between maternal health providers and members of the Black community to collectively discuss and problem solve around issues affecting Black maternal health care. *ceottenweller@me.com* (S-61)

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OUESLATI-PORTER, Claire (U Miami) *Reflections on the Not-So Hidden Curriculum of Body Discipline: An Intersectional Analysis of College Undergraduates' Experiences of Their Secondary Schools' Uniform Policies.* This paper presents results of ethnographic research conducted in a public high school as well as questionnaires and interviews conducted with college undergraduates as they reflect upon their secondary schools' uniform policies. Students in the anthropologist's classes expressed intense frustration and humiliation at the gendered violence of high school uniform policies. While most students who identified as feminine recollected negative experiences with sexist uniform policies, Black and Latina respondents described their race and ethnicity as entwined with gender in their schools' administering of school uniform discipline. The goal of this research is to contribute to a growing movement aimed at ending structural violence at school. *cxo185@miami.edu* (W-95)

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PAKULLA, Iris (U Cambridge) *Ethics, Belonging, and the Making of Environmental Politics: A Comparative Study of the Mining Sites of Erdenet and Oyu Tolgoi in Mongolia.* In Mongolia, different understandings of what constitutes "nature" and sacredness differ through what is perceived as something disruptive. While the large-scale dust explosions of Erdenet are celebrated within local Buddhist ceremonies, those of the Oyu Tolgoi mine in the southern Gobi, instead, are perceived as disruptive events linked to cosmologies of violence and death. In which context does the physical overturning of landscapes become an extraordinary happening that brings about a rupture of previous knowledge[s]? How can we best understand desertification, the running dry of groundwater, and the weakening of healthy bodies? Processes that are slow and degenerative, nevertheless overwhelming? *imp37@cam.ac.uk* (T-22)

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PALADINO, Stephanie (MeroLek Rsch) and **FRIEDMAN, Jack R.** (U Oklahoma) *Conceptualizing the Rio Grande/Río Bravo Basin.* "Watershed" helps visualize the interconnectedness of human relations, practices, and nature in a defined landscape. The Rio Grande/Río Bravo basin is binational and multi-state in scale, and in an arid/semi-arid climate. Surface water flow is sporadic and seasonal; often evaporates before it can be "shed"; and is moved around like chess pieces by the magic of engineering, political agreements, and water accounting. Its water originates in a few locations geographically and politically distant from most users. In this context, what organizing concepts are used and useful for understanding interconnectedness, especially for responding to increased water scarcity across the whole basin? *macypal@gmail.com* (W-79)

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PALMER, Andie (U Alberta) *Greasing the Tracts: How Oil and Gas Tactics Slide into Geothermal Legislation.* Alberta's *Geothermal Energy Resource Development Act* received royal assent in late 2020, but has yet to come into force. An analysis of the new *Act* reveals that opportunities to carve out new legislative spaces for the equitable treatment of communities and Indigenous nations long impacted by oil and gas development were not taken up, as Canadian jurisprudence recognized no duty to consult in its formulation. Extraction rights for geothermal energy are automatically granted to pre-existing mineral rights holders, and, as the Act is modeled on the pre-existing *Oil and Gas Act*, concerns are raised that regulations will favour current mineral leaseholders' interests over Indigenous treaty partners', eliding concerns over surface lands and waters. *andie.palmer@ualberta.ca* (F-49)

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PALMER, Jason (UCI) *Peruvians Acquiring Family, Settlers Acquiring Peruanidad: Kin-Making in Peruvian Utah.* This paper unscientifically explores how white Incas, racist shoe shops, Mormon templar feuds, genealogical apparitions, and the Peruvian matriarch of a large Mormon "forever family" break the borders between the categories of "race" and "kinship;" "legal" and "illegal;" and "past" and "present," which the settler society of so-called Utah imagines to be solid and discrete. The rubble from these borders evokes the weakness of the settler state in ways that can be applied to its ultimate demise. *palmerjc@uci.edu* (T-94)

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PANDHI, Nikhil (Princeton U) *Concentric Contagions: Caste, Class, and the Afterlives of a Public Health Disaster in Urban North India.* In May 2021, 31 million inhabitants of New Delhi experienced a man-made public health disaster caused by acute shortages of medical oxygen, hospitals and crematoriums amid coronavirus mortalities. This catastrophe exacerbated faultlines of inequity for Delhi's countless urban-poor. Based on 13 months of fieldwork in Delhi's low-income neighbourhoods and hospitals amidst COVID-19, I ask, how are capacities for survival and resilience produced by structural casteism and classism? In rebuilding their affective and material selves how do doctors, patients and families (re)imagine public health around disaster and its aftershocks? How do people learn from disaster itself to live in the wake of what is to come? *npandhi@princeton.edu* (T-52)

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PAREDES, Daisy (UTSA) *Spaces for Care: Social Infrastructure for Mental Health Care on University Campuses.* Can a university care? Using ethnographic data on student informal care experiences at a public university and Hispanic Serving Institution in South Texas, I analyze how communally-owned and defined spaces can create the foundation for a caring social infrastructure in educational institutions. I argue that these spaces facilitate interaction and mutual support to create social formations that can provide care passively and be activated during crises. I place my work within the anthropology of space, care, and institutions that underscore the role of social infrastructure and collective, relational, and communicative self-care in mental health and wellbeing. *daisy.paredes@utsa.edu* (W-91)

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PARK, Sera (U Cambridge) *Disasters as Ruptures: Political Activism after the Sinking of the Sewol Ferry.* The 2014 sinking of MV Sewol incited a widespread social movement in South Korea, founded upon condolence for the victims, guilt in having condoned corrupt power structures, and determination that 'things had to change.' Based on ethnographic fieldwork among activists and the bereaved, I deliberate on the Sewol Disaster as a moment of rupture that 'awoke' my interlocutors to the banality of risk and the reality of an absent state, instigating ethical transformation and political participation. The paper also considers the enduring reach of the disaster in broader activist arenas in Korea through the commitment to building a 'safer society.' *ysp23@cam.ac.uk* (T-52)

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PARKER, Jason (OSU) *"I understand The Rule, but how does it apply to my small New England farm?": Farmers' Evolving Understandings and Resistance to U.S. Federal Food and Farm Policy.* Seeking to avoid the burden of produce safety training and compliance, New England farmers are developing their enterprises along the path of exemption from the FDA Produce Safety Rule, or The Rule. The dichotomy in farm scale and marketing limitations and are likely to increase marketing barriers for smaller-scale farms and hinder the development of regional food systems. The goal of this research is practical and applied: we seek to gain a deeper understanding of the perceptions, beliefs, and experiences of smaller-scale farm operators with produce safety during the extended development and phase-in of the FDA's The Rule. *parker.294@osu.edu* (F-16)

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PARKER, Jason (OSU) *Intentionality and Food Systems Design: Can We Remove Enough Barriers to Urban Agriculture to Lift a Community?* This paper presents a research project investigating the potential to develop an urban farming system in the post-industrial City of Mansfield, Ohio, through a program that aims to enhance the human and financial capital of low-income residents. As a collaboration among community organizations, residents, and OSU, participants were trained in vegetable production and developed a marketing cooperative. We collected baseline data on background and experiences of participants who become farmers to track their skills and strengths each brings to the program, and their development over time. A critical question emerges regarding grand project designs and challenges to success. *parker.294@osu.edu* (F-16)

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PARRY, Darren (Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation) *Life in a Dry, Arid Place: Lessons and Water Stories from Shoshone Elders.* Water plays a pivotal role in Shoshone culture, not only does water sustain life, but to my people, water is sacred. Our culture has relied on water for wayfinding, farming, ritual, and life. My own water memories include visiting the many Shoshone springs with my grandmother, where the water is as clean and clear as it must have been in my ancestor's time. Today, we honor our heritage by sharing the history of our people, passing along their stories, and our continued stewardship of these arid lands. I share examples of how water heritage connects our past with our present. (S-48)

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PASCALI, Pamela L. (CAMAS ISU) *Preferential Selection, Performance Criteria, and Accessibility: Patterns of Obsidian Use through Time.* To understand the utilization of Idaho obsidian sources through time, I will study and evaluate their material properties and performance characteristics, and compare this data to their changing temporal and geographic distributions. I will apply surface profilometry to estimate fracture properties of the obsidian and compare their distribution through published inventories of provenanced artifacts. Aside from the information obtained through geochemical analysis, broader statements about evolution and fitness may be inferred through identifying temporal changes in material selection. I predict that with equivalent distance to sources, material that possesses greater textural homogeneity and reduced surface roughness will be preferentially selected. *andepam3@isu.edu* (W-68)

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PAUL-WARD, Amy (FIU) *Navigating a Community-Based Collaboration in the Time of COVID.* COVID related challenges heavily affected all spheres of life over the past two years. As applied anthropologists maintaining relationships with community partners involved finding creative ways to keep projects moving forward at different times during the pandemic. In this presentation, I will

discuss some of the approaches I incorporated into one of my existing projects that focused on facilitating the development of independent living skills among foster youth attending a life skills summer camp. In particular, I will address some of the challenges I faced working with my community partner and the lessons I learned from this experience. *paulward@fiu.edu* (On demand)

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PAXTON, Brittany and **KRAJECKI, Lisa** (American U) *Sharing and Listening: How Stories Can Make Change.* The removal of systemic inequities and barriers require unconventional approaches and revolutionary changes. In this paper we examine stories through the use of oral history, descriptions from caregivers, and technology that, when combined with narrative analysis, can be used to amplify traditionally underrepresented emic voices in research. To demonstrate this, we weave together analysis of past research, our own experiences collaborating together on the Library of Congress's Nursing America Veterans oral history project, as well as our own research and advocacy in immigration, healthcare, and autism. *bpax812@gmail.com* (F-09)

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PAYNE-JACKSON, Arvilla (Howard U) *Changing the Narrative, Moving toward Healing: "The U.S. Public Health Service Syphilis Study of Non-Treatment of the Negro Male" (1931-1972).* Descendant family members are transforming the narrative of the national tragedy of the "U.S. Public Health Service Syphilis Study of Non-Treatment of the Negro Male" at Tuskegee and Macon County (1931-1972) to a journey of community engagement, beneficence, and social justice. The journey of the descendants give voice to the powerless and voiceless, both the men who were the subjects of the experiment and their descendants. The narrative is framed by the voices of the descendants and the healing services that help individuals, families, and the community to reclaim their narratives and reshape their legacy. (TH-66)

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PEARCE, Soren (BYU) *Political Gladiators: The Violence of Modern American Politics*. A notable feature of American politics over the last five years has been the increasingly open exchange of insults and verbal aggression. The language and attitude of candidates, commenters, and voters displays a violent model of political discourse for an increasingly polarized nation. This paper examines the nature, use, and meaning of recent insults voiced by and at politicians; as well as how insults facilitate arguments and verbal battles between individuals in person, in the media, and online. This combination of personal and impersonal battles contributes to a polarized world where the primary goal is defeating the enemy. (T-78)

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PEARS, Arnold (KTH Royal Inst of Tech) *Internal Academic Perspectives on Student Assessment during the Covid-19 Pandemic*. The KTH Royal Institute of Technology in common with many other seats of higher learning was forced by the Covid pandemic to make a concerted shift to digitalised solutions in the effort to maintain educational contact with students. The Department of Learning in Engineering Sciences was a key player in the shift to online solutions and participated intensively in a dialogue within the collegiate to mediate a shift to online assessment of learning outcomes. We focus explicitly on experiences with a cultural shift to online assessment tools in a learning management platform, and the elimination of proctored written examinations. *pears@kth.se* (F-18)

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PECK-BARTLE, Shannon (USF) *Re(discovered): Anthropology and Social Justice Education through African American Cemeteries.* Since 2019, eight African American cemeteries have been (re)discovered in the Tampa Bay region of Florida. Two cemeteries, Ridgewood Cemetery and North Greenwood Cemetery in the Hillsborough County Public School district and Pinellas County School district, respectively, were discovered under schools entangling students in difficult history, heritage, and place identity. Discoveries from a qualitative study examining student perceptions of anthropology as an educational tool to address the erasure of African American cemeteries, heritage, and history will be explored. Findings highlight openings for the infusion of anthropology in K-12 social justice education, heritage education, and place-based education. *speck@mail.usf.edu* (S-34)

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PELACH, Bryan (UW) *Wildfire Refuge Tourism: Examining Drivers of Destination Selection and Impacts to Public Lands Recreation across the Cascade Divide.* Over the last decade accelerated climate change, drought, and the increased duration and intensity of the wildfire season have impacted communities and landscapes across the Pacific Northwest, including the region's vast tracts of public lands and a substantial outdoor recreation-based tourism industry. Using semi-structured interviews and participatory mapping this paper examines how the impacts of wildfire and smoke may have altered the perceived desirability of xeric landscapes for destination-based tourism, and the resulting impacts for protected destinations and tourism in nearby mesic and hydric landscapes. Results are examined with implications for community development, resilience, and state and federal public lands management. *bpelach@uw.edu* (F-71)

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PERMANTO, Stefan (U Gothenburg) *The Anthropocene or the Prosopocene?: A Sustainable Environment and the Inter-dependence of Human and Other-Than-Human Persons.* Q'eqchi' Maya people in Guatemala and Belize would most likely agree with the earth scientists that we, as human beings, are highly responsible for the current state of climate change and environmental degradation. This is, however, not the whole story. For many Q'eqchi' people, humans, are entangled in a complex web of relations with other kinds of persons that challenge the mainstream narrative of the Anthropocene. Drawing from ethnographic research in Guatemala and Belize,

this paper shows how a sustainable environment is achieved and maintained by a mutual and shared responsibility of human and other-than-human persons. *stefan.permanto@globalstudies.gu.se* (F-42)

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PERNG, Lansing (NOAA & UHM), **LEONG, Kirsten** (NOAA), **WEIJERMAN, Mariska** (Independent), **OLESON, Kirsten** (UHM), **WALDEN, John** and **DEPIPER, Geret** (NOAA) *Identifying Social Tipping Points: A Case Study in Hawai'i.* Ecosystem based management considers natural resources and human users as an integrated system. Stressors can push systems past thresholds into new, often undesirable states. Ecological regime shifts are well-studied, but associated social shifts are under-explored. We used social indicators to identify social thresholds in Hawai'i. Generalized Additive Models (GAMs) identified thresholds in several fisheries-related indicators, signifying potential social and economic regime shifts. Local regulatory and environmental changes were explored to explain the thresholds. Knowledge of thresholds can guide conservation action to avoid unfavorable shifts in ecological resources and human systems that depend on them. *lansing.perng@noaa.gov* (S-09)

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PERRY, Anna (Rutgers U) *Ethnographic Time: Barriers and Best Practices for Accessible Ethnographic Methods.* This paper will explore time and ethnography from disability justice, critical disability studies, childhood studies, and autoethnographic perspectives. Time is a key component of the experiences and understandings of ethnography, disability, and childhood. This paper will explore these components in relationship to one another through a discussion of time/temporal relationships. Through the exploration of time, ethnography, disability, and childhood, I will propose solutions to enhance ethnographic methods to advance the field of critical ethnography, enable the production of better ethnographies of disabled childhoods, and so that ethnographic methods can fully achieve its potential. This paper suggests autoethnography as a path forward to achieve these goals. *amp419@camden.rutgers.edu* (On demand)

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PETERS, Sophie, **DESJARDINS, Michel**, and **GELECH, Jan** (U Saskatchewan) *The Sexual Experiences of Young Adults with Intellectual Disability.* The sexuality of people with intellectual disabilities (ID) is often overlooked and under-researched. This qualitative study aimed to broaden existing knowledge by examining the social, sexual, and romantic lives of individuals with ID. Using life history and semi-structured interviews, we explored experiences of intimacy and romance amongst persons living in an inclusive housing environment. Thematic and syntactic analyses revealed the successes and challenges experienced by young adults in the dating world, how they perceive their sexual identities, how they conceptualize their romantic and sexual aspirations, and how they interpret and navigate local attitudes, values, and morals that frequently stereotype them. *sophie.peters@usask.ca* (W-51)

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PETERSON, Kateea (CAMAS ISU) *Interactive Archaeology: Representing Complex Archaeological Questions for Stakeholders and the Public.* This project identifies anthropogenic activity across the Snake River Plain through time by applying GIS mapping techniques to our database of temporally sensitive stone artifacts, procured from known source locations and sites. It covers the human habitation of the Snake River Plain, from c. 10,000ya to the present using archaeological data, least path cost analysis, and geochemistry to discover both site and artifact use patterns over space and time. This data will be utilized to create a GIS story map that will present the history of obsidian use across the Snake River Plain in a visual and interactive way. *petekat3@isu.edu* (W-68)

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PEZZIA, Carla (U Dallas) *Discourse and Alcoholism Boundary-making in Highland Guatemala.* In this case study, I use discursive analysis to illustrate how historical discourse remains reflected in contemporary discourses perpetuating the discriminatory stance that drunkenness is innate to indigeneity in Guatemala. Prevailing metaphors amongst community members construct human-nonhuman boundaries equating sub-humanism (dogs) to indigenous alcoholic populations. The ideological separation between "human non-drinkers" and "nonhuman drinkers," compounded by historical perspectives of the "sub-human" indigenous person, creates an environment of exclusion and solitude for alcoholic individuals. Moreover, recent media reports continue to connect problem drinkers with criminality, hindering attempts of alcoholic individuals to transition from an alcoholic "criminal" identity to a sober noncriminal/citizen. *cpezzia@udallas.edu* (S-19)

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PFEIFFER, Martin (UNM) *"Radioactive Fallout We Gave a Pretty Name To": A Queered Semiotic Analysis of Trinitite.* Movie star Merle Oberon wore "Atomsite" jewelry made with radioactive fallout from the July 16, 1945 Trinity Test near Socorro, New Mexico. She did so to discount Japanese claims, centered on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, of lingering radiation and radiation injuries. Currently you can purchase pieces of Trinitite in sealed plastic boxes at the National Museum of Nuclear Science and History. I focus on Trinitite—and its many negotiated and challenged social identities and mobilizations—to complicate notions of "waste" and an effort to developing methods of queered semiotic analysis. (TH-22)

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PFISTER, Anne and **ENCINOSA, Maria** (UNF) *When the World Becomes the Classroom: Studying Current Events of 2020 Using Structural Violence and Embodiment.* Although the COVID-19 pandemic created challenges for faculty and students alike, it was also a catalyst for new collaborations. Our faculty-student project focused on what the pandemic publicly exposed: the fact that human health and culture are inextricably Intertwined. We describe a Directed Independent Study that focused on salient social and biological

phenomena of 2020, while also adapting pedagogical and methodological approaches given the circumstantial constraints. By applying an anthropological lens to current events of 2020, we operationalized anthropological theories –like structural violence and embodiment– that are typically distant abstractions to most students. *a.pfister@unf.edu* (W-78)

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PHAM, Lena (UNT) *Deciding to Double-Up: The Social and Economic Rationales of Housing Insecure College Students*. As rates of housing insecurity increase among college students, many students are turning to doubling-up as a solution to their economic and social needs. In addition to helping relieve the financial burden of rent and utilities, doubling-up can provide students with socialization and bonding opportunities. However, doubling-up may also introduce additional stressors such as increased responsibilities, reduced privacy, and roommate conflict. Based on the results of a class-based ethnographic study, this paper will examine why and how students make the decision to double-up. *lenapham@my.unt.edu* (TH-19)

