

CONSTRUCTING COMMON GROUND: HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPERATIVES



The Society for Applied Anthropology
1999 Annual Meeting
April 21 – 25
Inn Suites Hotel
Tucson, Arizona

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Welcome from the Program Committee

Welcome to Tucson, Arizona, and the 59th Annual Meeting of the Society of Applied Anthropology.

For the members of the Program Committee, the Meeting started eighteen months ago with many hours of exciting collaboration involving the SfAA Office, Officers of the SfAA, and many other people representing a myriad of organizations. The Committee is forever indebted to the Society's Business Office — **LaDonna King**, **Neil Hann**, and **Thomas May** — for its gracious and kind support and patience.

As part of its commitment to applied endeavors, the **University of North Carolina at Greensboro** has been unfailing in its support of the Meetings. The Greensboro-based members of the Program Committee sacrificed weekends and evenings and time with family and other activities to develop a Preliminary Program. The posting of the Preliminary Program on the SfAA Website greatly facilitated Committee efforts and empowered many who would not be able to participate otherwise to make significant contributions. The **Political Ecology Society (PESO)**, the **Committee on Refugees and Immigrants (CORI)**, the **Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology (BARA)**, of the University of Arizona, and the **Council of Nursing and Anthropology (CONAA)** contributed to the shaping of our experiences over the next several days. Meetings held during the summer of 1998—with health care professionals at the **University of Arizona**, organized by **Carmen Downing-Gracia**, the Department of Anthropology at **Northern Arizona University**, organized by **Miguel Vasquez**, members of **BARA** organized by **Tim Finan** – provided the impetus and support for local arrangements and the participation of the Arizona community. Student Committee members — **Matt Edwards**, **Elliott Lee**, **Carla Guerron-Montero**, and **Andrew Gardner** –made the Program relevant to the interests of new professionals. Many thanks are due **Nancy Rosenberger (Oregon State University)** for organizing the Training Program Information Exchange.

In this meeting, the SfAA is addressing the challenge of protecting the human habitat, environmentally and socially, into the indefinite future. Two special plenary sessions address these concerns. The first session (W-90, Wednesday, 7:00 - 9:00 pm), sponsored by **Counterpart International** of Washington, D.C. (see page v) and organized by **Jerry Moles** and **Ranil Senanayake** of the **NeoSynthesis Research Centre (NSRC)** of Sri Lanka, shares what has been learned in establishing sustainable management systems and protecting biodiversity over the past 17 years. How can we protect the human habitat into the future? The NeoSynthesis Research Centre asks to be judged by the difference it makes in the villages, fields, and forests. The second session (T-91, Thursday, 7:00 - 8:30 pm), addressing the protection of the human habitat socially, explores the future of affirmative action in higher education within the social and cultural context of contemporary Arizona. Presidents of three universities, **Lattie F. Coor** of Arizona State University, **Peter W. Likins** of the University of Arizona, and **Clara M. Lovett** of Northern Arizona University will share their perspectives, and leaders of the human rights movement will offer their reflections.

The challenge is to discover our common ground. Enjoy.

Willie L. Baber
Program Chair

SfAA Program Committee

Willie L. Baber, Program Chair (University of North Carolina, Greensboro)

Greensboro Members and Review Subcommittee

Susan Andreatta (University of North Carolina, Greensboro)

Tom Arcury (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Matt Edwards (North Carolina State University)

Seth Gilbert (University of North Carolina, Greensboro)*

Mary Helms (University of North Carolina, Greensboro)*

Sara Quandt (Wake Forest University)

Tim Wallace (North Carolina State University)

Tucson/Southwest Members

Tim Finan (BARA, University of Arizona), Local Arrangements Chairperson

Roberto Alvarez (ALLA, Arizona State University)

Carmen Downing-Garcia (Family and Community Medicine)

Merrill Eisenberg (BARA, University of Arizona)

Andrew Gardner (University of Arizona)

James B. Greenberg (BARA, University of Arizona)

Robert A. and Beverly H. Hackenberg (BARA, University of Arizona)

Elliott Lee (Northern Arizona University)

Miguel Vasquez (Northern Arizona University)

Comprehensive Program Planning

Barbara Johnston (Center for Political Ecology)

Rebecca Joseph, SfAA Program Chairperson, 1998 (National Park Service)

Jerry A. Moles (Global Renaissance)

Laurie Price, Program Chairperson-elect, Y2K (Northern Arizona University)

Additional Members

Leo R. Chavez II (University of California, Irvine)

Shirley Fiske (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)

Carla Guerron-Montero (University of Oregon)

David Haines (Committee on Refuges and Immigrants)

Faye Harrison (University of South Carolina)

John Magistro (National Center for Atmospheric Research)

Ron Nigh (CIESAS Sureste, Chiapas)

Linda Whiteford (University of South Florida)

Tony Whitehead (University of Maryland)

Rob Winthrop (Political Ecology Society)

* Mary Helms, Professor (Department of Anthropology, UNCG) and Seth Gilbert (a former student in the Department of Anthropology, UNCG) served as unofficial members of the Program Committee.

Officers of the Society for Applied Anthropology and Board of Directors

John A. Young (Oregon State University), President (1997-1999)
Linda Bennett (University of Memphis), President-elect (1998-1999)
Dennis Wiedman, (Florida International University), Treasurer (1997-1999)
Thomas Arcury (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Treasurer Elect (2000-2002)
Amy K. Wolfe (Oak Ridge National Laboratory), Secretary (1998-2000)
Carla Gurerron-Montero (Student, University of Oregon) Student Board Member (1998-2000)
Donald D. Stull (University of Kansas), Editor, *Human Organization*
Alexander Ervin (University of Saskatchewan), Editor, *Practicing Anthropology*
Michael Whiteford (Iowa State University), Editor, *SfAA Newsletter*

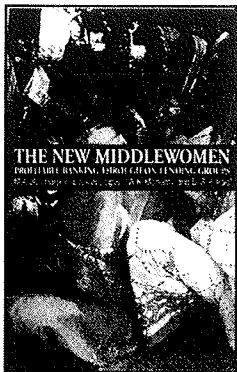
Board of Directors

James Carey (Centers for Disease Control), 1999
Jeanette Dickerson-Putman (Indiana University), 2000
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John F. Sherry, Jr. (Northwestern University), 1999
Miguel Vasquez (Northern Arizona University), 2000
Linda M. Whiteford (University of South Florida), 2001

Counterpart International

Since its founding in 1965 as the Foundation for People's of the South Pacific (FSP), Counterpart International has been committed to empowering local institutions around the world to address self-defined community needs in a sustainable way. Counterpart's Division of Environment and Natural Resources has a special focus on biodiversity restoration of human-dominated ecosystems, utilizing Counterpart's signature *Community-based Ecosystem Management* (CEM). CEM integrates participatory resource management with traditional, indigenous systems of resource husbandry. This approach, conducted in concert with awareness raising and training in family health, nutrition, enterprise, and the environment, improves people's quality of life and provides the impetus for sustainable local management of natural environment's at risk. Firmly rooted in the methodologies of *Analog Forestry*, a key component of CEM is Counterpart's *Forest Garden* program, a biodiversity friendly tree-cropping system that is underpinned by income enhancement for participating rural farmers. Counterpart's Forest Gardens have been successfully established in a wide range of challenging environmental and social circumstances in Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Mexico. As part of a Global Forest Garden Initiative, Counterpart is in dialogue with rural communities and in-country partners in Vietnam, Kyrgystan, Papua New Guinea, India, Russia, and Dominica, who are eager to initiate their own Forest Gardens.

—Aaron Becker and Bruce Beehler, Counterpart International

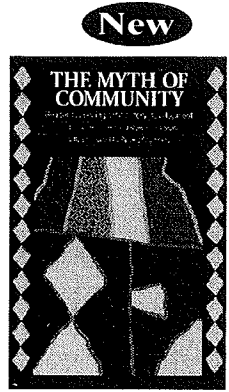


New

The New Middlewomen

Profitable Banking Through On-lending Groups
Malcolm Harper,

Ezekiel Esipisu,
A. K. Mohanty, and D. S. K. Rao
Paper, \$25.00



New

The Myth of Community

Gender Issues in Participatory Development
Edited by Irene Guijt and Meera Kaul Shah
Paper, \$17.50

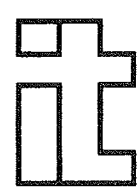
Studies in Indigenous Knowledge & Development Series
Series Editor: David Brokensha

Hometown Associations

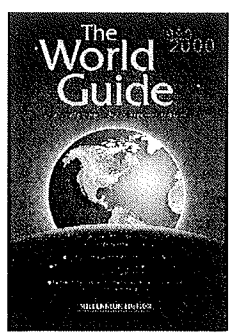
Indigenous Knowledge and Development in Nigeria
Professor Michael Warren, Rex Honey, Stanley Ofakor
Paper, \$38.00

The Cultural Dimension of Development

Indigenous Knowledge Systems
Edited by L. Jan Slikkerveer, D. Michael Warren, David Brokensha
Cloth, \$75.00; Paper, \$39.95



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Development and Rights

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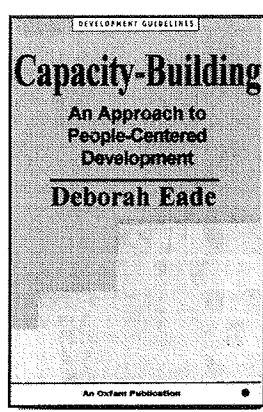
Gender Works

Oxfam Experience in Policy and Practice
Edited by Fenella Porter, Ines Smyth and Caroline Sweetman
Cloth, \$45.00; Paper, \$18.50

A Guide to Gender-Analysis Frameworks

New

Candida March, Ines Smyth, and Maitrayee Mukhopadhyay
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Capacity-Building

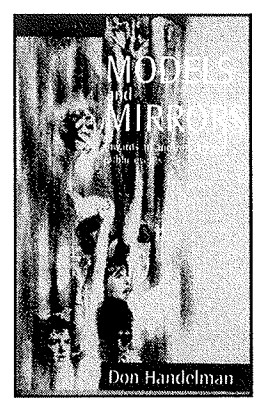
An Approach to People-Centered Development
Deborah Eade
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Don Handelman
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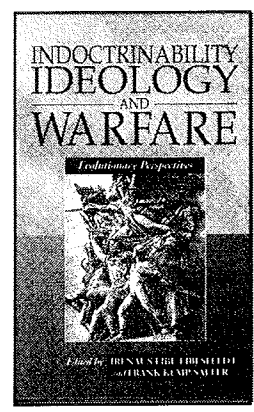
Olympic Games as Performance and Event **New**

The Case of the XVII Winter Olympic Games in Norway
Edited by Arne Martin Klausen
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How to Use This Program

Sessions are identified with an alphanumeric code that indicates the session number and day of the week. For example, W-54 represents session 54 on Wednesday, and T-15 represents session 15 on Thursday. Abstracts are in alphabetical order by presenter or session organizer. At the end of each abstract is the alphanumeric code that refers to the session location in the program schedule. The Participant Index lists the page number where each participant may be found in the Program Schedule.



Registration

Registration is required for attendance at all sessions, as well as the sponsored socials and special events. The Registration Desk is located in the Ballroom Foyer. Registration will be open during these hours:

Wednesday, April 21	8:00 am - 7:30 pm
Thursday, April 22	7:30 am - 7:30 pm
Friday, April 23	7:30 am - 5:30 pm
Saturday, April 24	7:30 am - 12:00 noon



Messages and Information

Adjacent to the Registration Desk is a "Messages and Information" bulletin board. You may post messages here for participants, and locate other people registered for the meetings. The bulletin board also will display a list of any Program Changes. If you know of a change, please advise the Registration Desk staff.



Book and Software Publishers

The Book and Software Publishers Exhibit will be held in the Gold Room. It will be open Wednesday afternoon through Saturday 1:00 pm. At 1:00 pm on Saturday, display copies of books will be auctioned, the proceeds of which fund the prizes awarded in the President's Student Poster Competition.



Tours

We have planned exciting tours—sure to enhance your knowledge of the history, culture, and ecology of Tucson and the surrounding areas. Space is limited and will be reserved on a first-come-first-served basis. Please check the registration desk for tour availability and prices.

The Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum

Thursday, April 22	Friday, April 23
8:00 am – 12:00 noon	1:00 pm – 5:00 pm

This Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum is widely recognized as one of the premier zoos in the United States. Nature trails wander through the saguaro forest; exhibits provide ample interpretations of the rich, complex desert ecosystems. The zoo habitats hold many of the rare and beautiful animals of the Southwestern region, including mountain lions, river otters, beaver, Gila monsters, rattlesnakes, and hummingbirds. The famous cacti of the Sonoran desert are maintained in a series of colorful desert gardens. Volunteers and docents are available to greet visitors and lead tours. Two restaurants and a coffee bar are on the grounds (\$25, includes admission and beverage).