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PIRINJIAN, Lori (UCLA) *From Anti-Genderism to Law: An Analysis of Domestic Violence in Post-Soviet Armenia*. In 2017, the Government of Armenia passed a domestic violence protection law. What was initially presented as a law with the goal of combatting domestic violence quickly morphed into a law primarily concerned with the preservation of patriarchal values through the maintenance of the traditional Armenian family. In this paper, I analyze the cultural phenomena that led to the Armenian government's acceptance of this law, and the changes it undertook before being passed. I first present an explanation of the lead-up to this law's passing. I then describe how anti-genderism and several Russian-influenced groups in Armenia inform much of the misconception surrounding this law. *lpirinjian@ucla.edu* (F-72)

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PLACEK, Caitlyn (BSU) *Cross-Cultural Variation in Pregnancy Fasting*. Pregnancy fasting is an enigma: why restrict food intake during a period of increased nutritional need? This study investigated types of pregnancy fasts, perceived consequences of fasting, and tested social-ecological models of pregnancy fasting in three Indian communities (N=85). In total, 64% of women fasted in prior pregnancies. Findings revealed variation in the types of fasts that are common in pregnancy. Each community reported perceived differences regarding consequences of fasting. Finally, quantitative analyses found that the best model for fasting was religiosity. Overall, results challenge mainstream evolutionary theories of pregnancy diet and emphasize the role of culture. *cplacek@bsu.edu* (S-11)

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POLLNAC, Richard (URI), **GAIBOR, Nikita** (Public Inst for Aquaculture & Fisheries Rsch-Ecuador), and **VINA, Michael** (ASU) *Adaptation to Environmental Extremes of El Niño and La Niña in Coastal Ecuador*. Coastal communities in Ecuador evolved in an environment of cyclical climatic variations referred to as El Niño and La Niña. El Niño is characterized by increased sea water temperature, extreme variations in precipitation, and coastal flooding in contrast to lowered sea water temperatures and drought during La Niña, resulting in extreme fluctuations in resources available to coastal residents. Human adaptations to these phenomena may provide lessons applicable to changes expected to accompany the climate changes occurring today. The paper briefly reviews prehistoric and historic evidence and presents the results of a survey of coastal fishers' perceptions of these phenomena. *pollnacrb@gmail.com* (F-21)

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POMEROY, Carrie (IMS UCSC) and **CULVER, Carolynn S.** (CA Sea Grant, MSI UCSB) *It's Not Just about the Fish: Representing Fishermen's Knowledge in Marine Management Processes*. Recent efforts to expand and add new ocean uses in an already busy ocean environment have highlighted critical limitations in data and process, especially as related to fisheries. Applied social science research can play a key role in illuminating these issues, developing information, and transforming ocean development and management processes. This presentation draws on three collaborative research efforts in California, led and/or guided by fishery participants and communities, that seek to improve engagement of fishing communities and integration of their knowledge throughout, to more equitably address ocean space use and enhance ecosystem-based fisheries management. *cpomeroy@ucsc.edu* (S-09)

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POMPEII, Brian (UWLAX) *The Social Production of the Great California Drought*. The drought experienced between 2012- 2014 was one of the driest periods in California in the last 1200 years. Ninety-five percent of water usage in the San Juaquin Valley (SJV) is used for agricultural purposes. A majority of agriculture water-use comes from groundwater sources. Groundwater withdraw in the SJV significantly increases during drought years. This article examines the social production of drought in East Porterville, California, including the consequences of record levels of industrial agricultural groundwater withdraw on already marginalized communities dependent on groundwater for domestic-use. *bpompeii@uwlax.edu* (T-19)

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POST, Emily (U Utah) *Social Support Network Structure under Variable Risk Types*. Vulnerable communities often must manage risk via informal social networks, yet limited evidence exists to suggest networks will function similarly under different risk contexts. Here, we use data collected in one rural Caribbean community to compare social support networks for chronic, everyday risks with social support networks for acute risks in response to Hurricane Maria. Alongside results, authors emphasize the importance of gathering

evidence identifying the structure of informal social networks to assist in developing culturally relevant disaster risk management programs. *emily.r.post@utah.edu* (W-08)

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PRIMIANO, Samantha (UMD) *The Possibilities of Method: Research Design as an Engaged Anthropology.* In the wake of ethnographic challenges that emerged as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, intentional reflection regarding the design and construction of ethnographic methodologies has been brought to the forefront of minds and scholarship. This presentation outlines the process of reimagining dissertation research on mechanisms of care amidst the pandemic by highlighting the need for adaptive methodological (re)design to offer creative and applied research possibilities. In doing so, it asks the question: as we look to a future with or without COVID-19, how and to what ends can research design serve as a means of praxis and anthropological engagement? *sprimian@terpmail.umd.edu* (F-34)

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PRIOR, Anna (U Chicago) *Documentary Reality of Psychosocial Immigration Reports: Constituting Forensic Experts and Figuring "Good Victims."* Psychosocial immigration reports written by Mental Health Care (MHC) professionals have become increasingly vital evidence in immigration adjudication processes. Drawing on interviews with 15 MHC professionals who write these reports and analysis of public documents and redacted reports they have written, I argue psychosocial immigration reports work to constitute the expertise of the authors, make individuals legible as "good victims" (Trinch 2007) deserving protection/relief, and prioritize trauma (Fassin & Rechtman 2009). As institutionally viable accounts (Ravatas & Berkenkotter 1998) that constitute a "documentary reality" (Smith 1974), these reports determine what can be mobilized as "real" in immigration adjudication processes. *priorah@uchicago.edu* (W-18)

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PROFFIT, Tierney and **GAULDIN, Eric** (TX State U) *The COVID-19 Pandemic's Impact on College Students' Vaccination Risk Perceptions and Decision-Making.* Widespread COVID-19 vaccination among college students is critical to reducing the spread of SARS-CoV-2 on campuses and within communities. Without mandates, however, some students remain unvaccinated. In this study we used interviews and focus groups to examine traditional (aged 18-23) college students' decision making for COVID-19 vaccination. We found that risk perception—of both the vaccine and the disease—played a key role in students' decisions. In this paper we consider how risk was actively avoided and how the liminality of both a pandemic and becoming an adult impacted the way students formed their own risk perceptions. *tjp95@txstate.edu* (TH-78)

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PUCCIA, Ellen (Beta Rsch Assoc Inc) and **CAMPBELL-MONTALVO, Rebecca** (UConn) *The Impact of Social Capital on Women and Underrepresented Minority Engineering Undergraduates' Success.* Women and underrepresented minority (URM) engineering undergraduates employ a variety of methods to successfully navigate their degree programs such as attending study groups and going to professors' office hours. Additionally, they rely on social capital in the form of advice from parents, peers, and instructors. This advice may be specifically related to advancing their academic progress (instrumental social capital) or may be more about encouragement to persevere and succeed (expressive social capital). Both forms of social capital are important to the degree persistence and attainment of engineering undergraduates as evidenced by 55 interviews of women and URM engineering undergraduates. (W-82)

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PURCELL, Gabrielle (UNC) *Cherokee Agriculture and Gadugi: Cooperation and Resilience during European Colonization.* Most studies on contact-era Indigenous foodways focus on cultural shifts and power dynamics caused by a demand for European goods. However, in the interior southeastern U.S., foods brought by colonists were traded inland through Native networks before the arrival of European traders, allowing interior groups to determine how they would use new foods. Using archaeobotanical remains, I examine quotidian food practices in Cherokee households. By the late-eighteenth century, Cherokee foodways were persistent, but not unchanging, as they adopted a new staple crop while increasing maize production, continuing to feed and sustain the Cherokee Nation in the rapidly changing colonial landscape. *gpurcell@live.unc.edu* (W-94)

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PYKLES, Benjamin (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) *Applied Archaeology at Historic Sites of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.* Since the 1960s, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, headquartered in Salt Lake City, has used archaeological methods and inquiry in their efforts to preserve, restore, and reconstruct historic sites that are integral to the Church's history and to the religious identity of the thousands of Church members who visit them each year. This paper will review this history and highlight some recent examples of how the Church employs archaeological investigations in developing historic sites that play a critical role in the religious life of Latter-day Saints in Utah and throughout the world. *pykles@churchofjesuschrist.org* (W-36)

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QUINLAN, Robert and **QUINLAN, Marsha** (WSU) *Dogs Are Edible People?: Consumption of Dog Meat in Cross-Cultural Perspective.* Marshall Sahlins speculated that "...as domestic cohabitants dogs are closer to men than are horses, and their consumption is more unthinkable: they are one of the family.... [T]he notion of eating dogs understandably evokes some of the revulsion of the incest tabu" (1976:174). We test this and other hypotheses for understanding cross-cultural patterns of dog consumption. Contrary to Sahlins'

hypothesis, where dogs are viewed as more like people, they are more likely to be eaten. A history of local food insecurity was also associated with eating dog meat. Our results highlight the extraordinary cultural position of dogs among humans. (TH-06)

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RADONIC, Lucero (MSU) *Landscapes of Drought: Water Conservation Policy Making and Practices in the Urban Southwest.* I compare water conservation policies in a set of rapidly growing cities across the semi-arid Southwest to identify how (new) subjects and environments are shaped by these policies in the context of climate change and rising attention to diversity and inclusion. I focus on policies aimed at regulating and modifying people's development and use of outdoor spaces. I draw specific attention to how these policies engage with issues of equity in access and cultural differences. I then draw on an ethnographic case study from Tucson, Arizona, to examine how different stakeholders bring one such policy to life in promising and contradicting ways. (T-49)

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RAI, Rani (WFU) *Redefining Arts and Crafts as Solution Anthropology in India.* This paper aims to explore the role of arts and crafts traditions in India in solving socio-economic issues of the working class. Indian handicrafts are known for their cultural value and major part of India's export contributing significantly to the economy. The objects engage with demography, cultural affinities, and the lifestyle of people living in respective places. The price of commodities is defined by their utility which plays a critical role in defining the relationship between a client and a craftsperson. The craftsperson innovates with the existing design of everyday things without changing the origins with scope for additional revenue. *raira21@wfu.edu* (F-66)

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RAJTAR, Malgorzata (IFISPAN) *Health Care Passports, Registries, and Care: The Case of Rare Diseases in Poland.* Implemented in 2021, the first National Plan for Rare Diseases (NPRD) in Poland is an anticipated complement to health policies that have been introduced throughout the European Union since 2009. Poland's NPRD foregrounds health care passports and registries to improve care for rare disease patients. However, in practice it focuses on managing treatment modalities, adheres to the state's economic logic, and obscures ethical issues. Drawing from ongoing ethnographic research on rare metabolic diseases in Poland, I examine (dis)junctures between the aims of the NPRD, stakeholder expectations, and vulnerabilities that may be exacerbated by the implementation of those policies. (S-01)

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RAMENZONI, Victoria (Rutgers U), **BROUILLARD, Pamela**, **COMPARINI, Lisa**, and **HOULIHAN, Amy** (TMUCC) *Coastal Communities' Exposure to the Impacts of Oil and Gas Activities and Extreme Events in the Northern Gulf of Mexico.* Coastal communities in the U.S. are increasingly being exposed to the compounded effects of extractive activities and extreme events. In this presentation we discuss findings from interviews (~30) and a structured survey (~440) of coastal residents in Texas and Louisiana that explored communities resilience to disturbances from oil and gas and environmental change. Interviews (~65) conducted with fishermen post the BP oil spill and belonging to NOAA's Voices of the Fishery help contextualize findings. Results underscore the long-term impacts of these events, the synergy of vulnerabilities experienced, and the high dependence of these communities on offshore industries for their survival. *victoria.ramenzoni@rutgers.edu* (F-21)

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RAMIREZ, Lawrence (UCR) *Exhibitions and En-Twine-ing Simulacra: Using Virtual Space as Field Note Methodology.* Written text, sound recordings, photography, and video documentation are traditional tools of representation through which ethnographers communicate field experiences. The COVID-related turn toward virtuality has generated new technologies that can combine or layer these experiences. Twine, an open-source game code, is designed for interactive storytelling, but its tile-based design system enables dynamic place and time specific notation, with embedded documentation. This presentation explores the potentials of Twine-based field notation at the Earl Burns Miller Japanese Garden at California State University, Long Beach. As an interactive and collaborative tool, Twine brings new epistemic opportunities to the study of exhibition sites. (TH-69)

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RANDALL, Jennifer (Queen Mary U-London) *SEEDS: Sowing Empowering & Engaging Discussions on Substances: An Educator's Perspective on Social Media, Harm Reduction, Anthropology, and Critical Pedagogy.* How do we encourage and empower community members to engage in courageous and challenging conversations about substance use, harm reduction and drugs education? In spring 2021, a global group of students designed and delivered a 50 day social media campaign which culminated in a day of action in East London, UK. They sought to engage "the public" in new information and tools for discussing this critical topic in a way that engenders listening and empathy. This paper reflects on an anthropological pedagogy that engages students, transgresses the boundaries of the university classroom and encourages not just the consumption of information but the transformation of identities. *jennifer.randall@qmul.ac.uk* (On demand)

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RANDLE, Sayd (UC Berkeley) *Reading Threats to the California Waterscape through the (Nonexistent) Sites Reservoir.* The Sites Reservoir Project remains unbuilt. Initially proposed in the 1980s, this Northern California water storage facility has languished in its planning phase, as its proponents have struggled to secure funding to develop the project. This paper examines local and state media coverage of the would-be reservoir during its three decades-in-waiting to explore how arguments for developing the project have evolved

over time. Conceived as a buffer for farmers against California's variable weather patterns, the Sites case offers an opportunity to explore shifts in articulations of threats to the state's waterscape across several record-shattering droughts. *sprandle@berkeley.edu* (T-19)

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RANGER, Marah (Boston U Sch of Med) *Faith-Based Refugee Resettlement Agencies: The Intersections of Faith and Well-Being.* The majority of local resettlement organizations in the United States are faith-based organizations (FBOs). This research is meant to explore the role of faith in these organizations and its effect on the well-being of the volunteers and the community they serve. Fieldwork and interviews with staff, volunteers, and clients were conducted at FBOs that serve refugees and asylum seekers in the Boston and Greater Boston area. Although these organizations are based in faith, I discovered a complex variety of practices, expressions and understandings of faith that shaped complex interactions, experiences of the organization, and understandings of well-being. (F-17)

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REDD, Elizabeth (ISU) *Transforming Social Identity through Indigenous Language Learning: Reevaluating Heritage Language Learning Motivation Models to Center Indigenous Learners.* Heritage language learning motivation theory distinguishes heritage learner motivations and needs from second language learners (Kagan, 2001; Kondo-Brown, 2003), yet draws largely on goal-oriented conceptions of motivations (Berardi-Witshire, 2012) focused on colonial languages. Indigenous heritage language learners have unique experiences and concerns compared to colonial/immigrant language learners with additional motivational dimensions, often grounded in social/cultural obligations (King 2009). Based on interview and survey data from geographically and linguistically diverse university Indigenous language learners, this paper argues for a social-constructivist reevaluation of Indigenous language-learning motivations, grounded in community ideologies and identities, and examines practical implications for teachers and Native American communities. (TH-10)

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REED, Paul (Archaeology Southwest) *Protecting the Endangered Cultural Landscape Surrounding Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.* During the last ten years, Archaeology Southwest has advocated for protection of the Greater Chaco Landscape of New Mexico. We have worked closely with multiple Native American Tribes, with Federal and State agencies, and with many environmental and preservation partners seeking the best solutions to protect the irreplaceable landscape that surrounds Chaco Canyon. As oil-gas development activity has ramped up in the last decade, thousands of sites and multiple cultural landscapes have been threatened and many impacted by industrial development. In this presentation, I will highlight our efforts over the last decade and chart a path for permanent protection. *preed@archaeologysouthwest.org* (W-36)

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REEDY, Katherine (ISU) *Intended Consequences: Confronting Fisheries Reform and Unrelenting Change in the Aleutians.* Alaska's Aleutian fishermen have developed economic foundations in commercial fishing and maintained strong connections to the natural world. Ecological and political forces challenge these connections via extremes like the marine heatwave in the Gulf of Alaska or sweeping policy changes promoting rationalization. Aleut/Unangan communities understand their relationships to commercial groundfish fisheries as historical, indigenous, innovative, competitive, and family and community centered. Transient offshore fleets and policymakers advocate for measures that threaten to replace these relationships under the guise of conservation. This paper analyzes this clash in values and considers our revolutionary potential to support local structures in rapidly changing systems. *katherinereedy@isu.edu* (TH-72)

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REINKE, Amanda (Kennesaw State U), **ELDRIDGE, Erin** (UNCC), and **KIM, Jaymelee** (U Findlay) *Navigating Disaster Fieldwork.* Recent scholarship addresses various challenges qualitative researchers have faced due to COVID-19 constraints, urging scholars to reimagine long-standing methodologies, incorporate new technologies, or even adopt entirely new methods. This paper builds on these ongoing discussions to explore how insights from ethnographic research on disasters can be useful for navigating fieldwork during a global pandemic. We discuss the adaptations and considerations our research team made while researching and experiencing disasters simultaneously and specifically, we interrogate issues such as research bureaucracies, gaining community entry, building rapport, and engaging in fieldwork amid compounding disasters. *areinke@kennesaw.edu* (On demand)

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RENKERT, Sarah (U Arizona) *False Generosity: Food Aid and Lima's Comedores Populares.* Paulo Freire argues that 'generous' acts of giving are often 'false,' because this 'generosity' upholds uneven power dynamics, maintaining the oppressed in a position of manipulability and dependency. The distribution of aid by populist state actors is often rife with acts of paternalistic 'false generosity,' allowing politicians to use their positions of power to reap benefits from recipients. Turning to Perú's comedores populares (communal kitchens distributing food aid), this paper considers how state actors have employed 'false generosity,' to build political loyalty while seeking to control an unpaid labor force that upholds a benevolent image of the 'generous' state. *sarahrenkert@email.arizona.edu* (F-46)

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REPASKY, Emily (TX State U) *College (Un)Affordability during COVID-19: TXST Students' Experiences Paying for Higher Education.* The price of higher education in the US has increased significantly since the 1980s, while incomes have failed to keep pace.