Biosphere 2 Center

Thursday, April 22
1:00 pm – 5:30 pm

The Biosphere 2, located in the Santa Catalina Mountains just north of Tucson, is the world's largest glass-enclosed ecological laboratory. Covering 3.15 acres, the Biosphere contains 5 biomes – a rainforest, desert, savanna, marsh, and miniature ocean – together housing more than 3,000 species of living organisms. Under the direction of Columbia University, Biosphere 2 has recently expanded its research and visitor programs. Researchers are currently investigating the effect of increased atmospheric carbon dioxide on plant life. The guided tour will take visitors through the hands-on exhibit, "Climate Change & Life on Earth Exhibition." Also, guests may visit the Human Habitat, an enclosed habitat designed to support ten individuals (\$25, includes admission and beverage).

San Xavier Mission

Saturday, April 24
9:00 am – 12:00 noon

The San Xavier del Bac Mission lies just south of Tucson near the Tohono O'odham Indian reservation. The Mission's church (whose recent restoration was described in National Geographic) is a graceful blend of Moorish, Byzantine, and late Mexico Renaissance architecture and is recognized as the finest example of Spanish colonial architecture in the United States. Father Keren McCarty, an adjunct professor at the University of Arizona's Mexican-American Research Center, will lead the tour and describe the long history of Arizona's mission system (\$15).

Sabino Canyon Walk

Wednesday, April 21 Friday, April 23
4:00 pm – 7:00 pm 4:00 pm – 7:00 pm

Sabino Canyon, at the foot of the Catalina Mountains, is a popular evening destination for Tucson locals. A 4-mile, paved pedestrian road lies at the center of a network of trails that explore the riparian basin tucked beneath the towering canyon walls. Many varieties of birds, deer, and other animals make their home in the cacti and trees of the Coronado National Forest. A shuttle bus is available to take visitors directly to the top of the canyon. Be sure to bring walking shoes. (\$15, includes water bottle. The fee for the optional shuttle - \$6 - is NOT included).

Historic Tombstone and Bisbee

Thursday, April 22
8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Tombstone, perhaps the most famous mining town in the United States, became notorious in the late nineteenth century for its saloons, gambling houses, and the infamous Earp-Clanton shoot-out. A visit to Tombstone - "The Town Too Tough To Die" - is a visit to one of the historic landmarks of the American Southwest: the Boothill Graveyard, the Bird Cage Theatre, the Crystal Palace, and the O.K. Corral. After our stop in Tombstone, we will continue on to Bisbee, an Old West mining camp established in 1880 that was, at one point, one of the richest mineral sites in the world. The Copper Queen Mine, producing gold, copper, silver, lead, and zinc,

was mined until 1975. Since then, Bisbee evolved into an artist colony. The Victorian homes now include galleries, gourmet restaurants, coffeeshouses, and bookstores. Enjoy lunch and stroll through this historic town, visit the museum, tour the old Copper Queen Mine, and view newer massive open-pit mine (\$40, includes beverage and admission to the Underground Mine. Lunch is NOT included).

Titan Missile Museum

Friday, April 23
8:30 am – 12:00 noon

During the Cold War, fifty-four Titan II missiles were ready for launch at a moment's notice. Crews manned the underground launch control centers for twenty-four hours and were ever ready for the imminent final battle of our era. By 1987, all of the Titan II complexes were ordered destroyed. The missile complex just twenty minutes south of Tucson, however, was left intact and was designated a National Historic Landmark. The Museum, which houses everything from eerie Cold War propaganda to the 571-7 missile, is a strange and surreal vision of futures past. Enthusiastic guides will lead visitors on an underground tour of the missile silo and the launch control center, while also demonstrating an actual launch, explaining all monitoring and countdown procedures, and answering questions (\$20 includes admission).

Tumacacori and Nogales, Mexico

Saturday, April 24
8:00 am – 4:30 pm

Just 67 miles south of Tucson, Nogales is widely heralded as the finest of Mexican-American border towns. Our trip will first stop at the historic Tumacacori mission near the border. After a visit to the mission, we will continue to the border. Crossing into Mexico is simple and quick - participants will then have the afternoon to eat, shop, or visit any of the many interesting features of this city of 300,000. Potential activities include a visit to the maquiladoras, a stop at El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, or a walk through the historic districts of central Nogales. (\$40, includes Tumacacori admission and beverage to be provided in route. Lunch is NOT included)



Awards

Bronislaw Malinowski Award

The Bronislaw Malinowski Award will be presented to Thayer Scudder.

The Malinowski Award is presented each year to an outstanding senior scholar who is recognized for a lifetime commitment to the application of the social sciences to contemporary issues. The award was initiated in 1973, and its list of distinguished recipients includes:

Gonzalo Aguirre Beltran (1973)
Everette C. Hughes (1974)
Gunnar Myrdal (1975)
Edward H. Spicer (1976)
Sol Tax (1977)
Juan Comas (1978)
Laura Thompson (1979)
Fei Xiaotong (1980)
Raymond Firth (1981)
George Foster (1982)
Omer Stewart (1983)
Alexander Leighton (1984)
Elizabeth Colson (1985)
Philleo Nash (1986)
Margaret Lantis (1987)
Fred Richardson (1988)
Lauriston Sharp (1989)
St. Claire Drake (1990)
Conrad Arensberg (1991)
Margaret Clark (1992)
Ronald Frankenberg (1993)
Claudio Esteva Fabregat (1994)
Michael M. Cernea (1995)
Bea Medicine (1996)
Ward H. Goodenough (1997)
Robert and Beverly Hackenberg (1998)
Thayer Scudder (1999)

Peter K. New Student Research Award

The Peter K. New Student Research Award winner for 1999 is Mr. Pierre Minn of Yale University. The award-winning paper will be presented on Friday, April 23 in a session that begins at 12:00 Noon (Buckley). At the Friday evening awards ceremony, the winner will be presented with a cash prize of \$1,000 and a special Steuben crystal trophy.

Second prize has been awarded to Ms. Johanna Crane and entitled, "HIV and the Economy of Poverty". Ms. Crane is a graduate student at San Francisco State University.

The Peter K. New Award is an annual competition for student research sponsored by the Society for Applied Anthropology. The Award was initiated in 1990 with a generous contribution from Mary Louie New, Dr. Peter New's widow. Dr. New was a former President of the Society for Applied Anthropology.

The New Award competition accepts papers based on original research in the general fields of health and human services. The competition is restricted to individuals who were formally enrolled as students during the year. The deadline for receipt of papers is December 31 each year. A group of senior scholars serve as jurors, and complete review and selection shortly after. The winners are announced immediately by the President of the Society, and honored at the next annual meeting. In addition to the cash prize and crystal trophy, the winning papers are submitted for review and possible publication in the Society's journal, *Human Organization*. Past winners include:

Devon Brewer (1991)
Gery Ryan (1992)
Nancy Romero-Daza (1993)
Arona Ragins (1994)
Nancy E. Schoenberg (1995)
Sandy Smith-Nonini (1996)
Timothy Hoff (1997)
Devah Pager (1998)
Pierre Minn (1999)



Business Meetings

- SfAA Board Meeting**—John Young
Thursday, April 22, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm (Location TBA)
Sunday, April 25, 8 am – 12 noon (San Xavier)
- SfAA Business Meeting**—John Young
Friday, April 23, 4 pm – 5:45 pm (Copper)
- SfAA American Indian Issues Committee**—Sarah Robinson
Saturday, April 24, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (Park View)
- SfAA/EPA Environmental Anthropology Meeting**—
Barbara Rose Johnston
Saturday, April 24, 7:00 am – 8:00 am (San Xavier)
- SfAA International Committee Business Meeting**—
Alain Anciaux
Thursday, April 23, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (Park View)
- SfAA International Standards Committee**—
Theodore E. Downing
Saturday, April 24, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (St. Augustine)
- SfAA Past Presidents Luncheon Meeting**—Jay Schensul
Friday, April 23, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (Park View)
- SfAA Public Policy Committee Meeting**—Robert Winthrop
Friday, April 23, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (MacArthur)
- SfAA Publications Committee Luncheon Meeting**—
Don Stull
Saturday, April 24, 12 noon – 2:00 pm (Lounge)
- SfAA Student Committee Business Meeting**—
Carla Guerron-Montero
Friday, April 23, 12 noon – 2pm (El Dorado)
- AIDS and Anthropology Research Group Steering Committee**—Fred Bloom
Thursday, April 22, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (El Conquistador)
- AIDS and Anthropology Research Group Business Meeting**—Fred Bloom
Friday, April 23, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (El Conquistador)
- CONAA Business Meeting**—Lydia A. DeSantis
Thursday, April 22, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (St. Augustine)
- CORI Business Meeting**—David Haines
Saturday, April 24, 6:00 – 7:30 pm (El Conquistador)
- PESO Steering Committee Meeting** — James Greenberg
Wednesday, April 21, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (Park View)



Social Events

- Welcoming Social**
(Courtyard), Wednesday, April 21, 5:30 pm – 7:00 pm
- Presidents Forum: Reception**
(Arizona State Museum), Thursday, April 22,
8:30 pm – 10:00 pm
Organizers: Program Committee, NAU, ASU, U of A
- Society for the Anthropology of North America (SANA) Networking / Social Hour**
(St. Augustine), Saturday, April 24, 5:30 pm – 7:00 pm
Organizers: Maria Vesperi (New College) and Judith Goode (Temple University)
- International Committee Social**
(Park View), Thursday, April 22, 5:30 pm – 7:00 pm
Organizer: Alain Anciaux (Brussels University)
- A Reception Honoring the Contributions of Otto Von Mering to Applied Anthropology**
(San Xavier), Friday, April 23, 5:30 pm – 7:00 pm
Organizer: Jay Sokolovsky (University of Southern Florida)
- Student Party**
(Cushing Street Bar & Grill), Friday, April 23, 8:30 pm
Organizer: Andrew Gardner (BARA, University of Arizona)



Workshops and Open Forums

Pre-registration is required

Career Counseling Workshop

Wednesday, April 21, 9 am – 12 pm (St. Augustine)
Organizers: Jeanette Dickerson-Putman (SfAA Membership Committee) and Carla Guerron-Montero (SfAA Student Committee)

Pre-registration is required. Additional information is available at the Meeting Registration Desk.

No Advance Subscription Necessary

SfAA Public Policy Committee: Policy Forum

Thursday, April 22, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (MacArthur)
Organizer: Robert Winthrop

All SfAA colleagues are invited to meet with the Public Policy Committee to discuss the committee's work to date, and future directions for SfAA's public policy efforts.

Community Profiling Tools Workshop

Wednesday, April 21, 9 am – 12 noon (Buckley)
Organizers: Theresa Trainor and Michael Kronthal
(Environmental Protection Agency)

Applied Training Program Information Exchange

Friday, April 23, 8:00 am – 11:45 am (Courtyard Area)
Organizer: Nancy Rosenberger

Faculty and graduate students from the leading Applied Anthropology programs will be present to discuss their curriculum, internships, and career possibilities with perspective students and others. This year we will have a conversation with practicing anthropologists who can give students and faculty an idea of the nature of their jobs. Practicing anthropologists interested in sharing their stories with potential applied anthropologists are encouraged to participate in a conversation at noon, Friday, in the Courtyard Area.

Sharing Anthropological Methods with Communities: Tribal Museums in Oaxaca and Arizona

Friday, April 23, 10:00 – 11:45 pm (Copper)
Organizers: Teresa Morales (Coordinator of the Program of Community Museums, Oaxaca, Mexico), Elaine Peters (Director of Ecomuseum Ak-Chin Him Dak, Ak-Chin Community, Arizona), and Nancy Mahaney (Museum Director, White Mountain Apache Cultural Center)

Leadership Opportunities in SfAA and New Leadership Training

Friday, April 23, 12:00 noon – 1:45 pm (San Xavier)
Organizer: Linda M. Whiteford, SfAA Board Member

Refugees, Immigrants, and Displacees: Current Developments (CORI) – Session III

Friday, April 23, 4:00 pm – 5:45 pm (St. Augustine)
Organizer: Ann Rynearson (International Institute-St. Louis)

NSF Funding Opportunities

Saturday, April 24, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (Buckley)
Organizer: Stuart Plattner, Director of the Anthropology Program, National Science Foundation

AIDS and Anthropology Research Support Group

Saturday, April 24, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (El Conquistador)
Organizer: Michele Shedlin

The purpose of this group is to provide support for anthropologists and other researchers affected by HIV/AIDS in their work or daily lives.