Earning a postsecondary degree is necessary for attaining future economic stability and upward social mobility. As such, college has become a cost-prohibitive imperative for many. This presentation shares findings from research on students' experiences paying for college and living-related expenses during an unprecedented time, the COVID-19 pandemic. Drawing on in-depth interviews with college students, I explore strategies and resources they draw on to make it work financially and how they weigh the value against the costs of higher education. (W-17)

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RHUE, Steven (OSU) *The World Is and Has Been Changing: So Must Our Anthropological Training.* The field of anthropology has been changing for some time, accelerated by deepening socio-political divides, the pandemic, and the nature of the academic environment. Graduate students and mentoring faculty are re-evaluating the purpose and contribution of anthropological work, the conduct of research, and express renewed interest in careers/writing outside the academy. As the next generation of anthropologists and those faced with uncertain futures, graduate students are looking for more. Drawing on recent reviews, reflections, and commentaries on the status and lived experiences within the field, this paper considers the future directions and possibilities of graduate training in anthropology. *rhue.3@osu.edu* (W-47)

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RICKE, Audrey (IUPUI) *Unpacking Student Perceptions: Promoting Transformative Learning and Community Engagement Using Cultural Domain Analysis.* Service-learning and community engagement (SLCE) offers opportunities for various stakeholders, including student engagement in applied anthropology and transformative learning experiences. Previous studies of student engagement in SLCE do not commonly contextualize students' perceptions of SLCE in relation to other teaching strategies. However, the various learning activities students experience, not just SLCE, influence how they perceive and approach SLCE. This presentation argues that cultural domain analysis can assist faculty and institutions in identifying trends in how undergraduate students conceptualize SLCE. Based on a Midwestern university case study, it illustrates how such insights can help shape SLCE courses and foster transformative learning. *acricke@iu.edu* (On demand)

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RISSING, Andrea (Emory U) *Transitioning Farmland Futures: Pathways towards Diversification.* Although modern farming tends towards specialization, diversified agriculture mitigates the drivers and effects of climate change alike. In North Carolina, the agricultural landscapes of two bordering counties starkly diverge. Both display surprisingly high productivity, but one has been trending sharply towards simplified landscapes, and its neighbor, towards diversified. As part of a mixed methods project, this paper presents a comparative ethnography of these two counties through the perspectives of diverse farmers and stakeholders. The paper analyzes the path dependencies, catalysts, and structural forces that together create landscapes' trajectories, and it explores how these processes can inform broader projects of transitioning towards divergent futures. *andrea.rissing@emory.edu* (F-79)

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RIVERA-GONZALEZ, Joyce (U Notre Dame) *The Crisis Generation: Everyday Precarity and Uncertain Futures in Puerto Rico.* In Puerto Rico, young adults are oftentimes referred to as the "crisis generation," having come of age in a Puerto Rico culturally, economically, and socio-politically shaped by U.S. colonialism, economic austerity, rampant inequality, and disaster vulnerability. Hurricane María and the COVID-19 pandemic are only the most recent, and disruptive, manifestations of an ever-present and pervasive state of routinized crisis. Drawing from photo-diaries and semi-structured interviews, this paper explores the everyday, quotidian manifestations of the Puerto Rican "crisis" in young Puerto Ricans' lives, and how they navigate, cope with, and challenge precarity, as well as how this context shapes novel political subjectivities. *jriverag@nd.edu* (W-10)

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ROARK, Sierra (UNCCH) *Plants, Power, and the Pursuit of Well-Being: African American Herbal Medicine in the American South.* Ethnographies and oral histories highlight the importance of herbal medicine to African American well-being. This form of ethnomedicine allowed African Americans to confront oppression covertly and directly. Africans transported environmental and medicinal knowledge along with plants to the New World where contact with Indigenous and European people, plants, and knowledge occurred. By examining ethnohistorical and archaeobotanical evidence for African American herbal medicine from the American South, this paper will explore resilience and pursuits of well-being and power. *ssr@live.unc.edu* (W-94)

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ROBBINS, James (UNCC) *Narratives of COVID-19 Nurses in North Carolina: Exploring the Impact of Neoliberalism on the Experiences of Healthcare Workers during a Complex Health Emergency.* The US biomedical model has been profoundly shaped by the neoliberal movement which has shaped the lives and work of frontline healthcare workers. In this paper, the narratives of N.C. nurses around work-life balance, stress on family/friends, and providing covid care will demonstrate the challenges which neoliberalization has created for healthcare workers. Using ethnographic data from a rapid qualitative appraisal, we find the neoliberal themes of self-regulation/self-care, privatization of hospital care/resources, and structural/market independence from government regulation impact the experience of nurses and how they think about their work. *jrobbi36@uncc.edu* (On demand)

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ROBERTSON, Rebecca (Humboldt State U) *Trail Blazers: A Pilot Applied Ethnographic Study and Podcast Series Exploring the Gendered Roles, Identities, and Experiences of Female Professional Firefighters and Their Impact on Organizational Culture in the Fire Service.* This project explores the revolutionary potential of applied anthropology through a pilot podcast series that investigates the gendered experiences of female professional firefighters. An ethnographic research methodology is used to create compelling podcast 'stories' that foreground the voices and perspectives of women in the fire service. The aim of the podcast is to expand public understanding of the cultural agency of women within a male-dominated work context, focusing on how women adapt to fire culture - which is associated with normative masculinity - as well as how they resist the culture and, in the process, transform it. *rer3@humboldt.edu* (F-37)

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ROBERTSON, William (U Memphis) *Anal Cancer Prevention: A Case Study in Bordering Sex/Gender and Sexuality.* In this case study, I draw on ethnographic fieldwork at an anal cancer prevention clinic in Chicago, USA, to explore how communicative practices, clinical environments, and their associated objects work to border sex/gender and sexuality. These bordering practices both reinforce and challenge sex/gender and sexual norms and categories while also destigmatizing and rehumanizing queer and trans people and their health interests, which have been routinely ignored and often actively stigmatized in other biomedical environments. *willr7281@gmail.com* (S-19)

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ROBINSON, Amanda and **FISHER, Carolyn F.** (Inst for Community Hlth) *Equitable Evaluation through Community-led Design.* In the design phase of a program evaluation, we challenged traditional top-down power dynamics of evaluation by prioritizing the voices of grassroots community members. Organizations in 24 states working in health care transformation advocacy and organizing were funded to participate in a community power building program. In an attempt to deploy an anti-racist framework, we used an intensive collaborative process to design our research questions and methods. This process allowed intensive engagement from grassroots BIPOC groups, while minimizing burden. Systemic transformation comes not just from the research focus, but also from the way we partner with participants. (S-61)

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ROBINSON, Kaniqua (Furman U) *Politics of Memory in the Public Memorialization of the Arthur G. Dozier School for Boys.* Collective memories are often contested, negotiated, revised, created, and recreated, due to being the products of multiple groups with competing and conflicting interests. This presentation will examine the public memorialization of the Arthur G. Dozier School for Boys, a state reform school in Marianna, Florida, and the silencing of the Black youth experience as multiple stakeholders seek to be the central voice of the school's past. This study further explores the counter-memory practices of former Black inmates of Dozier as they created new platforms for their racialized experiences. *kaniqua.robinson@furman.edu* (TH-10)

RODRIGUEZ, Monica and **NICHOLS-WHITEHEAD, Penney** (Ferris State U) *Deaf, Hearing, and Hard of Hearing Collaborations: Introducing American Sign Language Classes at a University.* In this presentation, we explore what we learned from our collaboration (two social scientists—anthropologist and psychologist) with a local Deaf organization. Faculty, staff, and students on our campus expressed interest in learning more about D/deaf and hard of hearing people so they could improve interactions and communication in professional, academic, and personal settings. We worked with a local Deaf organization to bring American Sign Language (ASL) classes taught by native Deaf signers whose classes included a focus on ASL and Deaf culture. We will discuss the program we started and its expansion to the larger university and neighboring communities. *monicarodriguez@ferris.edu* (W-22)

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ROHN, Edward (Oakland U) *What I Learned in the Kitchen…: Perplexing Particulars of Chronic Pain Self-Management from Persons with Spinal Cord Injury.* I focus on 'perplexing particulars' observed during ethnographic visits with three persons with spinal cord injury (SCI) related chronic pain (CP), illustrating patterns of pain management across a larger dataset of CP experiences. I detail ways in which 'being in spaces' – both physical and social – helped (de)focus pain sensations and addressed frustrations around limited treatment modalities for SCI-related pain. Being alongside interlocutors in these spaces – if only for a short time – allowed me to witness these perplexing particulars, pointing to creative self-management strategies used by people in pain, which helped defrost biomedical assumptions about 'best practices' for CP management. *ejrohn@oakland.edu* (On demand)

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ROSE, Jeff and **ZAJCHOWSKI, Chris** (U Utah) *Perceptions of Recreational Scarcity: Social and Cultural Meanings of Climate-induced Fluctuations on the Dolores River Watershed.* The Dolores River in Colorado and Utah is fed primarily by snowmelt from Colorado's San Juan Mountains, and is managed to prioritize agricultural allotments, even though other ecological and cultural priorities are stipulated in the river's management plan. Our research question was how local outdoor recreation stakeholders (boating, fishing, etc.) deal with uncertainties associated with widely varying annual water flows. Semi-structured interviews (n=40) analyzed meanings and ecosystem services provided under uncertain annual flows. Findings indicate that the Dolores River plays a dominant role in the imagination of local outdoor recreationists, serving as a highly contested and contentious natural resource. *jeff.rose@utah.edu* (S-48)

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ROSENTHAL, Roseanne (UCR) *COVID-19 and Healthcare Delivery: Implications for Policy and Practice.* In the United States, existing racial disparities and structural barriers to healthcare access, within the healthcare system have been exacerbated by COVID-19, revealing more clearly the inability of our healthcare system to provide equitable care. As the virus circulates around the nation, hospitals face critical levels of hospital bed shortages, leaving some patients unattended. We address the growing concern for hospital bed scarcity within the Coachella Valley, CA, by offering an effective and timely analysis of policy options to relieve hospitals of the growing influx of patients and ensure people are getting the care they need during the pandemic. *rrose012@ucr.edu* (T-48)

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ROUSSO-SCHINDLER, Steven and **MUHLEMAN, Alexis** (CSULB) *Representing Disneyland Culture on TikTok: Reconfiguring How to Teach and Learn Ethnographic Filmmaking during a Global Pandemic.* Many anthropologists have been forced to shift how they approach doing research during the global pandemic. This co-presentation investigates the opportunities and challenges of doing ethnography in the digital terrain of social media when anthropology's basic field methods are unable to be used. More specifically, we explore how new methods of online teaching and learning in an ethnographic film production course were employed to investigate the culture of Disney fans on TikTok. We will then show several short ethnographic TikToks that were produced in the class by an insider of the culture. *steven.rousso-schindler@csulb.edu* (W-78)

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ROY, Shree Bhagwan (IBRAD) *Application of Digital Ethnography for Indigenous Tribal Development.* The application of Digital Ethnography has been found effective in connecting remote indigenous tribes of the central part of India for understanding their natural habitat, institutions, culture and problems due to deforestation. The tribal was involved in participatory action research to find options, learn skills and adopt appropriate technology for conservation-based climate-resilient sustainable livelihood. It is encouraging the note that the government of India has issued a letter to all the states to train the front line staff with such methods of digital ethnography for sustainable tribal development. *sbroy111@gmail.com* (On demand)

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RUSSELL, Suzanne (NOAA Fisheries) *Infrastructure in Fishing Communities?: Why Don't We Know More?* Fishing community literature indicates the need for infrastructure information. Management, climate, and gentrification may all be factors impacting infrastructure. Infrastructure is often discussed in the context of loss or consolidation, rather than expansion. Yet a complete understanding is commonly absent. We explore the development of a database based on a set of infrastructure indicators. These could be collected regularly, inform our understanding of recreational and commercial fisheries, provide insights into activity in these industries, and highlight changes in specific communities over time. We suggest such a database could be another tool to understand change in our fishing communities. (TH-72)

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RYAN, Susan and **PERRY, Elizabeth** (Crow Canyon Archaeological Ctr) *Archaeology as Applied Anthropology at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.* The Crow Canyon Archaeological Center has engaged with archaeology as applied anthropology since 1983. With the resources, expertise, and partnerships to design and execute large, multi-vocal research projects, educational programs, and Indigenous partnerships, we have established new standards of practice for our work that are consistent with Indigenous efforts toward decolonization. Critical among such standards is a commitment to authentic reciprocity with Indigenous partners and communities. Our values and practices not only reflect integration of Indigenous and Western approaches to pre-colonial history and collaboration with Native scholars, but also dictate that our work explicitly benefit Indigenous people and communities. *sryan@crowcanyon.org* (W-06)

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SABIN, John (ECU) *Socio-Ecological Restoration at the Boundary: An Interdisciplinary Investigation of Managed Wilderness in South Florida.* Juxtaposing Miami-Dade County's Urban Development Boundary, the East Coast Buffer (ECB) separates South Florida's built environment from Everglades National Park and other major protected areas in the region. Successful management of the ECB is integral to restoring Florida's Everglades, although holistic investigations into the long-term role of these areas are lacking. These palimpsest landscapes present a unique opportunity to inform sustainable ecosystem management via interdisciplinary approaches; some that could scale up to other regions of the Greater Everglades Ecosystem. Here I develop a socio-ecological model framework that seeks to reconcile cultural values of managed wilderness areas in consideration of sustainable water governance in South Florida. *sabinj19@students.ecu.edu* (F-68)

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SANTIAGO, Ana Elisa (Federal U São Carlos) *Brazil's Experience as a Member of MINUSTAH: Lessons Learned and Effects on Brazilian Domestic Politics.* The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) was a militarized operation that aimed to guarantee what the UN considers to be the proper functioning of democratic institutions as a means to stabilize the country. The mission enacted effects not only in Haiti but also abroad. In this presentation, I will explore the legacies of MINUSTAH for Brazilian internal politics, since Brazil served as the commander of the military component from the beginning to the end of the operation. I intend to show how Brazilian Army managed the governmentality developed while ruling UN forces to achieve power in Brazil, heading towards an authoritarian government. *aesantiago@estudante.ufscar.br* (On demand)

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SANTOS ROCHA DA SILVA, Marcelo (UC Merced) and **CORREIA, Joel** (UFL) *A Political Ecology of Jurisdictional REDD+: Investigating Social-Environmentalism, Climate Change Mitigation, and Environmental (In)Justice in the Brazilian Amazon*. Our paper contributes to political ecologies of forest-based climate change mitigation strategies. We assess Brazil's first sub-national jurisdictional (SNJ) REDD+ program by drawing qualitative field research in the state of Acre into conversation with a critical analysis of the program implementation. Our findings illustrate that the social-environmental ambitions of Acre's SNJ REDD+ program has not met several of its social-environmental goals, albeit it was strongly influenced by the political ecologies of popular movements and a history of state-led environmental governance initiatives. We argue that Acre's SNJ REDD+ track record has reinforced rather than alleviated injustice against Indigenous peoples and traditional forest extractivist communities. *msantosrochadasilv@ucmerced.edu* (W-109)

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SATO, Mine (Yokohama Nat'l U) *Telling, Expressing Self in Association with Others: Revisiting and Examining Life Record Movement as an Origin of Story-based Methods in Japan.* This presentation traces historical elaborations of Life Record Movement (LRM) in the Japanese post-war context, in search of finding meaningful suggestions to current social and international projects that incorporate agency development (empowerment) components. The following three inquiries to understand LRM from the aspect of agency development that are to be discussed and contested: a) What could be facilitating factors and inhibitors of LRM activities to commence, develop, and endure? b) How can subtle transformation, which could be understood as agency development, be observed in members' texts and narratives and those of the supporters? c) What can be plausible mechanisms of agency development interpreted from the case study? *sato-mine-bn@ynu.ac.jp* (On demand)

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SAVARD, Grace (CSBSJU) *Promoting "Good Deaths" in a Pandemic: Is It Possible?* COVID-19 has drastically impacted death, dying, and mourning in numerous ways. Visitor restrictions have significantly impacted how families share their final goodbyes; healthcare providers often take on the role of family throughout the dying process. Coexisting circumstances of the pandemic – widespread social isolation, financial instability, and constant worry – further intensify grieving challenges. To understand how COVID-19 has impacted death and dying in healthcare facilities, we conducted semi-structured interviews with 75 healthcare providers across 18 states. This project explores the meaning of a "good death," COVID-19's impact on death and dying and presents recommendations for promoting "good deaths" in a pandemic. *gsavard001@csbsju.edu* (T-48)

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SAXTON, Dvera (CSU Fresno) *The Devil's Fruit Continuum: Crises and Coping for Undocumented and Indigenous Farmworkers in a Pandemic*. In The Devil's Fruit: Farmworkers, Health, and Environmental Justice, Saxton explores California industrial agriculture as a "harm industry." The frameworks of syndemics and chronicities contextualized the lived, embodied, and emplaced experiences of environmental disparities, describing how they layer and evolve in the bodies and communities of farmworkers. The COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated these realities. Saxton will describe her involvement in the tri-state collaborative research-to-action COVID-19 Farmworker Study (COFS), examining COVID's chronicities in Indigenous and undocumented farmworker communities as well as their "chronicities of care" that challenge the empty categories of "essential worker" and "suffering subject." (T-109)

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SCHAFROTH, Jamie (Boston U) *Contested Suffering: Navigating Care and Making Meaning from Gendered Violence*. Unequal, gendered power relations drive gendered violence (GV), disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations. A paucity of research compares knowledge produced by GV survivors to their technocratic representations. An analysis of fieldwork data collected virtually through a community-based advocacy program and semi-structured interviews (n=20), shows that survivors and service providers utilize and contest gendered discourses, like constructions of victimhood, and policies ostensibly designed to facilitate care in conjoined and distinct ways. Adopting harm reduction strategies (e.g., affirming people as primary agents of their care), addressing structural factors underlying GV, and increasing inter-agency communication will create inclusivity and streamline care pathways. *jamiesch@bu.edu* (F-72)

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SCHENSUL, Jean (ICR) *A Culturally Based Collaborative Intervention to Prevent Initiation of Substance Use with Urban Youth.* Prevention of early initiation and reducing low level drug use in urban youth is important to avoid future risk exposures. The most effective path to sustainable intervention development is to work with youth to develop prevention approaches that are based in their daily activities and cultural resources and that reach broader peer networks. Working with a center for communications excellence at UCONN, and a team of community youth and community-based artists and prevention experts, we developed a communications theory approach to intervention based on youth "party culture" concepts, rituals and resources. This paper describes this successful intervention and the process of developing and implementing it. *jean.schensul@icrweb.org* (W-111)

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SCHENSUL, Jean (ICR) *Urban Youth "Party Culture" as Cultural Resource for Substance Use Prevention.* Youth who initiate drugs early are much more likely to continue their use and experience related risks. If early users and nonusers can be encouraged to avoid use, longer term problems can be avoided. Ethnographic mixed methods studies of drug use among urban black and Latinx youth in Hartford show younger youth 16 – 19 are early or nonusers. This paper describes drug use and avoidance in this population and youth

"party" and "club" culture as resources for development of a culturally tailored prevention approach to encourage avoidance of drugs and support positive norms and community attitudes toward urban youth. *jean.schensul@icrweb.org* (W-81)

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SCHENSUL, Stephen L. (UCHC) *A Methodology for Transforming Ethnography into Health Action.* Anthropologists are in a unique position to address health problems with approaches derived from the cultural beliefs and behaviors of local populations. This paper will describe a systematic method for conducting an ethnographic analysis at both the health system and community level that will allow Session I participants to move from culturally based data to multilevel intervention design for systems change. Using experiential learning, and working in small groups, participants will apply the methodology to one of the three cases studies, report on results, and receive feedback Session II. *schensul@uchc.edu* (W-81)

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SCHERBINSKE, Shanna (U Washington) *"I'd like to challenge you to think about equity": Disaster Preparedness Work with Youth.* As the result of an Executive Order, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has focused in its operations on equity, defined broadly as "the consistent and systematic fair, just and impartial treatment of all individuals" (see FEMA.gov). I manage FEMA's flagship youth platform, the Youth Preparedness Council (YPC), which brings together youth leaders from around the country to further disaster preparedness and make a difference in their communities. I have been directed to incorporate equity into a redesign of the YPC. But what does "equity" mean when the government engages with youth? How should FEMA, and the YPC, operationalize equity within the given parameters? *sske@uw.edu* (W-10)

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SCHLOSSER, Allison (UN-Omaha) *Studying through Policy in a Pandemic: Telemedicine for Opioid Use Disorder in the COVID-19 Era.* In an effort to stem the spread of COVID-19, the Federal government temporarily relaxed restrictions on Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD) by allowing for telemedicine. Drawing on in-depth interviews with MOUD providers and patients in the Midwestern U.S., this paper studies through this emergency policy process. It examines the local historical and political contexts of these policy changes and explores how MOUD practices that have emerged under relaxed restrictions, such as reduced urine drug screening and audio appointments, potentialize durable changes to MOUD treatment. The implications for the future of MOUD policy, particularly for equity of access to care, are discussed. *allisonschlosser@unomaha.edu* (S-01)