An Ethnography of Offshore Oil and Gas Production: A Discussion among Researchers and Participants

Saturday, April 24, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (MacArthur)
Organizers: Diane Austin and Marcia Brenden (BARA, University of Arizona)



Topical Interest Groups

Topical Interest Groups (TIGs) are subunits of the Society for Applied Anthropology that promote exchange among Society members with similar professional interests. TIGs sponsor symposia and paper sessions, produce publications, organize electronic listservers and web sites and other projects aimed at exchanging information and building network ties. The following events are sponsored by TIGs, or groups that are considering the formation of a TIG.

Exploring a Tourism TIG

Thursday, April 22, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (Buckley)
Organizer: Tim Wallace (North Carolina State University)

Topical Interest Group in Aging and Disability Research

Saturday, April 24, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (San Xavier)
Organizer: Madelyn Iris (Northwestern University)

Food and Agriculture Topical Interest Group

Saturday, April 24, 12 noon – 1:45 pm (Belmont)
Organizer: Garry Stephenson (Oregon State University)

Topical Interest Group: Anthropologists Practicing with Masters Degrees

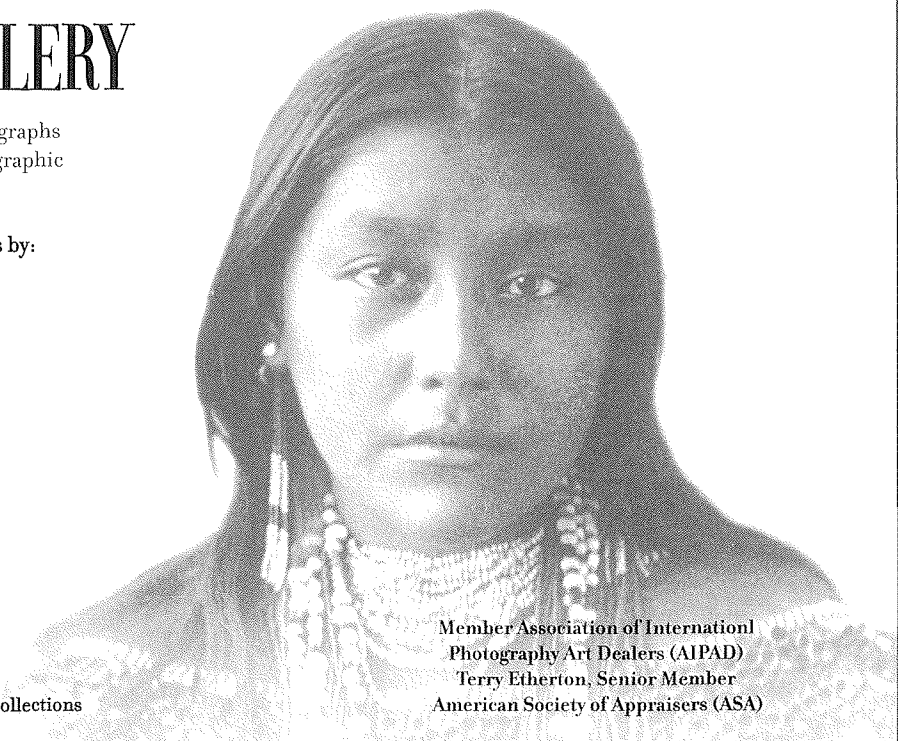
Friday, April 23, 6:00 pm – 7:00 pm (Buckley)
Organizer: Marsha Jenakovich (LTG Associates, Inc) (F-93)

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Frank Rinehart
Rose and Hopkins
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PROGRAM SCHEDULE



Wednesday, April 21, 1999

9:00 am – 11:45 am

(St. Augustine)

Student Career Counseling Workshop

ORGANIZERS: **DICKERSON-PUTMAN, Jeanette** (SfAA Membership Committee) and **GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla** (SfAA Student Committee)

Participants: Ruth Buckley (USAID), Miguel Vasquez (Northern Arizona University), Amy Wolfe (Oak Ridge Laboratories), Jim Carey (Center for Disease Control), Dennis Wiedman (University of Florida), Court Smith (Oregon State University), Becky Joseph (National Park Service), Jean Schensul (Institute for Community Research), Stanley Hyland (University of Memphis), Satish Kedia (University of Memphis), Barbara Johnston (Environmental Protection Agency).

(Buckley)

Community Profiling Tools Workshop

ORGANIZERS: **TRAINOR, Theresa** and **KRONTHAL, Michael** (Environmental Protection Agency)

12 noon – 1:45 pm

(Park View)

(W-01) PESO Steering Committee Meeting

ORGANIZER: **GREENBERG, James** (Arizona)

2:00 pm – 5:45 pm

(San Xavier)

(W-50) Panel Session on Selected Topics and the Environment.

CHAIR: **BLOUNT, Ben G.** (University of Georgia)

Discussants: Bonnie McCay, Robert Rhoades, John Omohundro, John Donahue, Tim Finan, Edward Liebow, Linda Whiteford, Tim Wallace, Terry McCabe, Tom Greaves, Irma McClaurin, Ben G. Blount, Richard Stoffle

(Willard)

(W-51) Applied Anthropology: Training and Careers

CHAIR: **JORDAN, Ann** (University of North Texas)

JORDAN, Ann (University of North Texas) *Self Directed Work Teams: Lessons Learned about the Teaming Process.*

BROOK, Kenneth (Montclair State University) and **LAZARUS, Freyda** (Upper Montclair State University) *Development and Implementation of a Service-Learning Program and Applied Anthropology.*

BYRNE, Bryan (Baffin Inc.) and **SQUIRES, Susan** (GVO Inc.) *Applying Anthropology in the Design and Development Industry.*

GIBSON, Jane W. (University of Kansas) *Applied Video Ethnography.*

KRAL, Karla (University of Kansas), **GIBSON, Jane W.** (University of Kansas) and **BOLAÑOS, Margarita** (University of Costa Rica) *Cross-cultural Collaboration, Participatory Research, and Empowerment.*

GOODMAN, Kenneth J. (Battelle) and **ROSE, John M.** (Battelle) *Adapting to a Contract Research Environment: Methodological Issues in Applying Anthropology.*

BREAK

HIGGINS, Patricia J. (State University of New York at Plattsburgh) *Anthropology in Careers: A Mini-Course for Undergraduates.*

SMILEY, Francis E. and **SMALL, Cathy** (Northern Arizona University) *Developing and Improving Applied Internship Programs in Anthropology.*

JONES, Timothy W. (University of Arizona) *The Beginnings of a Foundation for an Applied Archaeology.*

STAMPS, Richard B. (Oakland University) *Back into the Field.*

SKIRBOLL, Esther (Slippery Rock University) and **TAYLOR, Rhoda** (Slippery Rock University) *Coping with Living Apart: Partner Responses to Life in Commuter Marriages.*

NOLAN, Riall (University of Cincinnati) *Training the Reflective Practitioner: Where we were, Where we are, Where we need to be.*

(El Conquistador)

(W-52) Undoing Wrongs and Human Rights: Issues in Civil Justice in Regions of Ethnic Discord

CHAIR: **JASAREVIC, Larisa** (California State University)

JASAREVIC, Larisa (California State University) *Dependency and Relief Agencies: Lessons from the Bosnian War.*

WHITAKER, Mark (University of South Carolina, Aiken) *Human Rights in an Ethnic War Zone: Is Civil Society Possible?*

O'NEAL, Joe (St. Edward's University) *The Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Another Broken Promise?*

ROMEO, Donna M. (University of South Florida) *Tribal Casino Employment and Human Capital Formation—Win, Lose or Draw?*

RITTER, Beth R. (University of Nebraska—Omaha) *The Yankton Sioux Reservation: Dispossession to Diminishment.*

BRUNTON, Ron (Encompass Research & Institute of Public Affairs) *Anthropological Evidence and Sacred Sites: An Australian Example.*

BREAK

FELDMAN, Kerry (University of Alaska, Anchorage) *A 'Mashpee Case' on the Alaska Peninsula: Demonstrating Alaska Native Occupancy and Genealogical Descent in King Salmon as of 1936.*

HOUSE, Stephanie *Una Mexicana on Main Street: Citizenship, Race, and Nationalism.*

CAMPBELL, Keith (Fort Hays State University) and **FULTON, Robert** (Tribal Judge, Kenai, Alaska) *Alaska Native Sovereignty and Tribal Courts.*

BILHARZ, Joy (State University of New York, Fredonia) *Forced Relocation: A Child's Eye View.*

MURRAY, Nancy L. (Georgia State University) *Broadcast Media Restructuring in South Africa.*

(St. Augustine)

(W-53) Women's Health

CHAIR: **ELLIS, Shellie** (Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center)

ELLIS, Shellie, HEGE, Anita, TRAVIS, Sheila, and **KIDD, Kristin** (Women's Health Center of Excellence, Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center) *Exploring Women's Needs To Change Clinical Practice.*

KROELINGER, Charlan Day and **OTHS, Kathryn S.** (University of Alabama) *Partner Influence on Unwanted Pregnancy.*

NICHTER, Mark (University of Arizona) *Women's Perceptions of Gynecological Illnesses in Northeast Thailand: Findings from a Multidisciplinary Study.*

PYLYPA, Jennifer (University of Arizona) *Women's Perceptions of Gynecological Illnesses in Northeast Thailand: Folk Models of Cervical Cancer and Their Implications for Women's Health.*

BRUNSON, Jan M. (Eckerd College) *The Relationship Between the Role of Women and Fertility Rate: Insights From a Small Village in Sri Lanka.*

SULLIVAN, Grace (University of Connecticut) *Grandmothers In Armenia: An Applied Application of Evolutionary Biology.*

HOWELL, Jayne and **CRISSINGER, Jane** (California State University Long Beach) *Seeking Shelter from the Storm.*

EDWARDS, Diana S. (Center for Adoption Research and Education) *Illegitimacy and the Cultural Shaping of Maternity.*

(MacArthur)

(W-54) Classroom without Borders: Students' Perspectives from the Field

CHAIR: **RE CRUZ, Alicia** (North Texas University)

BRADY, Susan (North Texas University) *The Methodology of Libertad Hernandez: Participatory Research as the Foundation of a New Approach to Anthropological Learning.*

CARROLL, M. Brendan (North Texas University) *Blackboards in the Jungle.*

DOUGHERTY, Monica (North Texas University) *Lifestyle Adaptations: The Function of Fieldschool in the Comparison of Social Realities.*

ICE, Chris Logan (North Texas University) *Alternatives in Field Methodology as Proposed by Libertad Hernandez and The Changing Field Experience.*

BREAK

BARRAZA, Sara (University of North Texas) *Construction of Methodology in the Field.*

FRISHKEY, Amy (North Texas University) *The Emergent Fieldschool: Bridging the Border Between Theory and Practice.*

MEHARIE, Anduamlak (North Texas University) *Unlearning Bias: Anthropological Education and the Fieldschool Experience.*

TUNNELL, Amy (North Texas University) *The Undergraduate Fieldschool Experience in Anthropology.*

Discussant: Jeffrey Longhofer

(Park View)

(W-55) Tourism, Conservation, and Community Participation

CHAIR: **GENTRY, Kristine M.** (American University)

GENTRY, Kristine M. (American University)
ALEXANDER, Sara E. (Baylor University) *Supply-Controlled vs. Demand-Driven Tourism: Must One Model Exclude the Other?*

BUTTS, Steven and **GOODSON, Lisa**
(Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College) *Diversion, Evasion, and Subterfuge: Community Participation in Tourism Development.*

GLASS-COFFIN, Bonnie (Utah State). *The Anthropologist as Subaltern: Ecuadorian "New-Age" Tourism Events and the Construction(s) at Cochasqui '97.*

YOUNG, Philip (University of Oregon) *Planning Conservation-Oriented Heritage Tourism in Panama.*

SONNINO, Roberta (University of Kansas) *Hosting Tourists, Saving Agriculture: The Practice of Agritourism in Rural Italy.*

FITZPATRICK, Scott M. (University of Oregon) *Historic Preservation and Archaeology in Palau: Present Issues and Future Concerns.*

2:00 pm – 3:45 pm

(El Dorado)

(W-56) Native American Studies and the Academic Environment

CHAIR: **TALBOT, Steve** (San Joaquin Delta College)

TALBOT, Steve (San Joaquin Delta College) *Native American Studies and the Academic Environment.*

LOBO, Susan (Intertribal Friendship House) *American Indians and the Urban Environment.*

GARCIA, Anthony (Institute for American Indian Development) *Urban Indian Junkies: Secondary Analysis.*

ALCANTARA, Maria de Lourdes Belde (Independent) and **DOULA, Sheila Makia** (Independent) *The Suicide of Indian Kaiowa: A metaphor of the Indigenous Identity.*

(Buckley)

(W-57) Feeding People & Keeping Farmers: Local Implications of World Food Policy and Global Agriculture

CHAIR: **STEPHENSON, Garry** (Oregon State University).