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SCHMIDT, Michelle (ENMU) *Developing the Panopticon: Diabetes and Nutritional Intervention in Southern Belize.* My research investigates diabetes as an embodied consequence of interventionist development programs in Maya communities in Belize, Central America (CA). An ethnographic examination of two development projects (1993 and 2016) that altered local food systems to jeopardize metabolic health, demonstrates the tendency of these projects to justify further intervention at the cost of local well-being. The temporariness of the project format combined with the emphasis on top down decision-making, bottom up accountability, and surveillance, systematically undermines project effectiveness while administratively perpetuating development intervention. Cynicism regarding development projects is a common result, with many research participants seeing these projects as neo-colonial and self-serving. *Michelle.Schmidt1@enmu.edu* (On demand)

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SCHOENKOPF, Austin (MT State U) *Lightning from Cloudless Skies: Water, Memory, and Historic Preservation in the East Mojave.* During the early twentieth century, Black homesteaders staked their claims to plow their own strips in the East Mojave Desert. Motivated by the Enlarged Homestead Act and the rise of Dry Farming techniques in the West, the Black homesteaders of Lanfair Valley, California confronted the realities of farming in America's hottest and driest desert. Now, nearly a century after the last black homesteaders left their unrealized desert community, the National Park Service seeks to celebrate their stories. (S-48)

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SCHOW, Diana C. and **CARTWRIGHT, Elizabeth** (ISU) *Rapid Research as Intervention: Shifting Power to Support Uptake of COVID-19 Vaccines in Rural, Southeastern Idaho Hispanic Communities.* As part of CommuniVax, our team in southeastern Idaho used a theoretical lens of power to increase access to and acceptability of the COVID-19 vaccine in Hispanic communities. We employed rapid, community-involved, research-as-intervention strategies to foster subtle and blatant shifts in COVID-related messaging and communication channels. Our activities created space for community members and public health officials to gain private and public knowledge about, and power over, COVID-19 vaccination and testing. They also provided "easy-to-use capacity" to an overtaxed public health system and trained 20 university students as future leaders in addressing health inequities. *schodian@isu.edu* (TH-78)

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SCHULTE, Priscilla (UAS) *Alaska Native Youth in Southeast Alaska: Still Learning from the Elders.* This paper explores contemporary cultural learning experiences sponsored by both ANCSA Corporations as well as other tribal organizations in southern southeast Alaska. The impact of these programs in terms of cultural identity and expression will be examined through specific case studies. The relationship of students to their local environment including food resources and examples of artistic expression will be included. *pmschulte@alaska.edu* (W-122)

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SCHUMANN, William, **FLETCHER, Rebecca Adkins**, and **LONG, Rebecca-Eli** (Appalachian State U) *Campus-Community Partnerships for Sustainability in Appalachia*. Regional approaches to place-based sustainable development are dynamic throughout Appalachia. The editors of a forthcoming multidisciplinary volume on building Appalachia's capacity for sustainability through campus-community partnerships discuss how these relationships have the potential to support positive economic, environmental, and social change. Brief case studies will illustrate opportunities to foster student leadership, strengthen assets, and fulfill community needs through engagement. Issues of relationship-building, critical pedagogy, broad participation, and local knowledge are addressed in the context of examples from across Appalachia. In presenting campus-community partnerships as an important change conduit, the editors offer steps to replicate and scale-up within Appalachia and beyond. (F-80)

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SCOTT, Jason (Milwaukee Area Tech Coll & Beloit Coll) *"Whoever Dies, Dies": A Pedagogical Model for Understanding the COVID-19 Outbreak in United States Prisons.* Nearly half of the U.S. prison population or five times the rate found in the general population has been infected by Covid-19. Limited social distancing and loosely enforced preventative measures helped to spread COVID-19 in prisons while a lack of resources has created a sense of social death among the incarcerated. Officials have often lacked transparency about the spread of the disease while government policies have proven apathetic to the daily needs and long-term traumas of the incarcerated ill. Addressing the shortcomings of official reporting, this presentation asks how incarcerated students can produce more humanistic knowledge about a pandemic prison. *jasonbartscott@yahoo.com* (W-17)

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SCOTT, Mary Alice, **GOMEZ, Dolores**, **ANDAZOLA, John**, and **DE LA ROSA, Iván** (NMSU) *Physicians and Social Scientists Collaborating to Address Racism in Medicine*. Over the last several years numerous voices, both from within medicine and from outside it, have critiqued medicine's colonialist and racist practices. In this presentation, we highlight the way that one family medicine training program has listened to and responded to these critiques – from eliminating the race calculation for a common renal function test to implementing a social medicine curriculum founded in Latin American social medicine perspectives. This work is a collaboration between underrepresented health care professionals and social scientists and brings together academic work with lived experience of oppression to create a new critical model of medical education. *mscott2@nmsu.edu* (On demand)

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SEARA, Tarsila (U New Haven), **POLLNAC, Richard** (URI), and **JAKUBOWSKI, Karin** (U New Haven) *Hurricanes, Pandemics, and Factors Influencing Recovery in the US Virgin Islands.* The USVI has been impacted by several natural disasters in the last five years—hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017 as well as the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021. This presentation examines fishers' perceptions of the impacts of these natural disasters and the fishers' recovery and wellbeing in terms of a human impact assessment model. Recovery status and wellbeing is examined in relation to fishers' geographic location, perceived status of fishery resources, social equity, occupational satisfaction, age and education. Application to developing disaster planning methods is discussed. *tseara@newhaven.edu* (W-96)

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SEARCY, Julie (Butler U) *Breathe with Me: Doulas, COVID-19, and the Politics of Breath*. Doulas occupy a liminal space on the frontlines of healthcare. Neither members of the pregnant person's family, nor employees of the hospital, they move between both worlds. When COVID-19 hit, hospitals restricted doulas entrance. During this time doulas articulated what we call the "politics of breath;" doulas could no longer breathe with pregnant women and instead many transitioned to virtual care. Doulas experienced increased fear and anxiety in their mothering work - fear of the virus, loss of income, increased family responsibilities, and disagreements within doula communities over who is an "essential" worker. All while charting the deep impact COVID-19 was having on birthing families. *jsearcy@butler.edu* (T-48)

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SEGURA, Jonathan and **THOMPSON, Greg** (BYU) *Mexican-Americans' Views on Patient Autonomy in Physician-Patient Interactions*. In this article, we consider the popular American healthcare idea that physicians should maintain patient autonomy in healthcare interactions. Following research by Thompson and Whiffen (2018), and based on a literature review of socio-cultural practices in Mexico, we argue that patient autonomy may not be a culturally universal ideal. This suggests that high quality care can be delivered by an authoritative, what we call "parentalistic" (replacing "paternalistic"), physician. From interviews with 20 Mexican immigrants to America and 20 mainstream Americans, we found some support for this claim. More consistent were cultural differences in desiring a familial relationship with doctors. *jbsfor3@gmail.com* (F-61)

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SEPIELAK, Katarzyna, **YAWORSKY, William**, and **WLADYKA, Dawid** (UTRGV) *What Happens When We Don't Learn the Native Language?* "Thou Shall Learn the Native Language" has been a virtual sacred dictum in anthropology since the days of Malinowski and Evans-Pritchard. Or has it been? In this presentation, we explore fluency and the role of interpreters in contemporary anthropological practice. We compare fluency and interpreter use rates among anthropologists and sociologists based on our survey of 913 responses from faculty members of 94 sociology and 85 anthropology programs in the United States. One surprising finding:

sociologists report slightly higher rates of fluency in the native dialect. This and other findings provide useful insights into social science research and practice in the developing world. *wyaworsky@yahoo.com* (W-47)

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SERILLI, Anna (UTSA) *A Move in the Flight Direction: Using Ethnography and Photogrammetry to Understand Object Transformations at the Hill Aerospace Museum.* Most museums are trending towards using digital space in new ways to engage broader public engagement or for educational purposes. The pandemic has shown how beneficial digital tools can be. This research seeks to understand how applying digital technologies in museum collection departments can transform objects and facilitate current practices within management systems. Using methods that are often applied by archaeologists and cultural anthropologists, I explore these questions through the collections at the Hill Aerospace Museum. In this paper, I present preliminary data collected from ethnographic details and photogrammetry to show how digital technologies are a vital asset to collections management systems. *anna.serilli@my.utsa.edu* (TH-69)

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SHAIK ALI, Misria (Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst) *Memorializing Decommissioning: A Nuclear Culture Approach to Nuclear Safety.** This paper attends to the politics of decommissioning the Indian Point Energy Centre that is haunted by colonial histories concerning the land of Kitchawank tribe and the Mohicantuck— today's Indian Point and Hudson River—and of the US industrialization. Along with the "Algonquin" gas pipeline, IP becomes a complex geography of danger. By drawing on memory and Science and Technology Studies in Global South and North (Illich; Benett; Visvanathan) and a sensory ethnographic fieldwork, I elaborate how energy activists are demanding a stake in the site's future demanding a Hardened On-Situ Storage for radioactive waste by visiting its colonial past. *Refer RSAJournal Issue 31, October 2020. *s.a.misria@gmail.com* (TH-22)

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SHAKES, Nadesha and **LAMONICA, Aukje** (SCSU) *Methadone Experiences in a Sample of Suburban Mothers and Pregnant Women.* Drawing from an ethnographic study with mothers and pregnant women who use opioids, we investigate treatment experiences with methadone, as a part of a MAT program. Participants were recruited from the suburban communities of Newark, NJ and New Haven, CT. Women in our sample discussed their experiences with methadone treatment in the suburbs including the benefits and drawbacks of utilizing methadone for treatment of their use of opioids. Themes such as withdrawal from methadone, physical effects of methadone, as well as the addictive qualities of this MAT are explored in the context of the women's lives. *shakesn1@southernct.edu* (W-49)

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SHANNON, Richard (Pusan Nat'l U) *The Globalization of North Korean Human Rights: Potential Roles for Applied Anthropology and Education.* The scale of human rights issues in North Korea is large, including workers' rights, freedoms of expression, religion, movement, access to food, public executions, massive prison camps, abductions, secret trials, torture, and sexual violence. Experts have called these violations the worst in the world, and they have been condemned by many international human rights investigations. What can be done to better address this situation? The main questions of this research are, first, how can this human rights situation be raised in global consciousness, so more pressure is brought to bear internationally on this tragedy? Second, how can (applied) anthropology help? *rshannon@pusan.ac.kr* (F-09)

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SHAY, Kimberly (Wayne State U) *Older Adults and Volunteering: Emerging from the COVID Pandemic to New Landscapes of Social Engagement.* The COVID pandemic has emphasized that maintaining sociality and inclusion in later life, are important to the health and well-being of older adults. Through volunteering, many elders participate in their communities. COVID has impacted these engagements. Discoveries from an ongoing ethnographic project, on volunteering in later life, reveal many elders are eagerly returning to volunteer, but the dynamics of membership and leadership has often changed. This paper examines how factors, including the slow natural decline of aging, hidden during isolation, are brought to the forefront by this post-pandemic social emergence, often resulting in a new landscape of social engagement for these older adults. *kimberly.shay@wayne.edu* (S-67)

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SHEEHAN, Megan and **HEYING, Emily** (CSBSJU) *Fitting It In: Food Insecurity and Temporal Constraints on Campus.* This research examines how college students navigate food insecurity. Drawing on semi-structured interviews conducted with students at a Midwestern college, we analyze student strategies to mitigate the challenges of obtaining food. Scheduling constraints and conflicting everyday routines contextualize student engagements with food, exacerbating challenges for accessing meals. Students juggle multiple responsibilities and experience shifting time constraints by semester, advancement through their school years, and related to their form of housing. As students work to meet their everyday needs, they must budget both limited time and food, illustrating the temporality of campus food insecurity. *megan.a.sheehan@gmail.com* (F-46)

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SHERIDAN, Thomas (U Arizona) *Ranchers as "Traditionally Associated Peoples" in National Parks: An Example from Capitol Reef National Park.* Ranchers in Capitol Reef National Park are, by the National Park Service's own definition, are "traditionally associated peoples." They "predate the park's establishment," Their association "has endured at least two generations," and park resources "are

essential for their continued identity as culturally distinct peoples." They still need to trail their cattle through the park to move them between summer and winter ranges. Fifth generation descendants of the original non-Indigenous settlers and members of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, their religious beliefs and settlement patterns, especially the "Mormon Town," have persisted for 150 years. *tes@arizona.edu* (F-48)

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SHINMOTO, Mariko (Hiroshima U) *Health Service Utilization and Issues Related to Childbirth: Papua New Guinea Arapesh Women's Choice of Place of Delivery.* In Papua New Guinea, it is still common for women to give birth to a baby in a village, even though deliveries in institutionalized medical facilities are becoming more popular. In this presentation, we examine why women choose indigenous deliveries over utilizing modern medical hospitals by focusing on the Arapesh people in East Sepik Province. Then, we explore the factors of choices and issues involved in using the medical hospitals. Finally, we compare the major factors that may have been preventing a smooth transition to institutionalized deliveries to the factors that the previous study shows. *mariko19@hiroshima-u.ac.jp* (On demand)

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SHOFFLER, Sarah M. (NOAA Fisheries SFSC) *COVID-19 Fish Market Pivots: Philanthropic Efforts and a California Case Study.* During the COVID-19 pandemic, one innovative pivot some fishermen took due to market disruptions was distribution of catch to those who'd become food insecure with support from philanthropic organizations. Examples in coastal communities range from Hawaii to Massachusetts, Alaska to Florida and elsewhere. A back of the envelope estimate indicates that these programs resulted in over several million meals worth of seafood. We provide an overview of programs across the country focusing on a California case study called Fish to Families: how the program operated, how the market chain shifted, and what changes might persist post-pandemic. (W-96)

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SHOKEID, Moshe (Tel Aviv U) *Listening to Jewish Missionaries' Messages*. The paper presents an experimental project investigating how Jewish missionaries attract new followers. Attending lectures and other activities offered by Jewish religious operators, I learned how they advocate the return of secular Jews to their ethnic-cultural roots: the Torah doctrine and the Halacha (Jewish law) rules of daily comportment. An analysis of their oral presentations highlights the proselytizers' indoctrinating devices and communication strategies. The discussion raises the issue of moral judgement and ethnographic presentation impediments, when the ethnographer confronts the "other" at home—conducting research among his/her own national citizens. *shokeid@tauex.tau.ac.il* (F-67)

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SHOREMAN-OUIMET, Eleanor (UConn) *'Disaster Stories': The Value of Sharing Lessons-Learned in Interdisciplinary Disaster Research*. Around the world, individuals and communities respond and adapt to environmental hazards and the prospect of future disasters not through rational risk calculation but guided by the knowledge, memory, and experiences of previous disasters. Researchers and stakeholders engaged in disaster science and the implementation of preparedness and resilience efforts are no different. To increase the efficacy of much-hailed interdisciplinary disaster science, we here discuss the efficacy of sharing 'experience stories' among colleagues engaged in interdisciplinary disaster research to overcome disciplinary boundaries that inhibit effective communication and collaboration, and to span disciplines and better integrate scholarly domains. *eleanor.ouimet@uconn.edu* (T-52)

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SHULER, Shay and **POLLITT, Amanda** (NAU) *Embracing Liminality: Contextualizing Bisexual Women's Experiences with an Unmarked Visible Identity*. For sexual minorities (SM), dress and appearance play an important role in the articulation of identity. Individuals with marginalized identities often use visual cues, such as dress and/or physical appearance as resistance to heteronormative constructions of gender and sexuality. Bisexual women, however, are often discussed as being largely invisible, unable to communicate their sexual identity through their clothing and appearance. While largely thought of to be a disadvantage, this research illustrates how bisexual women use their unmarked sexual identity agentically and to their advantage in everyday life and how visible identity impacts perceived safety and relationships in their every-day lives. *ss3468@nau.edu* (F-67)

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SIDDIKA FARIHA, Noushin and **RAHMAN, Asif** (U Dhaka) *COVID Response of the Street Children: Assessing the Health Seeking Process and Survival Mechanism of Street Children during the COVID-19 Pandemic.* Popular media reports show that during the pandemic situation the middle class had to go through a lot of struggle to afford the suggested Covid-19 treatment. Comparing to that, it's unimaginable for the street kids to bear such expenses. This paper aims at assessing the health seeking process and surviving mechanisms of street children during the pandemic. This paper will also try to explore the response of the children living in streets of Dhaka city toward the pandemic and new normal. *siddika.n.7@gmail.com* (On demand)

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SIL, Shreemoyee (UFL) *Confronting Care: A Study of Pediatric Cancer Patients Undergoing Palliative Care in Delhi*. The recent development of palliative care services for pediatric cancer patients in India encourages a critical engagement with the concept of care within specific socio-cultural contexts. This paper draws on research conducted in Delhi, India during June 2021-July 2021. Categories of 'gender,' 'social class,' and 'religion' affect care providers' perceptions of palliative care administered at one of the pediatric palliative centers located in Delhi. In this paper, I demonstrate how these categories shape local beliefs and knowledge about care, and come in

conflict with the biomedical administration of palliative care catered towards providing a 'good quality of life' for children suffering from cancer. *s.sil@ufl.edu* (TH-91)

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SIMMONS, Brianna (UCR) *Disrupting Anthropology.* As methodological insurrection, this presentation extends scrutiny of Anthropology's disciplinary grounding as a colonial instrument of knowledge production, by exploring the possibility of a canonically disrupting project through the research design of my dissertation project in Kisumu, Kenya wherein I propose a wakeography—a transdisciplinary, multi-modal politically engaged spatial study whose analysis is grounded in an understanding that antiblack architectures ecologize our global social orders and realities of our global present. I juxtapose how poor maternity care-seeking people navigate medical insurance to avoid body detention with how they imagine a people's health plan through collaborative patternmaking and observant-participation. (On demand)

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SIMONELLI, Jeanne (NPS) *It All Depends on Water: Extracting Life's Critical Component.* Of all of the elements extracted from the earth and its atmosphere, water is the most critical. You can survive without food but not without water: it is life. Through time, settlement locations have been based on the availability of reliable water and controlling access has been tantamount to genocide. At the basis of many extraction battles is the potential contamination of a water source, or its overuse. This year has been one where too much water contrasts with too little and this presentation explores cases where control, containment and contamination of water have been a component of change. *simonejm@wfu.edu* (F-49)

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SIULUA, Sione Ata (U Auckland) *Families Are For-Never: Tongan Indigeneity, Western Kinship, and Mormonism.* This paper seeks to examine how the nuclear family structure was used as a primary tool to subjugate Tongans into the global racist hierarchies of western hegemony. The dominant nuclear family ideal of western kinship, which has been adopted in Tongan society, reinforces a performance of whiteness that is premised on capitalist Eurocentrisms and Christianity. Drawing from my own auto-ethnographic perspectives and ethnographic research of Mormon religious migrations of Tongans to Utah, I will identify how the singularity of the nuclear family and western kinship disrupts and erases the plurality of Tongan Indigeneity and Oceanic ancestral kinship systems. *sionesiulua@gmail.com* (T-64)

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SJÖLANDER-LINDQVIST, Annelie, **LARSSON, Simon**, and **BENNETT, Juliana** (U Gothenburg) *Living with Large Carnivores in Sweden: Understandings and Lived Experiences of Harm and Wellbeing.* Large carnivore presence in Sweden has long been a subject for discussions and debate. Despite the fact that management shall consider psychosocial consequences, there is to date a limited amount of research in the Swedish context related to psychosocial harm and wellbeing in connection to the presence of wolves and other large carnivores. This study addressed how farmers and hunters experienced stress, concern, and socioeconomic consequences in their everyday lives due to the presence of large carnivores, emphasizing that people's experiences around wellbeing and a meaningful way of life are best understood exploring cultural and social factors, where even political aspects can influence health. *annelie.sjolander-lindqvist@gu.se, simon.larsson@gri.gu.se, jbennet9@asu.edu* (F-12)

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SKOCZEN, Kathleen (SCSU) and **CARAM, Maria** (EcoServices) *Women in the Solid Waste Value Chain: Challenges for the Workforce.* A research project in the province of Samaná, Dominican Republic explored the solid waste management value chain. Twenty-eight participants, 17 informal waste collectors, and 11 higher level aggregators, were interviewed regarding their work in recovering waste for recycling. The data suggest women are disadvantaged structurally and informally. Women are restricted from accessing financially lucrative and higher status positions. Women are also, too frequently, placed at serious risk from dangers within this sector – sexual assault, harassment, and theft. The barriers women face in this sector offer insight into broader structural and cultural barriers as women move into the formal sector. *skoczenk1@southernct.edu* (S-18)

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SKOGGARD, Ian, **PIERRO, Rachele**, and **EMBER, Carol R.** (Human Relations Area Files), **PITEK, Emily** (GWU) *How Social Capital Actually Operates in Disaster Risk Reduction: A Cross-Cultural Survey.* Social capital is a concept based on the trust, norms, and networks that overlay collective action. Now researchers talk about bonding, bridging and linking social capital, further reifying the concept and mystifying the action that occurs on the ground. In this paper, we examine the varying ways that people collectively respond to different kinds of natural disasters as reported in the ethnographic literature. Who does what with whom or to whom and why is key to understanding more fully how capital of any kind is actualized. *ian.skoggard@yale.edu* (S-41)

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SKRZYPEK, Emilka (U St Andrews) *The Value of a River: Mining Projects and Alternative Development Futures.* The proposed Sepik Development Project in Papua New Guinea is underpinned by two commercial projects: a large scale gold and copper mine, and a hydroelectric project designed to serve as an integrated storage facility where toxic mine waste would be stored in perpetuity, behind a high embankment. The proposed mine has long featured in the Sepik communities' conversations about development, and the future.

This paper explores ways in which public release of the Environmental Impact Statement for the project has intensified conversations about alternative development futures for the Sepik – beyond large scale resource extraction. *ees7@st-andrews.ac.uk* (TH-08)

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SLOAN, Katelyn (CNU) *The Refugee Experience in a Welcoming City*. Newport News is a refugee resettlement city. Catholic Commonwealth Charities (CCC) is one of the government affiliates that welcomes refugees in the area. They provide housing support and assistance for their first 30 days in the country, and often beyond that. The CCC is preparing for a substantial surge in the number of refugees that they will be working with throughout the next fiscal year. The purpose of this research was to examine how to work with the CCC and property managers on understanding the barriers and challenges of providing housing for refugees in the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and after. (F-17)

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SLOCUM, Josh (MO State U) *Sustainable Ecotourism Development at Camp Palmarito*. The purpose of this project is to foster the growth of ecotourism projects in sea turtle conservation at Campamento Tortuguero Palmarito near Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca, Mexico, a popular tourist destination. This task takes on special importance now because a major highway project into the city is nearly complete. In addition, this project seeks to promote more community engagement with conservation efforts by recruiting camp volunteers through action-oriented methodologies. This includes coordinating marketing and feedback efforts for ecotourism activities and providing recommendations for dealing with problems the camp faces in regard to poachers, competition from other ecotourism organizations, and generating revenue. *slocum007@live.missouristate.edu* (F-71)

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SMITH-MORRIS, Carolyn (SMU), **JUAREZ-LOPEZ, Bia'ni Madsa** (Cultural Survival, México), **TAPIA, Andrés** (CONFENIAE, Ecuador), and **SHAHIM, Bheshta** (SMU) *Data Politics, Sharing Knowledge, and Indigenous Health during COVID*. We discuss the long-term and compounding impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on Indigenous Peoples by reporting on information-gathering work across two non-governmental and Indigenous organizations to compensate where federal systems failed. Strategies to understand and respond to the pandemic have included: collaborative efforts across communities intra- and inter-nationally; open-source data platforms; and small-scale epidemiological research. After describing some of these efforts, we summarize the struggle of Indigenous organizations and communities to address health holistically over time and across collectivities. The informational politics and individualist foci seen in this public health crisis are harming both informational and medical self-governance of Indigenous Peoples. *smithmor@smu.edu* (T-109)

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SMITH-NONINI, Sandy (UNCCH) *Towards Complex Resilience to Energy Crises: Fossil Finance, (De)Regulation, and Climate-related Blackouts*. Recently extreme weather linked to climate change caused extended blackouts and energy poverty crises for tens of millions in several countries. This paper discusses two cases studies: 1) the 2017 year-long Hurricane Maria blackout in Puerto Rico and 2) the 2021 winter storm blackout in Texas. I co-produced a documentary on the Puerto Rican case and I studied media, non-profit and legislative investigations of the Texas case. I also draw on my recent ethnography of the electricity crisis inside the Greek debt crisis, and preliminary evidence on the extended Louisiana blackout following Hurricane Ida for comparison to the main cases. *scsmith@email.unc.edu* (F-07)

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SMITH, Adriana (Independent) *Field School for Life: Applied Learning through Anthropology*. Participating in an undergraduate field school not only allowed me to practice research skills in ethnography but also life skills in cultural sensitivity and abstract understandings of "otherness." I established close relationships with families in Guatemala that I still hold today and continue to apply anthropological values in my work as a consultant in International Development in Guatemala and Latin America. I currently live in Guatemala, have established a home and family on the banks of a river on the southern coast. The field school was a training ground for life—an opportunity to practice skills that invite lifelong learning. *adriana@asmithconsult.org* (TH-97)

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SMITH, Anastasia, **GELECH, Jan**, and **DESJARDINS, Michel** (U Saskatchewan) *The Sexual Experiences of Individuals with Acquired Brain Injury*. Sustaining an acquired brain injury (ABI) is a transformative event that requires survivors to undertake a personal and social process of establishing a "new normal" while navigating a host of cultural attitudes and perceptions. The current study investigated the social, romantic, and sexual experiences of ABI survivors living in Saskatoon, Canada. Data was gathered using life-history and semi-structured interviews that explored participants' current lives, changes following injury, and future aspirations. Thematic and syntactic analyses revealed how ABI shaped participants' sexual and romantic experiences, expectations, challenges, and aspirations while also highlighting the shared human need for intimacy and connection. *ans194@usask.ca* (W-51)

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SMITH, Brenan, **GELECH, Jan**, and **MAZURIK, Kathrina** (U Saskatchewan) *Moving beyond Caricature?: Film Portrayals of Young-Adult and Parent Co-Residence from 2010-2020*. Co-residence, wherein an adult child either remains in or returns to the parental home, is increasingly common in Western societies. This paper examines how movies released between 2010-2020 portray protagonist co-residers and co-residence itself. It argues that film portrayals in the first decade of the 2000s depict the young adults who engage in co-residence, and the arrangement itself, in a simplistic, negative light. Although such portrayals deviate from the reality of co-residence,

films both shape and reflect cultural values and understandings. Thus, we must consider what these portrayals mean for the lives of young adults and the experience of co-residence. *brenan.smith@usask.ca* (W-51)

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SMITH, Sonja (BYU) *Behavioral Health in Trying Times: Competing Demands and Complicating Factors.* In September, 2021, a local hospital in a rural Idaho town held a ribbon-cutting ceremony for a new Behavior Health unit. This action represents the latest in responses from the local hospital to community health issues such as high rates of mental health illness and suicidal tendencies. With a population of equal parts students and locals, the health issues facing this community are unique among rural western towns. The pandemic has only magnified these diverging trends, leaving the local hospital overwhelmed with balancing care of COVID patients and other evolving healthcare needs. *smithsonja3@gmail.com* (W-19)

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SOIFOINE, Shaye (USF) *"Even If You Have Food in Your House, It Will Not Taste Sweet": Central African Refugees' Experiences of Food amid Structural Insecurity in Tampa Bay, FL.* Drawing on interviews and participant-observation conducted in 2021 with Central African refugees living in Tampa Bay, FL, I discuss how members of this community negotiate their intersectional individual and community identities to navigate complex webs of insecurity created by the structural negligence of refugee resettlement policies and services. Special attention will be paid to the ways in which education, housing, job, and transportation insecurity shapes Central African refugees' experiences of food. This paper will also discuss how the everyday violence of structural insecurity is most deeply felt by the women of the community. (F-47)

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SORCHER, Rachael and **CLOETE, Elene** (Outreach Int'l) *The Perks of Pivoting: Four Key Learnings from Collecting Field Data in the Philippines amid COVID-19 Travel Restrictions.* This presentation summarizes our team's adaptive data collection during COVID-19 to evaluate community-led sanitation projects' social impact in the rural Philippines. Evaluating changes in social well-being during and after project implementation is essential to community development interventions. COVID-19 restrictions have, however, limited the collection of such evidence, particularly ethnographic data collected via community participation. We show 1) how we effectively adjusted our research design to assess recent sanitation projects, 2) the importance of community members in research development, 3) the vitality multimedia brings to data collection, and 4) the cruciality of understanding social structures to gain richer perspectives on sanitation. *rsorcher@bu.edu* (S-67)

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SOWARDS TAYLOR, Sarah (BYU) *Collaborative Awareness and Collective Action: New Perspectives on Rural Health Resources and Policy.* Contrary to popular representations of politically charged rural health ideologies in these pandemic times, this paper provides an ethnographic analysis of a more complicated landscape of competing health concerns across a surprisingly diverse community in a rural Utah town. When the community's hospital resource deficiencies were highlighted by the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, groups of community members organized to offset the hospitals' shortages. This collaboration between residents and hospitals was catalyzed by increased community awareness of health concerns. The present research indicates the potential for greater understanding and collaboration among competing stakeholders and health professionals in rural communities. *sarahsowards8@gmail.com* (W-19)

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STALEY, Faith and **ETTER, Connie** (Westminster Coll) *Illegible Resistance: Unpacking Progress Narratives in Research on Social Change.* The Salty Street Medic Collective (SSMC) formed in June 2020 in Salt Lake City, Utah to provide medical care to Black Lives Matter protesters. I joined in July 2020. As an activist-scholar, I interviewed SSMC members about the group's origins and future, but realized that my research design relied on a progress narrative of social change. I draw on "life-making" as resistance (Fraser, 2016) and concepts of movements as "movements in becoming" (Huang & Delaporte, 2020) to challenge such narratives. I claim that the potency of the SSMC lies in its refusal to be legible to white supremacist capitalist culture. *ffs0627@westminstercollege.edu* (S-61)

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STAM, Kathryn, **WOODWORTH, Anna**, and **KLO, Kay** (SUNY Polytechnic Inst) *Cultural Perspectives of Resettled Refugees on the Covid-19 Pandemic, Vaccine Hesitancy, Vulnerability, and Risk.* When referring to the Covid pandemic, resettled refugees from different cultures vary widely in terms of their perspectives on prevention, vaccine hesitancy, vulnerability, and risk. This paper describes the case of Utica, New York, and how community members' perspectives about Covid-19 changed over time from January 2020-January 2022. Focused on Karen (from Burma), Somali-Bantu, and Bhutanese-Nepali refugees, the paper is based on interviews and observations at a local community center that serves resettled refugees. *stamk@sunypoly.edu* (F-47)

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STANLEY, Erik (ENMU) *Developing Surveillance and Growing Disease: The Consequences of Agricultural Development in Belize.* This presentation examines the emergence of agricultural disease as a consequence of rural development projects in southern Belize. I explore how decades of development to improve the economic livelihoods of supposedly impoverished Maya through the expansion of commercial cacao production have reorganized the landscape leading to outbreaks of large-scale agricultural disease. I argue that rather than challenging the overall mission of development, the emergence of new and supposedly unexpected problems instead creates the

impetus for further projects designed to surveil and control local populations. This dynamic results in a never-ending stream of projects that exist primarily to support the development industry. *erik.stanley@enmu.edu* (On demand)

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STAPLETON, Charles and **STAPLETON, Maria** (NIU) *Central Mexican Farmers and Their Cultural Models of Nature: Essential Relationships for Rain-fed Food Crops.* Farmers whose only water source is rainfall are, by necessity, acutely aware of the complex relationships between a plethora of elements that have to come together to successfully produce their food crops. This case study of the Cultural Models of Nature employed by farmers in a semi-arid, semi-rural Central Mexican highland community where rain-fed agriculture is threatened by local climate change and industrial development, provides unique insights into this rich set of local Indigenous Knowledge. We discuss the rating, ranking, semi-structured interviews activities we used to elicit local farmers' emic conceptualization of Nature. (S-41)

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STAPLETON, Maria and **STAPLETON, Charles** (NIU) *Cultural Models of Marriage in Central Mexico: Indigenous Custom Marriage.* The arrival of Spaniards to Mesoamerica during the sixteenth century brought new forms of marriage to the region, those of the Christian religion and of the Spanish crown's laws. While these new forms slowly gained acceptance, the traditional pre-Hispanic Mesoamerican form of getting married has endured over the intervening centuries up through the present. This traditional form of marriage is not monolithic, but shows variation across the diverse ethnic groups, communities, and geographic regions of Mesoamerica. This research aims at detecting and documenting the Cultural Models of indigenous custom marriage active in one semi-rural community in the state of Hidalgo, Mexico. (F-11)

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STEIN, Max and **LEVI, Salvatore** (FGCU) *Evaluating Long-Term Effects of the Pandemic on Basic Needs Securities at a Florida Public University.* Basic needs insecurity among students in higher education is a national health crisis that has been compounded by the covid-19 pandemic. Data on long-term effects of the pandemic on student securities are now emerging, creating impetus to understand its impact on academic performance, social dynamics, and financial stability. Research surveys undergraduates at Florida Gulf Coast University (FGCU) in Fort Myers, Florida, where loose public health restrictions have potentially exacerbated the combined effects of these dual health crises. Research aims to evaluate basic needs securities of FGCU students throughout the pandemic to assess long-term consequences on overall student well-being. *mstein@fgcu.edu* (S-41)

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STEINER, Robin (FIU) *Feeling Risk: Training Aviators in the Emotional Dispositions of Safe Flight.* Amateur and professional pilots are called upon to cultivate the skills, habits, and dispositions needed to safely operate a machine. Such training involves attention to both the noumenal reality of a plane flying through space and the phenomenal experience of a pilot's fallible perceptions and emotions. This paper explores the introduction of Aeronautical Decision Making (ADM)—a technology of the self that teaches pilots what they should be thinking and feeling while flying a plane—into pilot training. Engaging with the anthropology of risk and safety, this paper examines how the social allocation of risk influences the lived experience and self-making projects of pilots. *rstei038@fiu.edu* (TH-70)

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STEPP, Rick (UFL) *The Slowly Boiling Frog Problem in Ethnobiology.* Clear baselines in studies of ethnobiological knowledge are uncommon. This has led to assumptions being made about loss, change and persistence of ethnobiological knowledge that are likely incorrect. An even greater danger is the failure to acknowledge that knowledge may be degraded in the first place. This paper suggests what an intact ethnobiological knowledge system might look like and presents a typology of degradation. Future trends are explored with an applied goal of conserving biocultural diversity in communities. *stepp@ufl.edu* (W-94)

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STILES, Erin (U Nevada) *"Where the Veil Is Thin": Posthumous Baptism and the Gratitude of Spirits among Latter-day Saints in Utah.* Mormons in Utah sometimes encounter spirits when performing ritual temple work on behalf of the deceased. Spirits encourage temple work or express gratitude for it. This paper proposes that the way Mormons think about their obligations to temple work—as righteous action—is based on conceptions of the person as inherently perfectible. Perfection is only achievable, however, via one's relationships to other people—living and non-living. An analysis of temple-based spirit encounters (from ethnographic interviews and folklore memorates) shows a profound sense of a mutual ethical obligation to the spiritual advancement of the family as a whole—including spirit kin. *estiles@unr.edu* (T-64)

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STOFFLE, Brent (NOAA/SEFSC) *Two Storms and a Virus: The Way Crises Affect Fishers' Behavior in the USVI.* In times of crises people turn to the sea. This presentation is built on 18 years of research in the USVI, the last six specifically examining the impact of Hurricanes Irma and Maria and the subsequent arrival of COVID-19. The findings demonstrate the ways in which fishermen have adapted their fishing behavior to more appropriately target and market their catch in these times of crises. It also demonstrates their use of social networks as a mechanism for creating stability and security in times of crises. *brent.stoffle@noaa.gov* (W-96)

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STOFFLE, Richard (U Arizona) *Let the Salmon Swim: Skokomish Efforts to Restore Their River.* The Skokomish Indian people successfully argued for the restoration of the Skokomish River on the Olympic Peninsula, USA. They have adapted to and culturally incorporated this river since Time Immemorial. The tribe argued, helped by three anthropologists, in US Federal court for the release of river water from the two Cushman dams managed by Tacoma Water and Power (TWP). The tribe stipulated that the cultural landscape produced by the river still exists despite damage and it can be restored so the salmon could again have access to their natural habitat. In 2009 a settlement between TWP and the Skokomish Tribe resulted in an amendment to the licensing agreement. This resulted in reassertion of tribal sovereignty, including restoration of channel maintaining flows and salmon populations. *rstoffle@arizona.edu* (F-42)

STOLTZ, Amanda and **POMEROY, Carrie** (UCSC), **BEULKE, Anne** and **DUDLEY, Peter** (NOAA & UCSC), **MORALES, Mark** (UCSC), **ROGERS, Tanya** (NOAA), **SHERIDAN, Casey** and **CARR, Mark** (UCSC) *A More Comprehensive Climate Vulnerability Assessment Framework for Fisheries Social-Ecological Systems.* Understanding and anticipating the effects of climate change on fisheries social-ecological systems (FSESs) is central to proactive fisheries management in a changing global climate. With fisheries management striving to consider interactions and feedbacks among people, targeted species, and the broader ecological and human communities, fisheries managers and participants need tools to help them assess these complex systems. We developed a new climate vulnerability assessment framework for analyzing the impacts of a climate-induced trend or event on an FSES. The framework provides a systematic approach to account for indirect and direct effects, links among subsystems, and multiple climate change-induced stressors. *astoltz@ucsc.edu* (F-21)

STRACCIA, Patricio Hernán (U Buenos Aires / CONICET) and **DAYAN, Laura** (U Buenos Aires) *Struggles on the Constitution of Environmental Territories in the Paraná River Delta, Buenos Aires, Argentina.* As a specific type of governmentality, environmentality occurs through the simultaneous constitution of environmental territories and environmental subjectivities. Last year, we presented a paper analyzing the constitution of environmental subjectivities in the Paraná River Delta (Argentina). Complementary, our aim now is to analyze the struggles on the constitution of environmental territories in the Forestry Core Area of said region. Through a long-term fieldwork and ethnographic techniques, we will show how it has been environmentalized and became the wetlands. However, we will also show how local inhabitants (who refer to their place as the island) contest it through both explicit and hidden forms of resistance. *straccia@agro.uba.ar* (On demand)

STRONG, Adrienne E. and **SHAH, Samir K.** (UFL) *Hidden Threats: Patient Decision-Making around Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm Surgery.* Abdominal aortic aneurysms (AAAs) are pathologic enlargements of the aorta that, if they rupture, are usually fatal. Patients may elect to undergo high-risk surgery to prevent rupture. As a medical anthropologist and vascular surgeon team, we explored AAA patients' surgical journeys to understand decision-making and unmet needs. Major themes from interviews before and after surgery included fear of death, the importance of partner support in decision-making and post-operative recovery, and risk perception. Findings from this study will contribute to care by improving patient-provider interactions and helping to make AAA care more patient-centered in our setting and more broadly. *adrienne.strong@ufl.edu* (F-61)