STEPHENSON, Garry (Oregon State University) **LEV, Larry** (Oregon State University) *Local Food, Local Farms: Bucking the Global Trend.*

BURTON, Michael L. (University of California) and **NERO, Karen L.** (University of Auckland) *Household Food Consumption Patterns in Kosrae.*

BLOMQUIST, Anna (Water and Environmental Studies, Linköping University, Sweden) *Are Blue Angels Really Green? Institutional Responses to Problems of High Transaction Costs in the Trade with Organically Grown Coffee.*

BARROS-NOCK, Magdalena (Colegio de la Frontera Norte) *Environment and Free Market: The Case of the Fruit and Vegetable Business between Mexico and the USA.*

Discussant: Cynthia Cone (Hamline University)

(Silver)

(W-58) Applied Anthropology and Sustainable Development

CHAIR: **PEREZ, Carlos A.** (CARE)

PEREZ, Carlos A. (CARE) and **WILLIS, Mary S.** (CARE) *Reconnecting Environment: A Systems Approach to Sustainable Development.*

METZO, Katherine (Indiana University), *Protection and Profit: Ecotourism and Sustainable Development in the Lake Baikal Region.*

SCOTT, Anne (University of Arizona) *Student Participation in a Local Sustainable Development Project.*

TURNER, Allen C. (ACTESQ, Redlands, California), **AUSTIN, Diane** (BARA, University of Arizona), **CARON-JAKE, Vivienne** (Environmental Program Director, Kaibab band of Paiute) *Culture = Ecology = Law.*

MUGHAZY, Mustafa (Georgia State University) and **HILL, Carole E.** (Georgia State University) *Cultural Constraints on the Transfer of Technology to the Arab World: An Example from Jordan.*

(Copper)

(W-59) Moving Beyond the Fisheries Crisis—Changing Household Strategies.

CHAIR: **BINKLEY, Marian** (Dalhousie)

BINKLEY, Marian (Dalhousie) *Re-inventing a Community: Lunenburg Nova Scotia.*

COOLEY, D. Robert (University of Georgia) *Artesanal Fishing is Essential to the Multifaceted Economic Subsistence Strategy Utilized by Residents of Oak Ridge, Roatan, Honduras.*

DURDLE, Jodi (Memorial University) *Warning: During Times of Change Some Things Will Stay the Same.*

MENZIES, Charles (University of British Columbia) *Empty Nets and Rising Debts: Social Reproduction And Ecological Crisis In The Breton Artesanal Fishery.*

4:00 pm – 5:45 pm

(Buckley)

(W-70) Applied Social Science and Education

CHAIR: **TOWNS, Donna Penn** (Howard University)

TOWNS, Donna Penn (Howard University) *The Imperative to Understand Cultural Differences in the School Setting: Tri-Angulating Ethnographic Methodology in a Search for Truth.*

SEHLAOUI, Abdelilah Salim (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) *Developing Cross-cultural Communicative Competence in Preservice.*

O'LEARY, Anna M. Ochoa (University of Arizona) *Profiles of U.S.-Mexican Women as Education and Training Participants: Workforce Participation and the Formation of Education and Training Goals in a Border Community.*

LÓPEZ, María A. (University of Arizona) *Sticks and Stones May Break My Bones, but Words Can Injure for a Lifetime.*

ALIO, Amina (University of South Florida) *Bridging the Gap between Home Culture and School Culture in Niger: Incorporating Traditional Ways of Transmitting Knowledge in a School's Curriculum.*

KERSHAW, Douglas (University of North Texas) *Anthropology & Upward Bound: Diversity through African Drumming and Dance.*

Discussant: **Nancy Greenman** (University of Texas, San Antonio)

(El Dorado)

(W-71) Current Research on HIV and Intravenous Drug Use - Session I

CHAIR: **ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy** (University of South Florida)

ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy (University of South Florida) *The Provision Of Services For HIV Positive African Americans: Barriers And Facilitators.*

STEINBERG, Jill M. (University of Southern California), **LIFSHAY, Julie** and **CAREY, James W.** (Centers for Disease Control & Prevention) *Methods to Measure and Strengthen Reliability in Coding Qualitative Data: An Example from HIV Behavioral Research.*

OLIVER-VELEZ, D. (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), **FINLINSON, H.A.** (Universidad Central del Caribe), **DERREN, S.** (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), **ROBLES, R. R.** (Universidad Central del Caribe) *A Funny Thing Happened to my Data on the way to the Transcriber.*

FINLINSON, H.A. (Central del Caribe), **OLIVER-VELEZ, D.** (NDRI), **COLON, H.M.** (Central del Caribe), **ROBLES, R.R.** (Central del Caribe), **DERREN, S.** (NDRI), **ANDIA, J.** (NDRI) *Syringe Acquisition by Puerto Rican Injection Drug Users in Baymon, Puerto Rico and East Harlem, New York.*

OLIVER-VELEZ, D. (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), **FINLINSON, H.A.** (Universidad Central del Caribe), **DERREN, S.** (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), **ROBLES, R. R.** (Universidad Central del Caribe), **SHELDIN, M.** (Sociomedical Resource Associates), **BEARDSLEY, M.** (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), **ANDIA, J.** (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), **COLON, H.** (Universidad Central del Caribe) *Differences in Sexual Risk Behaviors between Puerto Rican Drug Users in East Harlem N.Y. and Bayamón, Puerto Rico.*

WILSON, Ruth P. (Southern Methodist University) *Knowing the Numbers: Variations in Knowledge about HIV/AIDS among Caregivers.*

KROEGER, Karen (Washington University, St. Louis) *Disrupting The "Ordered Universe Of Dread:" Locating And Relocating Aids Risk In Indonesia.*

(Copper)

(W-72) Human and Environmental Imperatives: Lessons Learned from the "Endangered Peoples" Project.