STUCKI, Larry (Retired) *Was Interior Secretary James Watt Correct When in 1983 He Stated That "If You Want an Example of the Failure of Socialism, Don't Go to Russia, Come to America and Go to the Indian Reservations."?* Although he was severely criticized for this false equivalence, this paper will demonstrate that there is indeed a failing type of socialism hindering economic and social development especially on certain reservations. Through the years I have had many conversations with important business leaders, tribal officials, educators, and Native American students about possible solutions to such problems as those that I have documented in many published articles and two books. That such problems continue to exist became especially vivid after my 2007 retirement when my wife and I volunteered to run an employment center near Window Rock, for 18 months. *lrstucki@q.com* (F-66)

STUMPF-CAROME, Jeanne Marie (Kent State U) and **CARDENAS CARRASCO, Juan** (Juan Cardenas Birding & Cultural Trips South America) *"Tomorrow Will Be Better."* March 6, 2020, Peru's first reported case of COVID-19 occurred. Presently, Peruvians suffer the world's highest per capita deathrate from COVID. A refreshed economic environment slowly abates the critical loss of international tourism as Peruvian's tour Machu Picchu and government aid programs help to sustain small businesses. Migration reversals from cities back to countryside and new Land Reform initiatives promote agricultural production while supporting old ways of pre-Conquest beliefs that dovetail with renewed respect and protection of wildlife. Our ethnographic snapshot is of Peru's crisis and recovery in these perilous times. Sightseeing, we consider — will tomorrow be better for everyone? *jstumpfc@kent.edu* (S-20)

SUBEDI, Sangeeta (Boston U) *Reimagining Kinship: Explorations of QTPOC Family and Reproductive Health.* In the US, reproductive healthcare reinforces normative expectations for family by privileging white, heterosexual nuclear family structures. This model ignores the existence of diverse family forms, particularly for queer and trans people of color (QTPOC) who have been actively excluded from normative reproductive processes. Through an analysis of 11 semi-structured interviews, participant observation, and

media analysis, I find that QTPOC contest raced and classed expectations for family, imagining a form of kinship that blends both biological and chosen family. I therefore call on reproductive healthcare systems to reconceptualize family and support QTPOC kinship outside the bounds of cisheteronormative nuclear family. (W-05)

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SURREY, David, **CHALAKOVA, Maria**, and **SOTO, Katherine** (Saint Peter's U) *Lessons Learned from the Pandemic: Re-Engaging Students with New Strategies*. Shifting to largely remote learning during the pandemic forced a shift in educational pedagogy, especially in the areas of content delivery and active engagement. Now as we (slowly for some) return, there is a temptation to retreat to our familiar classroom styles. This presentation rejects this same old, same old approach. Returning to the classroom it is more imperative to refocus and re-engage the students and faculty. Using extensive data from the entire university community, we have broadened our levels of engagement. We are taking what we have learned in the pandemic to make today's classroom active at new levels. *dsurrey@saintpeters.edu* (S-34)

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SWEENEY TOOKES, Jennifer (GA Southern U) and **FLUECH, Bryan** (UGA Marine Ext, GA Sea Grant) *The Greying of the Fleet—and the Weathering of the Vessels: Commercial Shrimp Boats of Georgia*. This paper draws on oral history data collected in 2021 about iconic shrimp boats of coastal Georgia. Functional fishing vessels are key to the longevity of the industry, and similar to the "greying of the fleet" among fishing industry members, vessels in Georgia are aging and not being replenished by newer models. Using the fishing vessel as a lens into the history and lived experience of shrimping, this paper examines the ability of commercial fishers to stay in the industry, and the ways their resilience is inextricably linked to their fishing vessels during times of changing environmental and economic circumstances. *jtookes@georgiasouthern.edu* (F-51)

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TALLMAN, Paula, **COLE, Stroma**, **RUSYIDI, Binhayati** and **SALMON-MULANOVICH, Gabriela** (Loyola U) *Navigating Extreme Water Insecurity: Integrating Research and Social Action in Sumba, Indonesia*. Recently, scholars have collected and compiled data on household water insecurity using the HWISE (Household Water Insecurity Experiences) scale. In our mixed-methods research in Indonesia, we found that two communities in East Sumba Timur averaged HWISE scores of 26.35 (SD = 6.98) and 27.36 (SD = 9.27), placing them as the having the highest household water insecurity scores in the world. We present these quantitative findings and results from a multi-stakeholder meeting with Indonesian water management authorities, where we charted priorities for community capacity building to navigate extreme water insecurity in an increasingly arid region of the world. *paulaskyetallman@gmail.com* (F-19)

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TAM, Mankei (Chinese U Hong Kong) *Activism Reloaded: Beyond Abandonment and Sacrifice After Fukushima*. After Fukushima, what does it mean to live with nuclear fallout? This presentation is about Iitate, a village exposed following the Fukushima meltdown, where radiation lingers still. I focus on the open-endedness of the activism of a citizen-scientist organization led by Asakura-san and their creative use of technologies to reflect upon the role that activism plays in retrieving our resilience and sustainability. Through their new collaborations aimed at connecting with younger generations and building translocal alliances, I argue that the life that Asakura-as-activist has led a kind of "alter-politics," corresponding to the open-endedness of fallout in new and ecological ways. *tammankei@gmail.com* (F-79)

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TAUSINGA, Telisha (U Utah Sch of Med) *Dilators over Dildos?: Sexual Subjectivity and Objectivity among Mormon Women*. Many Mormon women in Utah request a premarital exam from their gynecologist before initiating sexual activity. This visit includes elements of a typical gynecologic exam while functioning as a space for women to ask questions about sex. Often, women hope this visit will specifically address their physical readiness for sex and help them avoid painful penetrative intercourse. To accomplish these goals, patients may request vaginal dilators from their physicians. Using data collected from patient focus groups and surveys, I examine the unique interplay between sexual subjectivity and objectivity in Mormon women utilizing dilators as a form of sexual preparation. *telisha.tausinga@hsc.utah.edu* (W-91)

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TAYLOR, Nicole (TX State U) and **NICHTER, Mimi** (U Arizona) *A Filtered Life: Social Media on a College Campus*. Currently, more than 90 percent of youth are social media users, and nearly half report being online almost constantly. As such, social media is a critical space for exploring identity and sociality. This presentation explores how college students create and manage multiple identities online. We introduce the concept of "digital multiples," wherein students strategically present themselves differently across social media sites. Drawing on interviews, focus groups, and online participant observation, we document and make visible routinized practices that are typically hidden and operating behind the scenes, exploring social norms that guide gender performance, emotional expression, and physical appearance. *ntaylor@txstate.edu* (TH-07)

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TECUN, Arcia (U Auckland) *Storying Transformation in Diaspora Paradigms: Lessons from the Vā-Borderlands of Hip Hop and Kava Culture*. This presentation draws from both personal lived experience and from ethnographic research as a Mayan anthropologist in relation with various urban diasporic Oceanian's in the Co'karni region (a.k.a. Kava Lake City, Utah). The question of revolutionary

transformation in critical consciousness, relational ethics, and masculinity is explored through tempo-spatiality, mobility, diaspora, Hip Hop, and Kava (piper methysticum) culture. The Hip Hop cultural value of "keepin' it real" and the Moana (Oceanian) concept of "noa/ngofua (neutralized/'profane')" mediate social ritual sites of liminality that potentially yield healing and creativity as they are straddled within a vā-borderlands (in-betweenness-connectivity) consciousness. *d.hernandez@auckland.ac.nz* (T-94)

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TEMME, Sara (Portland State U) *More than Words: Articulating the Multisensory Experiences of Protected Area Visitors in Southern Nevada.* The sensory experiences of visitors to protected areas are not well understood. While previous research investigates visitor activities, motivations, and place attachment, it is unclear how their sensory experiences contribute to these behaviors. This study articulates the visitor's multisensory experience to four protected areas in southern Nevada, U.S.A. Results demonstrate that visitors create sensory expectations before their visit, channel those expectations in their active physical engagement with the environment while on-site, and emotionally create future visit intentions upon their return. These results can assist land managers in addressing complex planning decisions related to visitation, recreation, and conservation initiatives. *sar36@pdx.edu* (S-38)

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THIEL, Amanda M. (WSU), **MEDINACELI, Armando** (North American Traditional Indigenous Food Systems), and **RUAN-SOTO, Felipe** (Inst de Ciencias Biológicas, U de Ciencias y Artes de Chiapas) *Participatory and Applied Traditional Foods Research: A Project Planning Example from Mexico.* Ethical engagement is of growing and relevant interest to scholars and requires collaboration with community members through the entire research process (design, implementation, results). Here we discuss our participatory research about traditional foods in southern Mexico, highlighting what we consider to be ethnobiology's ethical imperative to have research respond to local desires and necessities and contribute significantly to participants' lives in meaningful ways. We present and discuss our collaborative research design and implementation processes (the latter of which involved training community members as equals in the research team) and samples of our applied results (a digital database and "recipe" videos). *amanda.thiel@wsu.edu* (TH-100)

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THOMAS, Michael (Wayne State U) *Revolutionary Temptations: The Critical Axis of Design, Disenchantment, and Pluralism in Designing the Future World across the US and China.* To the extent that design, like anthropology, can be considered a site of intentional futurity, revolutionary potential is a crucial, but not culturally neutral construct. Drawing on ethnographic comparison of two design studios in the US and in China, this paper discusses how cultural models of design and progress serve to motivate behavior and mediate conflict; but also represent the crux of a universal drama made visible through both the collapsing illusion of essentialist cross-cultural difference and struggling traction of Western Modernity. This examination intends to shed light on the particular normative commitments encoded in notions of progress and revolutionary potential. *mhowardthomas@gmail.com* (F-11)

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THOMAS, Tami and **CALDERA, Michelle** (FIU) *Transforming Possibilities of Using Social Sciences to Improve Rural Primary Healthcare.* Social Sciences and Nursing are transforming rural primary health care. This presentation will focus on the fostering of health activism and healthcare access to ensure bilingual health resources, community participation, provider diversity, and health equity in rural Florida. Rural healthcare requires practical solutions to address health challenges including support for clinical infrastructure, increasing culturally diverse providers, and creation of community integrated primary. This project integrates social relationships, interpersonal processes, and cultural factors to support health changes that build population health and improve healthcare services by enhancing quality of care provided to patients and clinical training for future rural providers. *tthomas@fiu.edu* (F-09)

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THOMPSON, Greg (BYU) *On the Challenges and Rewards of a Mandatory Undergraduate Ethnographic Field School Requirement.* In this paper I discuss the challenges and rewards of a mandatory ethnographic field school requirement for undergraduate majors. Having run a field school for the past seven years (both locally and internationally) and having taught Ethnographic Research Methods and Ethnographic Data Analysis for students in all of our field schools for eight years, I share some of the logistical, practical, and intellectual difficulties of running field schools, whether local and international. I also describe some of the incredible benefits in my own work as well as for our students of the requirement to participate in this kind of closely mentored, hands-on experiential learning. *greg.a.thompson@gmail.com* (TH-67)

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TILT, Bryan (OR State U) *Remaking a River: Dam Removal and Ecological Transformation in the Pacific Northwest.* The Klamath River, in southern Oregon and northern California, will soon become the site of the largest river restoration project in US history. Four hydropower dams will be removed over the next several years to improve salmon habitat and achieve other conservation goals. This presentation examines the environmental, cultural and economic implications of dam removal for the region's farmers and ranchers, tribal communities, fishing communities, and conservation organizations. The presentation concludes with reflections on what this river restoration project, twenty years in the making, can teach us about the balance between environmental sustainability and human well-being. *Bryan.Tilt@oregonstate.edu* (F-79)

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TIMMER, Andria (CNU) *Food Anxiety and Food Fears during the COVID-19 Pandemic*. Stay-at-home orders implemented throughout the US beginning in March 2020 to mitigate the spread of the novel coronavirus changed how people acquired, thought about, and consumed food. Based on a mixed methods survey assessing food attitudes and behavior during the pandemic "shut down" in the Hampton Roads region of Virginia, this presentation argues that apprehension emerging from the threat of the virus and the disruption of daily life manifested itself in food anxieties. These anxieties reveal themselves in the measured increase in feelings of food insecurity due to economic instability, concerns about food availability, and fears about eating and weight. *andria.timmer@cnu.edu* (F-46)

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TIPPIN, Chilton (UC Boulder) *An All-Too-Common Tragedy?: Water Law, Aquifer Depletion, and the Question of Community Cooperation in Colorado's San Luis Valley*. Agricultural water users in Colorado's San Luis Valley face a dire ultimatum. By court order, they must bring aquifer pumping into "sustainable" levels before 2031 or face an across-the-board shutdown of groundwater wells. Since the decree went into effect in 2011, the aquifer-depletion trend has worsened, giving the farming community less time to restore greater quantities of water to the aquifer. This paper evaluates the farmers' situation through the lens of political ecology, asking whether cooperation to manage a common-pool resource is possible in a context of increasing aridification and within a legal framework based on "prior appropriation" rights to water. *chilton.tippin@colorado.edu* (T-49)

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TOWNSEND, Patricia (U Buffalo) *Nau and Yapai: The Significance of Sago Domestication in the Upper Sepik*. The sago palm, Metroxylon sagu Rottb., provides a staple or emergency food throughout much of the Pacific and southeast Asia. Yet its status as a domesticate remained poorly understood and little studied until recently. Observations and conclusions during New Guinea fieldwork in the 1960s and 1980s are here revisited in the light of more recent research by archaeologists and others in the wider area. The Saniyo up-end simple notions of wild and domesticated by "farming" wild sago (yapai) and leading a "foraging" existence based on domesticated sago varieties (nau). *pkt@buffalo.edu* (F-68)

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TRIANA, Camilla (USU) *Moringa Oleifera: Never Heard of It? Traditional among Latinos, and a Look at How Medical Providers Can Bridge the Cultural Gap*. Traditional medicine plays an important role in the lives of many Latinos in Logan, and it can be the first source they turn to, rather than seeking their medical provider. Culturally, the plant Moringa Oleifera is used for many basic and even complex ailments, but it's not native to the Americas, rather East Asia. When did it migrate to Latin America? How do Latinos use it? What are effective methods? Lastly, how can Logan doctors utilize this for better cultural outreach? This paper will be looking at these questions by participant-observation and personal ethnographies to gather data regarding cross-cultural methods. *camilla.triana@usu.edu* (W-91)

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TRIBBLE, Anna Grace (MS State U) *Understanding the Impact of Economic Sanctions and Food Aid on Iraqi Kurdish Population Health*. This paper explores the relationship between economic sanctions, food aid, and population health among Iraqi Kurdish households. Ethnographic vignettes were collected through ten non-consecutive months of field work among Iraqi Kurdish households between 2016 and 2019. These narratives characterize the daily decision-making required of families to survive the tumultuous economic policies that characterized Iraqi Kurdish life in the 1990s. A new syndemic will be proposed as a way to understand the interactions between insecurity, malnutrition, food aid, genocide, and economic sanctions in the context of communities with a high prevalence of obesity. *agt51@msstate.edu* (W-91)

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TRIVEDI, Jennifer (UDel) *Spoonies and Sacrificial Thanks: The Complexities of Moving through the COVID-19 Pandemic with Chronic Illness*. The COVID-19 pandemic sent shockwaves through the American healthcare system. Messages circulated to "flatten the curve" while "non-essential" treatments were canceled to help ensure the availability of medical care. However, those with chronic illness before the pandemic found themselves facing limited access to treatment, medication, and more. As the pandemic progressed, accessibility questions continued through vaccine distribution and reopenings, simultaneously closing down emerging forms of online accommodations. This work begins to explore the complicated reality for some people living with chronic illness before, and still during, the pandemic and the ways in which it has been both unaltered and transformative. *jtrivedi@udel.edu* (S-40)

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TROMBLEY, Jeremy (U Oregon) *Temporalities of Adaptation: Climate Change and Glacier Watersheds in the Cascades Region of North America*. Watersheds in the Cascades Range of North America face multiple conflicting challenges as climate change causes glaciers atop the region's stratovolcanoes to recede. Research on the downstream effects of glacier recession often focus on the long-term temporality of ice-loss and seasonal variations in water availability. This paper draws on ethnographic research in two glaciered watersheds in the Cascades Range: the Hood River basin and the Skagit River basin. It examines the nuanced and intersecting hydrosocial temporalities that shape the way communities experience and respond to glacier change and proposes a framework for future watershed-based research on climate temporalities. *jmtrombley@gmail.com* (W-79)

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TURNER, Christopher Lindsay (NMAI) *"The Most Polluted Lake in America": Negotiating Controversy, Haudenosaunee Traditional Narratives, and the Interpretation of Environmental Justice at the National Museum of the American Indian, Case Studies from the NMAI.* Museum practitioners conscious of the importance of the emerging discourse around the environment have had to step carefully to explore the limits of political pressure, audience receptivity, and the ethnographic integrity of traditional narratives within these new forums. In an interactive media piece in a new exhibit, an existing exhibit modified to reflect these significant and sensitive issues, this presentation will ask these questions and create dialogue on the role of the museum as moderator of public environmental discourse. This presentation will explain how I was led from thinking about the Haudenosaunee and their role in environmental advocacy, to a representational outlet for this story. *turnerc@si.edu* (W-98)

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VAN DOLAH, Elizabeth (Nature Conservancy MD/DC) *Revolutionizing Equity and Justice in Environmental Conservation: A Call for Anthropologists in the Age of Racial Reckoning.* Environmental NGOs are increasingly looking to revolutionize their conservation work to answer calls for a commitment to diversity, equity, inclusion, and justice. There is an opportunity for social scientists, especially anthropologists, to facilitate this revolution by helping these organizations meaningfully attend to complex human dimensions entangled with the "natural landscapes" that they seek to protect for biodiversity benefits, climate resilience, and other goals. As a recently hired anthropologist at The Nature Conservancy, this paper draws upon my experiences to-date to reflect on roles anthropologists can play in guiding how conservation organizations can carry out more equitable and just conservation work. *e.r.vandolah@tnc.org* (W-98)

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VAN NUIL, Jennifer, **NGUYEN LE, My Thao**, **NGUYEN, Giang Quoc**, and **CHAMBERS, Mary** (Oxford U Clinical Rsch Unit-Vietnam), **COOKE, Graham S.** (Division of Infectious Diseases, Imperial Coll-London) *Participatory Methods to Explore Community-Defined Problems and Solutions for Underserved Populations at Risk for Hepatitis C in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.* Based on hepatitis C virus (HCV) treatment research that we conducted at a referral hospital in Vietnam, we found that people who inject drugs, and other groups at risk for HCV were under-represented, although these factors are associated with high rates of HCV. Together with community partners, we organized three community-based participatory research groups to engage in dialogues surrounding HCV and other community-prioritized health issues. In this talk, we explore the process of problem identification and development of community-led solutions, including the benefits and challenges of integrating two-way education with underserved communities in Ho Chi Minh City. (W-22)

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VAN VLACK, Kathleen (Living Heritage Rsch Council) *Sustainable for Who?: Solar Energy Development Verses Southern Paiute Cultural Heritage.* The United States has been pursuing solar energy development in five western states. The playa lakebeds considered for solar energy projects were selected due to their perceived lack of natural and cultural resources. Anthropology studies with Native Americans, documented that in Nevada, three of the proposed solar energy zones are located along the Southern Paiute Salt Song Trail to the afterlife, which contains both physical and spiritual places. This trail is central to Southern Paiute identity and culture, thus development along the trail threaten its integrity. This paper explores the conflict between the need for sustainable energy and long-term cultural sustainability. *kvanvlack82@gmail.com* (F-42)

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VAN WOERKOM, Clayton (BYU) *Humanizing Political Opponents: Does Cultural Relativism Apply to Trump Supporters in the Intermountain West?* I propose an ethnographic approach to supporters of Donald Trump rooted in cultural relativism. Whereas this approach has enabled anthropology to better understand cultural groups that the world has characterized negatively, this same generosity has not always been provided to supporters of Donald Trump. I argue for more openness to the diversity of conservative's interpretive practices so as to combat the essentialized image of "the Trump supporter." To that end, I explore ethnographic data manifesting the diversity of interpretations which Trump supporters bring to politics. I argue that acknowledging the multiple-interpretability of political discourse allows anthropologists to better understand and critique research subjects. *vanwoerkom.clayton@gmail.com* (T-78)

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VANDERLINDEN, Lisa (TCU) *The Double Burden of Contested Illness: The Case of the BP Oil Spill.* The 2010 BP oil spill left in its wake an unprecedented and ongoing environmental health crisis. Based upon interviews with illness sufferers, this paper analyzes the impact that the contested nature of Gulf Coast Illness (GCI) has upon well-being. This research reveals GCI creates a double burden for the ill, as they suffer both from their embodied experience of illness and the social burden of invisible disability, as their conditions lack the medical authority of an acknowledged disease category. This contestation engenders profound epistemological and ontological invalidation of sufferers' illnesses, often altering their subjectivity and constricting their agency. *l.vanderlinden@tcu.edu* (F-49)

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VARIEN, Mark (Rsch Inst Crow Canyon Archaeological Ctr), **KUWANWISIWMA, Leigh** (Pueblo of Hopi), **KOYIYUMPTEWA, Stewart** (Hopi Cultural Preservation Office), **ERMIGIOTTI, Paul** and **COFFEY, Grant** (Crow Canyon Archaeological Ctr) *Pueblo Farming Project: Research, Education, and Native American Collaboration.* The Pueblo Farming Project (PFP) represents a collaboration between the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, and other Pueblo Indian Farmers. The project focuses on Pueblo Indian maize (corn) farming. It seeks to understand ancestral Pueblo farming practices and connect that understanding to importance of corn and corn farming in Pueblo communities today. The PFP accomplishes this goal by conducting

research, developing educational products, and addressing the concerns of Pueblo communities. The project began in 2006 and continues to the present. This paper describes the PFP Project and presents the results of 16 years of collaborative work. *mvarien@crowcanyon.org* (W-06)

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VARVAREZOU, Dimitra (Independent) *Negotiating Identity and Physical Disability: Narratives of Empowerment among Diné (Navajo) Individuals with Physical Disabilities, Family Members and Diné/non-Indigenous Service Providers and Healthcare Workers.* Drawing upon fieldwork research among Diné individuals with physical disabilities, family members, and Diné/non-Indigenous healthcare workers and service providers, this paper offers insights into participants' understandings of empowerment. My examination focuses particularly on how narratives about empowerment call attention to the possibility of 'transformation': a (re)negotiation of identity, of positionality, and of '(not)belonging' in relation to the social milieu; all embedded within complex dynamics that also shed light onto social perceptions surrounding physical disability. *dvarvare@asu.edu* (On demand)

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VYAS, Suhas and **GADHVI, Kamlesh** (Bhakta Kavi Narsinh Mehta U) *Potential of Some Important and Rare Medicinal Plants from Girnar Region of Gujarat for Ethnomedicinal Use.* An ethnomedicinal survey of plants in the Girnar area and surrounding villages revealed that a diversity of plants is used by the indigenous tribes. The valid scientific name, family, local name, habit, and methods of drug preparation of species belonging to 98 genera are enumerated in the current study. There are several important and rare medicinal plants which are significant in the traditional medicines. Their pharmacognosy data is not revealed in this part of the world. The plants listed with their utility in the study are used to cure major diseases such as diabetes, cancer, fever, infertility etc. *vsuhas.13@gmail.com* (W-94)

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VAZQUEZ, Catherine (USF) *"Almost Heaven": Building Human Capital through Remote Workers in West Virginia's Ascend Program.* West Virginia has experienced population decline since 2010 and traditional economic strategies have proven insufficient to compensate for workforce loss. The Ascend program incentivizes remote workers to relocate and represents the state's response to this challenge. While access to remote work has increased in recent years, the Covid-19 pandemic rapidly expanded this trend to attract a broader segment of employees. Ascend has the potential to provide a model for other states and communities looking to tap into the human capital a remote workforce can provide. The methodology includes virtual interviews and surveys with remote workers to assess the workers' motivations. *clvazquez@usf.edu* (S-67)

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VEDWAN, Neeraj (Montclair State U) *Emerging Hydroscapes in a Globalizing India: New Roles and Reconfigured Relationships between Civil Society and Citizens.* In this paper, I will examine the changing uses and meaning of water and associated practices in different socio-cultural settings in Northern India. Civil society, especially non-governmental organizations, have emerged as a key mediator in the variegated constellations of rationalities, practices, and policies surrounding water. Using ethnographic case studies, I will explore the resilience of these human-water relationships within the context of the political economy of a developmental state. *nvedwan@hotmail.com* (F-07)

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VEGA, Rosalynn (UTRVG) *Anthropology's Revolutionary Potential for Subverting Censorship: Corruption in Mexican Clinics.* What revolutionary potential does anthropology possess for subverting multiple forms of censorship and exposing the "public secret" of corruption in clinical settings? This paper relies on multi-sited ethnography from the Mexican states of Tabasco, Chihuahua and Oaxaca to elucidate the process by which corruption is inscribed in gendered and racialized bodies—at times with deadly consequences. I describe both the many silences that allow everyday forms of corruption to permeate throughout the Mexican medical system on the one hand, and health care scandals that have incited indignation on the global stage due to egregious violations to humanity on the other. (On demand)

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VÉLEZ-IBÁÑEZ, Carlos (ASU) *Arizona and Its Infectionate Politics: A University System under Stress.* Arizona State University has among the largest enrollments in the United States with 134,500 undergraduate and graduate students for Fall of 2021. For two years and now entering its third year, the system has had to contend with largely a political reality of dealing with a recalcitrant Republican legislature and Governor that is Trumpian in tone and action by refusing to enforce vaccination requirements of students and as well, creating numerous impediments to building restrictions and safety protocols. This has required the university administration to walk a tightrope between ensuring the safety and well being of students and faculty and the political infectionate politics of the legislature and governor. This presentation will address the issues and impediments created by these conditions and as well the understated but largely functional approaches taken by the university itself. (T-79)

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VÉLEZ-IBÁÑEZ, Carlos (ASU) *The Rise of the Necro/Narco Flexible Superstate: From Tucson to Tapachula.* Michael Kearney's "Borders and Boundaries of State and Self at the End of Empire," provided theoretically complex arguments of the shifts of the nation-state and its borders in late stage, post modern capitalism. Mostly focused on the "decline of the unitedstatesian empire experiencing its decline in spatial and symbolic distinctions between itself and its dependencies," but as importantly on the "spatial separation of the site

of the purchase and expenditure of labor and thus a national separation of the sites of production and reproduction." Kearney provided a sense of the multiple contradictions inherent in such a condition. It is my contention that since his 1991 article, the United States and Mexico's reliance on extra-legal and illegal military processes has led to the emergence of an incipient and developing militarized unitedstatesian and Mexican necro/narco flexible superstate. This presentation will analyze these phenomena. (TH-108)

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VIDMAR, Abby (USF), **AWAD, Nora** (Wheaton Coll), **ZHENG, Madeleine** (ASU), and **WELLS, E. Christian** (USF) *Water and Sanitation Insecurity in an Urban Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community in Tampa, Florida.* Many urban disadvantaged unincorporated communities in the U.S. lack consistent access to safe water and adequate sanitation. In Florida, households in these communities rely on private wells and on-site wastewater treatment that are insufficient to protect human and environmental health. Our research examines residents' experiences with water and sanitation in one such neighborhood in Tampa. We also explore the broader regulatory context at the municipal and county levels through interviews with utilities engineers. We find contrasting perceptions of water/sanitation problems and notions of risk between these stakeholder groups, which have contributed to misunderstandings and miscommunications about problems and potential solutions. (W-98)

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VITALE, Liliana (Independent) and **ANDREATTA, Susan** (UNCG) *Community Engagement through a Neighborhood Homegrown Food Share Program.* As a practicing anthropologist, I bring the panel's story full circle. Having taken courses, conducted fieldwork in France and learned about local food production, I returned to my home community assisting in the local agro-food system. I am part of a community engaged food-share program, where our family is growing and sharing food along with others. These experiences enable me to teach at a local agriculture program, learn about local Appalachian heritage and preserve rural food practices. Ethnographic observations conducted in rural France on local terroir, community, and food, now are carried out in my hometown. *lilianarvitale@gmail.com* (TH-112)

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VOGT VEGGEBERG, Kristen (Boy Scouts of America) *The Reactions and Levity to Online Informal Education during COVID-19.* Online education has become more of a presence in modern classrooms (Bahasoan et al, 2020). This is especially true during the shelter in place order for most American schools during the COVID pandemic. In this auto ethnographic study (Anderson, 2006) , writings from an educator in an out of school program explores the challenges and subsequent actions faced in the context of educating from an online platform, rather than an in-classroom presence (Taylor et al, 2020). It was found that, even though students never met the online educator, they still experienced a heightened amount of excitement and engagement through the educator's emotions and gestures. *kristen.veggeberg@gmail.com* (F-18)

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VOGT VEGGEBERG, Kristen (Boy Scouts of America) *Working While Finishing the Doctorate: Text Analytics of a Working Graduate Student Autoethnography.* As of 2021, more terminal degree seeking students are looking for alternative careers to traditional academia (Fink, 2006). This is especially so for those in applied social studies, such as anthropology and education. In this auto ethnography (Anderson, 2006), the application of working while finishing a terminal degree, as well as subsequent employment prospects, is analyzed using text analysis of notes taken during the final two years of the program. It is concluded that, although there were academic drawbacks, the subsequent benefits of a professional career post-graduate school were worth the eschewing of a traditional graduate student experience of assistantships and part time research. *kristen.veggeberg@gmail.com* (TH-18)

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VON BAEYER, Eliza (Fielding Grad U) *Picturing a New Life for Tibetan Women in Canada: Arts-based Research, Lived Experiences, and Transformative Possibilities.* The transformative possibilities of arts-based research in cross-cultural and resettlement studies will be illustrated via the presenter's qualitative and arts-based dissertation. It explored the lived experiences of Tibetan women who resettled in Canada between 2013 and 2017. By using post-colonial research methods, with visual ethnography and a modified photovoice activity, greater equity and agency for the Tibetan women (the knowledge holders) was created. A safe space was created where their expertise made way for diversity, inclusion, and dialogic knowledge creation. This was especially important because the Tibetan women were new to academic research and were not native speakers of English. *evonbaeyer@email.fielding.edu* (On demand)

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WAHLBERG, Ayo (U Copenhagen) *Underlying Conditions: COVID-19 and the Overwhelming of Healthcare Systems.* Identified as a 'novel coronavirus, nCoV' on the 12th of January 2020 by the WHO, one of the visible ways in which COVID-19 was seen to race across the world was by its trail of "overwhelmed" healthcare systems and hospitals - from Wuhan to Bergamo, Tehran, New York and Sao Paolo. While medical experts have located the "underlying conditions" of COVID-19 within individual bodies in the form of diabetes, heart conditions, obesity, kidney disease and more, in this talk, I suggest that decades of healthcare austerity, deplorable housing conditions, precarious working conditions as well as harmful exposures are more accurately described as the underlying conditions. *ayo.wahlberg@anthro.ku.dk* (T-79)

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WAIT, Jude (Western Ctr for Metropolitan Ed & Rsch) *Centering Farmers' Perspectives in Assessing the Resilience of Food Farming in Rapidly Urbanizing Regions.* Alarmed by farmland conversion, growing food insecurity, and increasingly threatened resources, multi-stakeholder groups endeavor to improve access to fresh food and protect farmland's multiple community benefits. To inform the allocation of scarce resources needed to sustain local food production, this transdisciplinary action research investigated farm-level resilience within a fragmented County context. Iterative analytical approaches utilized multiple data sources framed by agroecological resilience principles. Direct-to-consumer markets improve farm viability, but the high rate of farm turnover and steady loss of agricultural capacity threaten agrifood system sustainability. To persist, farmers need direct assistance and more supportive policies, public institutions, and support networks. *judith.wait@wsu.edu* (On demand)

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WAITES, Vanessa (U Memphis) *The Morality of Morels: The Benefits and Costs of Wild Harvesting in Parks.* Drawing on feminist critiques of science and conservation this paper examines the relationship between the practices of mushroom foragers, their acts of care, and the ecology of the parks in which they harvest. Through the perspectives of biologists, park rangers and foragers in three different fields—Overton Park Conservancy, Meeman Shelby Forest State Park, and the University of Memphis Biological Research Station, we determine the possible detriments of wild harvesting, as well as the tangible ecological benefits and the intangible benefits in the form of belonging, kinship, reciprocity, and care. (TH-68)

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WALSH, Casey (UCSB) *Participation, Adjudication, and California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.* California's 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) creates, for the first time, a political path rather than a judicial path to regulating groundwater. The groundwater basin sustainability plans submitted in the initial round were developed over countless hours of difficult learning and negotiation among local landowners and farmers, county and city officials, NGOs and other groups of citizens. Some participants hope to bypass this process by turning instead to the adjudication of water rights in the courts. This paper focuses the threat that adjudication poses to widespread popular participation in determining the future of this vital public resource. *cwalsh@ucsb.edu* (T-19)

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WALZER, Mariah, **COHEN, Anna S.**, and **CANNON, Molly Boeka** (USU) *Water in the Desert: A Long-Term Perspective on Great Basin Water Heritage*. Water is life. This fact has been central to survival since the first humans arrived in the Great Basin over 13,000 years ago. From wetland subsistence patterns to modern canals and irrigation systems, humans have shaped and been shaped by this precious resource. Here we offer an overview of water management strategies in the Great Basin from Pre-Archaic times to the present. We examine how shifting ecological and political climates lead to changes in water management systems and technologies. In doing so, we provide a background for understanding human relationships to water in the Great Basin and beyond. *a02368737@usu.edu* (S-48)

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WANG, Hannah (BYU) *"You Aren't Even From Here:" Resistance to "Outsiders" and Pandemic Public Health in a Rural Western Town*. A recent influx of Californian migrants has caused discontent in a small Wyoming town. This paper argues that provincial sentiments have contributed to the generally negative attitudes toward COVID-19 public health measures and vaccinations. Just as residents have resisted the growing influence of Californians, they have resisted the imposition of mask mandates, forced closures, and vaccination requirements. Healthcare workers face abuse for their work, even while they themselves struggle with the same questions that plague the rest of the community. This research explores the ideologies that harden understandings of both 'outsiders' and public health policy that underlie tensions within this community. *han.sharp6@gmail.com* (W-19)

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WANG, Luwei (UFL) *Outside Walt Disney: An Urbanizing World for Orlando Public Parks.* Orlando is renowned for the Walt Disney World. Disney triggered rapid urban growth and land expansion of the Orlando metro area. Previous planning efforts have placed greater emphasis on transportation infrastructure, resorts, and housing. However, public parks in planning projects are referred to as conceptual ideas to enhance cultural diversity and promote public health. Whereas the needs of communities with respect to regional development are underestimated. By reviewing the rapid urban growth of recent decades, the real state of public parks outside of the urbanized impact of Disney will unfold. Benefits of landscape metric selection in parks are discussed. *weiwei88117@ufl.edu* (S-38)

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WARD, Grace (WUSTL) *Wild How, and Where? A Multiscalar Consideration of the Human Role in the Landscapes of the Pre-Columbian Mississippi River Valley*. How does scale effect "wildness?" Communities living in the Lower Mississippi Valley from 5,000 to 3,000 years ago relied on wild foods but were embedded in a larger social world encompassing diverse land-use practices, including domesticate-based cultivation. Further, these communities harvested a limited suite of available species, likely affecting surrounding ecosystems. Were their settlements small semi-domesticated patches in an otherwise "wild" landscape? Or did networks of knowledge and resource exchange render the region "domesticated" from at least 5000 years ago on? I suggest that this case highlights the limitations of the wild/domesticated typology when applied to landscapes past and present. *g.m.ward@wustl.edu* (F-68)

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WARSCHEFSKY, Emily (MO Botanical Garden) *Seeing the Forest for the Fruit Trees: A Biological Perspective of Tree Domestication*. Trees provide more than 1/3 of the world's most important crops, and it is increasingly clear they will play a critical role in the future of sustainable agriculture. Yet, crop research often focuses on annual species, leaving the process of tree domestication poorly defined. Here, I discuss how the tempo and mode of tree domestication is fundamentally different from that of annual crops. I propose that many tree species we consider 'wild' in fact exist in a state of semi-domestication, poised for rapid improvement and introduction into our global food systems. *ewarschefsky@mobot.org* (F-38)

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WATSON, Elizabeth (Wayne State U) *Cozy Vibes: Exploring the Meaning of Coziness in Video Game Players' Experience*. Employing virtual ethnographic fieldwork and interviews, this paper explores interpretive frameworks, values, and practices through which players understand coziness in video games. Gaming media has applied "cozy" to certain games trading combat for "safer," non-competitive gameplay. Turning to players' perspectives, this research examines the different dimensions of players' experiences influencing the game affect. Cozy is meaningful to players as both a recognizable combination of gameplay elements and an experience of deep yet relaxed engagement across a media assemblage – their harmony fosters ideal "cozy vibes." Research insights inform guiding concepts for game stakeholders and future research on how "cozy" is constructed across gaming subcultures. *elizfriedeman@gmail.com* (TH-09)

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WELLS, E. Christian, **VIDMAR, Abby**, and **CABALLERO, Grey** (USF) *Racial Underbounding and Infrastructural Violence in Tampa Bay, Florida*. Chronic underinvestment in Florida's water and wastewater infrastructure has intersected with racial segregation to produce uneven access to piped water and sewage lines. In this presentation, we compare ethnographic data on people's perceptions of/experiences with water and sanitation from two disadvantaged unincorporated urban communities in the Tampa Bay region. We argue that racial underbounding (the selective expansion of city boundaries to exclude Black and Brown neighborhoods) is a process of infrastructural violence that creates water and sanitation insecurity. We discuss interventions that foreground participatory research, integrate social and cultural context into technical solutions, and prioritize equitability in decision-making processes. *ecwells@usf.edu* (F-19)

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WELLSCH, Jordan and **KNUDSON, Sarah** (U Saskatchewan) *Voices for Change: Representations of Environmental Activists with Autism in News Media*. News framing has been shown to influence 1) how subjects are perceived within the broader culture and 2) the individual wellbeing and societal functioning of profiled groups and individuals. This paper explores news framing of Greta Thunberg and Dara McAnulty—prominent young environmental activists with publicly disclosed diagnoses of autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Free online news articles from the United Kingdom were analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Common themes and how these relate to established disability media tropes are described. How news framing of environmental activists with ASD differs by subject age and gender is also discussed. *jordan.wellsch@usask.ca* (W-51)

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WEST, Colin (UNCCH) *Assessing Land Degradation and Rehabilitation at the Scale of Catchments: Case Study from Burkina Faso*. The Sahel of West Africa is paradoxically considered both a region of severe land degradation and widespread environmental rehabilitation. This study explores the patchy nature of these two competing dynamics co-occurring in landscapes. Specifically, we combine ethnography, remotely sensed satellite imagery, and spatial analysis to explain patterns of greening and browning in northern Burkina Faso. We find that these areas of enhanced vegetation and degradation correspond to catchments within watersheds. Thus, these competing patterns are due to local land-use practices. *ctw@email.unc.edu* (W-79)

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WHITESIDES, Seth (BYU) *Narrative Control: The Rise of the Alt-Right on Free Speech Platforms*. This paper explores activity on so-called free speech platforms that have become popular sites for right-wing populism. Specifically, I look at how online platforms play a role in the perpetuation of political ideology through a consideration of the affordances of fringe right-wing social media platforms for participating in political discourse. I argue that the free speech opposition to censorship is reactionary to censorship on mainstream social media and is instrumental in creating a space for extreme conservative viewpoints. The specific affordances of free speech platforms thus created enable the perpetuation of political ideologies in ways not possible in other mediums. *seth.whitesi@gmail.com* (T-78)

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WIDENER, Patricia (FAU) *Social & Environmental Hope & Optimism in Volunteerism & Resistance*. This paper speaks to civil society's hope and optimism as conveyed in two actions: volunteer coral restoration and sea turtle conservation and public protests against environmental and climate injustices. In both volunteerism and activism, people put aside their cynicism, anger, apathy, and hopelessness to act for forward-thinking, socio-ecological, and intersectional worldviews and inclusions. Nature-based volunteerism and youth-led rallies for climate action and against plastic pollution and fossil fuels are buoyant affairs. And nested within these activities are advocates for healthier futures and global transitions for the well-being of others. Social scientists may elect to witness, follow, join, or ignore them. *pwidener@fau.edu* (F-79)

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WILFONG, Matthew, **PAOLISSO, Michael**, **PATRA, Debasmita**, **PAVAO-ZUCKERMAN, Mitchell**, and **LEISNHAM, Paul** (UMD) *Shifting Paradigms in Stormwater Management: Foucauldian Biopower and Emerging Stormwater Hydrocitizens.* Stormwater management has recently begun a paradigm shift responding to climatic changes, urbanization, and regulatory pressures. Accompanying this transition is the beginning of redefining who is responsible for managing stormwater. Using insights from two urban watersheds in Maryland where this shift is underway and Foucauldian concepts of biopower, we aim to assess the hydrosocial relationships underpinning this paradigm shift and emergence of stormwater hydrocitizenship. We suggest that this paradigm and emerging stormwater hydrocitizenship remains predicated on top-down governance causing significant tension between individuals, communities, and governance entities. Arising from this critical analysis, we seek to promote a reimagining of how, where, and who manages stormwater. *mwilfong@umd.edu* (W-79)

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WILLIS, Mary S. (UNL), **ALEMAYEHU, Fikadu Reta**, **KORA, Alazar Kirubel**, and **ZULA, Aemiro Tadesse** (Hawassa U-Ethiopia) *Waste Not, Want Not: Repurposing Coffee Cherries in Southern Ethiopia to Improve the Livelihoods of Coffee Growers.* Coffee is indigenous to Ethiopia and central to Ethiopia's economy. As barriers to production multiply, growers are abandoning Coffea arabica for other crops. However, coffee processing byproducts, obtained after seed extraction, contain valuable nutritional compounds. Discarded near water sources, byproducts create environmental damage. Repurposing waste into consumables could generate additional income for growers, enhance nutrition and health status, and halt environmental damage. Growers may do the hard work, but "…somebody else gets the benefit." Climate change requires an immediate response, both to save the coffee growing tradition and industry. Helping farmers with coping mechanisms benefits all who rely upon coffee. *mwillis2@unl.edu* (F-16)

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WILLOW, Anna (OSU) *Putting the Pieces in Place: Optimistic Futuring in Transition Movement Culture.* This paper explores intentional future-creation practices employed by participants in Transition and related movements for local climate change resilience. Taking industrial society's systemic crisis as an opportunity for positive transformation, Transition participants endeavor to put pieces of a more sustainable/fulfilling next world into place. Drawing on ethnographic research, analyses of global Transition discourse, and reflexive experience as a "native anthropologist," this paper explores the origins and implications of optimism in Transition culture. I suggest that optimism plays an essential role in "everyday activism" as it manifests in forms ranging from waste reduction and gardening to networking and engaged academic writing. *willow.1@osu.edu* (F-79)

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WILSON, Jonathan (EOCIL) *Inequity in Pandemic Response and Current Solutions to Indigenous and Disabled Populations.* I propose an analysis on Native American peoples in reference to vaccine hesitancy, availability, accessibility, and distribution; informative literature; and solutions to social and economic inequity. This project is two-fold: Noting the CDC's latest data from the Tribal COVID-19 Grant partnership, this examination also focuses on Disability Services and its relation to the noted population and their overlap. In the CDC's own words, "The population health impact of COVID-19 has exposed longstanding inequities..." In regard to creating a better future, the goal is to identify the current status, required need, and measurable deliverables for the tribes and double-identified members of the sovereign nations. (F-69)

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WINGARD, Brynn (IUP) *Wasted Talent: The Result of Industry Elimination in Northern Appalachia.* Appalachia has experienced boom-bust cycles that leave sleepy towns in vulnerable states as workers lack employment and families are in need. Workforce development programs focused on job retraining may overlook the rich culture and heritage intimately connected to industry work. This paper draws from ethnographic research on the decline of coal as it has been experienced by ex-industry workers at varied levels of education and experience. Understanding the social, economic, and cultural significance of coal for different groups of people, and their aspirations for the future, can contribute to workforce development projects targeting rural Appalachia. *brynnwingard@gmail.com* (F-80)

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WINKLER, Linda A. (Wilkes U), **LUTAHOIRE, Jessica** and **BUTOTO, Cleophace** (Nyakahanga Hosp), **PLUMHOFF, Madeline** (Children's Hosp-Philadelphia) *A Look at Vitamin K Supplement: Assessing Its Use to Reduce Neonatal Death from Hemorrhage in Low Resource Environments.* Our presentation discusses our ongoing project introducing Vitamin K prophylaxis at birth in rural Tanzania and assessing outcomes in mortality and implementation ease in order to provide information on its use in low resource countries in saving lives of babies. An important part of the project was public health video production to encourage participation. Overall, the project including video has been successful and well received. An initial analysis comparing the Vitamin K group with the neonates not receiving Vitamin K indicated significant difference between the groups and incidence of 5.7 % of neonatal hemorrhage among those not receiving Vitamin K. *linda.winkler@wilkes.edu* (F-01)

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WINN, Alisha (Consider the Culture & PBAU) *Pandemic in the "Hood": Opportunities, Responses, Whose Needs?* The Coronavirus has affected cities and neighborhoods across the nation. However, it is imperative to examine how the Coronavirus affects African American and low-income neighborhoods. For a south Florida neighborhood, the City, community organizations, residents, and businesses provided resources; food and mask distribution, testing sites, and financial assistance. However, the process to ensure direct

assistance to impact the lives of actual residents had its challenges. For this paper, the author identifies the importance of understanding perceptions of neighborhoods, responses to residents, the role of race, class, and spatial views in determining the neighborhood's effectiveness and successful outcomes. *awinn626@gmail.com* (On demand)

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WINSTEAD, Candace (Cal Poly State U), **TOMA, Kristina** and **PASSAGALIA, Lucy** (SLO Bangers Syringe Exchange Prog) *Harm Reduction Services Peer Delivery Program: Meeting Participant Needs and Amplifying Lived Experience.* SLO Bangers runs the only syringe services and overdose education Naloxone distribution program in a large county. A key tenant of harm reduction is rooted in activism and "nothing about us, without us." In this spirit, we are performing semi-structured interviews with participants who are peer-peer outreach distributors. These data will better inform practice and priorities, highlight areas of need, and reveal service gaps. Because this population experiences stigma and trauma associated with provision of health care, one desirable outcome is empowering participants as active contributors to their community's health and elevating their values and needs in the organization mission. (TH-01)

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WINSTEAD, Teresa and **GRANDE, Lucinda** (Saint Martin's U) *Transformative Potential of Harm-Reduction, Peer-Facilitated, Low Barrier Buprenorphine Access*. People seeking medications to help manage Opioid Use Disorder frequently encounter financial, logistical, and cultural barriers in traditional medical settings, and experience misunderstanding and stigma. Our paper provides a participant-centric view of the transformative potential of low barrier access to buprenorphine treatment for Opioid Use Disorder. Drawing from a mixed methods and interdisciplinary evaluation we contribute to the discussion of applied research's transformative potential by bringing forward what matters to participants as they access low barrier and peer-facilitated Buprenorphine treatment. (TH-01)

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WINTCH, Kenny (Friends of Cedar Mesa) *Archaeology in Support of Landscape Advocacy: The Campaign for Conservation of the "Lands Between" of Southeastern Utah*. The American Southwest's newest landscape conservation campaign is known as the "Lands Between" of southeastern Utah – a temporary name borne of this landscape's geographic position between two large national monuments. Because the Lands Between is significant for archaeological reasons, archaeological data and materials are being assembled to help sway politicians and others toward its protection. But archaeological presentation, sexy and robust as it is for this area, is just the first of numerous anthropological efforts by a broad-based partnership advocating for protection of the Lands Between. This partnership consists of numerous tribes, pueblos and non-profits, all of whom envision indigenous leadership of the campaign. (W-36)

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WIRTZ, Elizabeth, **VAN TIEM, Jennifer**, and **TURVEY, Carolyn** (VA) *What Constitutes Evidence: Understanding Mental Health Provider Perspectives on Measurement Based Care.* Biomedical approaches to illness are predicated on evidence-based treatment. What constitutes evidence in mental healthcare is often based on patient's subjective experiences rather than objective measures. This paper explores how mental healthcare providers determine the efficacy of therapeutic approaches. Specifically, we examine provider responses to an institutional implementation of one type of evidence production called Measurement Based Care (MBC), which utilizes periodic rating scales to quantitatively measure patient symptoms. Findings show how providers perceive both tensions and harmonies involved in utilizing MBC alongside narrative therapeutic practices. Furthermore, perceptions about and use of MBC differ along lines of provider disciplinary training. *Elizabeth.Wirtz@va.gov, Jennifer.VanTiem@va.gov, Carolyn.Turvey@va.gov* (F-31)

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WISE, Sarah and **SZYMKOWIAK, Marysia** (AFSC-NOAA), **NOWLIS, Josh** (IBSS) *Covid-19 and Disaster Relief in Alaska Fisheries: Changing Strategies to Match Objectives*. The Covid-19 pandemic has affected all aspects of life, including fisheries. Government relief policies addressed the pandemic across geographic and socio-economic perspectives. Drawing on social learning theory, this paper examines the Covid-19 relief policies affecting Alaska fisheries and fishing communities to identify changes in disaster relief responses in three key areas: equity, efficiency, and continuity. Disasters affecting fishers are likely to increase globally given the effects of climate change. As disasters become more common, how do people and institutions learn from experience to implement disaster response strategies; and how could it apply to these three areas? *sarah.wise@noaa.gov* (W-66)

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WORKINGS, Bryce (UNT) *Student Conceptions of Doubling-up: A Long-term Solution to Housing Insecurity?* This paper focuses on the practice of doubling-up as a tactic for combating housing insecurity among college students. In order to discern whether current instances of doubling-up are indicative of a larger, generational shift toward doubled-up housing, this study examines college student conceptions of the practice, gathered through semi-structured interviews and focus groups. This research is part of a class-based research project focused on developing ethnographic and qualitative data collection experience among master's students. Additionally, we worked closely with the Colorado Housing and Finance Authority to assist in their research goals regarding the tactical use and perception of doubling-up. *bryceworkings@my.unt.edu* (TH-19)

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WUNDERLICH-BARILLAS, Tracy (Oakland U William Beaumont Sch of Med) *Pathways to Learning about Death and Dying: Perspectives from Medical Education.* The treatment of the dying in the U.S. challenges cultural values encoded in policy. Although attempts are being made to humanize terminal care, medical education lacks attention to the humanistic and empathic approach needed to care for the dying. Moreover, the foci in medical education are issues of perceived control over life and attention to outcomes rather than the dying process. Further, physicians-in-training report being inadequately prepared to care for the dying. This ethnographic research identifies and describes pathways of knowledge that inform medical students about death and how these pathways affect students' understanding of care for the dying. *wunderli@oakland.edu* (S-34)

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WYNDHAM-WEST, Michelle (OCAD U) *Arts-Based Techniques, Future-Making, and the Potential for Material Agency: Methodological Reflections upon Co-Design Research Addressing Older Adults and Housing Instability/Homelessness.* Increasing housing instability/homelessness among low-income older adults in Canada underscores the need for the co-design of existing housing support models to create a preventative systems framework. Reporting upon findings of an ethnographic study using digital arts-based techniques I explore how technologies represent new forms of materialities, attending to how digital materiality and material agency allow us to see how participants imagine the futures they want through participant-created data (photos, videos, diary entries, screenshots of Pinterest posts and blogs). These data bring "recognizability" (Butler 2009:ii) to participant experiences and can inform systems re-designs, thereby acknowledging material agency's affective capabilities. (F-06)

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YAMAGUCHI, Hiromi and **ITO, Yasunobu** (JAIST) *Patient Education Created by Healthcare Professionals Together with Patients: An Ethnographic Case Study of a Medium-Sized Hospital in Japan.* This paper is an ethnographic case study of on-site patient education for patients with diabetic nephropathy. Corresponding with other professionals, healthcare professionals provide medical management and influence behavior changes in patients with chronic diseases such as diabetes and heart disease through self-medical care. Is it possible to provide patient education which does not take on a one-way approach where healthcare professionals teach patients to change behaviors, but rather creates a collaboration between healthcare professionals and patients? This paper examines this kind of question from a case study of patient education in a medium-sized hospital in Japan. *hiromi-y@jaist.ac.jp* (On demand)

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YAWORSKY, William (UTRGV) and **VARBELOW, Sonja** (Angelo State U) *Propaganda, Education, and Anthropology amidst an Epistemological Crisis.* The article begins by outlining the problem, which is the widespread deployment of propaganda on the American public. This propaganda is so successful that it is able to create intense social divisions in arenas such as health care and democratic governance itself. We provide analysis of the propaganda themes collected by the computational Propaganda Project (CPP 2020) from April through July of 2020. We then go on to provide insights into how anthropological education may limit propaganda's deleterious effects. This way, we hope to contribute to current conversations about anthropological education in a democratic society. *wyaworsky@yahoo.com* (W-47)

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YAWORSKY, William (UTRGV), **CORREA-CABRERA, Guadalupe** (GMU), and **LEWIS, Charles** (Independent) *Money Laundering by Mexican Politicians in the US.* This paper explores Appellate Court rulings and other sources to provide analysis of how contemporary Mexican politicians launder money in the United States. We focus on recent Mexican Governors and their dealings with institutions and properties in Texas. The backgrounds of the authors (retired federal prosecutor, anthropologist, political scientist) help provide context from divergent viewpoints. The findings are of particular relevance to scholars interested in patron-client ties, the informal economy, legal anthropology, and applied anthropology. *wyaworsky@yahoo.com* (On demand)

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YEAMAN, Sasha (BYU) *Racial Gatekeeping: Second and Third Generation Hispanics in the U.S.A.* Over the years, various Hispanics have moved to the U.S. and ultimately raised their families here. Consequently, their descendants have often grown up with exposure to both Hispanic and American culture. With this in mind, this research project aims to explore racial gatekeeping among second and third generation Hispanic immigrants. To do so, it will examine the qualities that they consider to be essential components of the Hispanic identity, such as the Spanish language and shared cultural experiences. Lastly, it will also discuss the role that the first generation's parenting style plays in the way they shape their cultural identities. (F-77)

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YOURISH, Emily (Penn State U) and **MORRISON, Penelope** (PSU New Kensington) *An Examination of Barriers to Care for Pregnant and Postpartum Women Experiencing Co-Occurring IPV and OUD.* There is a unique association between pregnant and postpartum women who experience intimate partner violence (IPV) and opioid misuse. This intersection results in barriers to care, making it difficult for reproductive-aged women to seek and receive treatment. 43 semi-structured interviews with IPV care providers examined barriers to care for pregnant and postpartum women experiencing co-occurring IPV and OUD. Our findings indicate that patients experience barriers related to stigma, disclosure, partner substance use, and unmet psychosocial needs. This study examines the complexities of IPV and OUD for pregnant and postpartum women, highlighting the need to create comprehensive care and improve health outcomes. *emily.yourish@chatham.edu* (S-79)

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YU, Yeon Jung (WWU) and **PARK, Young Su** (Haverford Coll) *The Lived Experiences of COVID-19 in South Korea*. This study endeavors to understand the lived experiences of Covid-19 in South Korea. In particular, we explore the ways in which the social experience of the Covid-19 pandemic has been shaped by bio-technology, government responses, and social stigma. Drawing upon online interviews and questionnaires, we suggest that social stigma regarding Covid-19 in South Korea has been intensified by the technology of tracing the trajectories of Covid-19 patients, the publication of their paths, and the biological characteristics of Covid-19 (such as its ability to survive on the surface of materials for many hours). *yjy.anthropology@gmail.com* (On demand)

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ZARATE, Salvador (UCI) *Fire Mitigation behind the Orange Curtain: Latino Migrant Workers and Policy for Living through Fire.* This presentation looks at the relationship between drought and wildfire in Southern California. In recent years, extended drought and escalating climate change has fueled the frequency, scale, and intensity of wildfires in the region to a degree never before seen. This presentation will focus on the labor of Latino immigrant weed abatement workers, who are the front line of fire prevention: they clear dry, dead, noxious and non-native plants from large unincorporated areas across Orange County. This presentation will offer a consideration of the scales of fire risk, migrant precarity, and resource management required for living through wildfire. *sezarate@uci.edu* (T-49)

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ZARGER, Rebecca (USF) *Virtual Visioning for Strong Coasts: Multi-Sited Participatory Stakeholder Engagement during a Pandemic.* Future sustainability for coastal communities demands interdisciplinary and community-engaged research, even during a pandemic. We share insights from the creation of a series of virtual workshops to construct a shared vision for future coastal sustainability, part of an NSF graduate research traineeship program (NRT Strong Coasts) in Florida and the Caribbean. Participants from multiple sites shared experiences and priorities through dialogue and graphic creation. Analysis of recorded stakeholder discourse forms the basis of our assessment of the challenges and opportunities of virtual participatory engagement, insights to be drawn for future disruptions, and potentiality of drawing participants together virtually who might not otherwise interact. *rzarger@usf.edu* (TH-79)

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ZENGER, Josie (BYU) *Remote Algebra Tutoring as a Strategy for Closing Math Deficits and Promoting Confidence in Low-Resource, First-Generation Students*. Math tutoring programs can improve college persistence rates and close the gap in academic achievement between low income students and their higher income counterparts. This study documents and analyzes the experiences of twelve low-income Hispanic students participating in a remote, one-on-one algebra tutoring program. Using semi-structured interviews between the participants and myself, coding of tutoring session recordings, surveys, and extensive background research, I seek to answer the question: What aspects of the tutoring program promote student success and increased math confidence levels? Analysis of gathered data suggests that impactful questions and methods-focused instruction positively affect student learning and confidence. (TH-10)

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ZETTL, Nina, **GELECH, Jan**, and **TEUCHER, Ulrich** (U Saskatchewan) *Anti-Oppressive Practice and Doula Care of Pregnant Young Adults.* Research has shown that doulas (non-clinical birth support professionals) can greatly improve birth, breastfeeding and perinatal/infant outcomes; increase quality of care; and reduce birth inequalities and health disparities. This research explored how doulas incorporate anti-oppressive and culturally-safe practices into their care and engage in work that reduces health inequities for pregnant persons and their offspring. Based on qualitative analyses of semi-structured interviews, we outline various beliefs, values, and practices embraced by Saskatchewan doulas that support anti-oppressive practice. We also describe challenges in enacting anti-oppressive ideals and reducing birthing inequities amongst young adults on the Canadian prairies. *nrl735@usask.ca* (W-51)

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