CHAIR: **JOHNSTON, Barbara Rose** (Center for Political Ecology)

STONICH, Susan (University of California, Santa Barbara) *Latin America*

GREAVES, Tom (Bucknell) *North America and the Caribbean*

FORWARD, Jean (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) *Europe*

HITCHCOCK, Robert (University of Nebraska) *Africa and the Middle East*

PARAJULI, Pramod (Lewis and Clark) *South and Central Asia*

FITZPATRICK, Judith (University of Queensland) *Oceania*

(Silver)

(W-73) Nursing and Applied Medical Anthropology (Council on Nursing and Anthropology)

CHAIR: **BOARD, Frances** (Wayne State University)

BOARD, Frances, (Wayne State University)

JOHNSON-WALKER, Patricia (Hutzel Hospital) *Grief Support Choices in Pregnancy Loss.*

BREDA, Karen (University of Hartford). *Constructing Common Ground: Consciousness Raising with Registered Nurses in Urban Homeless Shelters.*

DESANTIS, Lydia (University of Miami) *Health-Culture Reorientation of Registered Nurse Students.*

ENGBRETSON, Joan (University of Texas, Houston) *Paradoxical Shifts in Self Awareness after Exposure to Touch Therapies.*

OSBORNE, Margaret and **HRYCAK, Nina** (SfAA, CONAA, Nursing) *Equity of Opportunity: A Common Ground in Addressing Student and Faculty Needs in Nursing Education.*

KAVANAGH, Kathryn (Northern Arizona University) *Yá'át'ééh! Adapting Nursing Education to the Diné'tah.*

7:00 pm – 9:00 pm

(Tucson Ballroom)

(W-90) KEYNOTE SESSION: Sustainability can only be Discovered on the Ground: The Experience of the Neosynthesis Research Centre (NSRC) of Mirahawatte, Sri Lanka, 1982 –1998

Welcome to Tucson

ORGANIZERS: **MOLES, Jerry A.** (Global Renaissance), **SENANAYAKE, F.** (Neosynthesis Research Centre), **BEEHLER, Bruce M.** (Counterpart International)

MOLES, Jerry A. (Global Renaissance) *Replication as an Evolutionary Process: The Establishment of Analog Forestry as a Management Process*

SENANAYAKE, F. Ranil (Neosynthesis Research Centre) *To Make Informed Decisions, the Ecology must be Understood: The Establishment of Analog Forestry in Sri Lanka.*

MELVANI, Kamal (Neosynthesis Research Centre) *Initiating Sustainability: The Mission of the Neosynthesis Research Centre.*

EVERETT, Yvonne (Humboldt State University) *Participatory Research on non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) in California: A Case Study*

BEEHLER, Bruce M. (Counterpart International) *Opportunities and Challenges to Replicating Analog Forestry in New Nations.*



Thursday, April 22, 1999

8:00 am – 5:00 pm

(Location: TBA)

(T-01) **SfAA Board Meeting**

CHAIR: YOUNG, John (Oregon State University)

8:00 am – 11:45 am

(Copper)

(T-10) **Cultural Continuity: The View from American Indian Studies**

CHAIR: PAREZO, Nancy J. (University of Arizona) and TISDALE, Shelby (Dames & Moore)

PAREZO, Nancy (University of Arizona) and STAUSS, Joseph (University of Arizona) *Cultural Continuity and Holistic Sovereignty.*

MEYA, Wilhelm K. (University of Arizona) *The Cultural Voice within Tribal Histories.*

ADLEY-SANTAMARIA, Bernadette (University of Arizona) *White Mountain Apache Language Shift: Insider Perspective on Negative Causal Factors.*

NICHOLAS, Sheilah (University of Arizona) *Hopi Language: A Story of Endurance and Cultural Continuity.*

MORTUZA, Shamsad (University of Arizona) *Trickster Stories: On the Border of Past and Present.*

CASH, Phillip C. (University of Arizona) *Writing the World: The Indigenous Texts of Charlie McKay.*

SPICER, Brent C. (University of Arizona) *Sa'ah Naaghái Bik'eh Hózhóón: Harmony and Balance in Contemporary Higher Education.*

ASKINS, Kathryn (University of Arizona) *Native Cultural Centers.*

TISDALE, Shelby (Dames & Moore) *Incorporating Native American Perspectives into Cultural Resource Management.*

(El Conquistador)

(T-11) **Protecting Indigenous Intellectual Property Rights: Culture Up Against the Law (Anthropology and Intellectual Property Rights Group)**

CHAIR: MCELROY, Ann (State University of New York, Buffalo)

STEPHENSON, David J., Jr. (Rocky Mountain Human Rights Law Group) *International Human Rights Law and Indigenous Peoples' IPR.*

GOUGH, Robert P. (Rosebud Sioux Tribe Consulting Attorney) *Tribal Intellectual Property Rights: Contemporary Lakota Legal Approaches.*

BERMAN, Tressa (Arizona State University, West) *Indigenous Arts, Untitled.*

McCANN, Anthony (University of Limerick/Smithsonian Institution) *Intellectual Property, Community, and the Politics of Transmission.*

BREAK

WELSH, Peter (Arizona State University) *Museums, Cultural Property and IPR.*

IVANITZ, Michele (Griffith University) *Brokering the Rainforest: Native Title, Indigenous Land Use Agreements and the Australian Gold Coast.*

TSOSIE, Rebecca (ASU College of Law) *Toward an Indigenous Theory of Property.*

(El Dorado)

(T-12) Costa Rican Tourism: Fact and Fantasy

CHAIR: **MILLER, Dawn M.** (Case Western Reserve)

POHOST, K. Eric (Unaffiliated) *Ecotourism: Proponent's Claims and Costa Rican Realities.*

WEISER, Monica (Texas A&M University) *Who is Host Here? An Exploration into the Hybrid Host Culture of Quepos, Costa Rica.*

GODWIN, Jonathan (North Carolina State University) *A Community Apart: The Effects of Tourism Loss At Playa Cocal, Costa Rica.*

SWARTZ, Jennifer (North Carolina State University) *Catholicism and Tourism in Quepos, Costa Rica: Is it Heaven or Hell?*

BICK, Bryan (Indiana) *How Pink Dollars Turn into Green Dollars Gay Tourism in Quepos/Manuel Antonio.*

WIEBUSCH, Brandi (Colorado State University) *Language, Tourism, and the Bilingual Advantage in Quepos, Costa Rica.*

WOOD, Benjamin D. (Iowa) *Surfers and Tourists: Cultural Exchanges on the Margin.*

MILLER, Dawn M. (Case Western Reserve) *Perceptions of Health Care in Costa Rica: From Paper to People.*

(MacArthur)

(T-13) The Verde Valley: A Mosaic of Change and Continuity

CHAIR: **VANNETTE, Walter** (Northern Arizona University)

NICOLAYSEN, Marie A. (Northern Arizona University) *A Demographic Profile of the Verde Valley.*

CHANLER, Gay (Northern Arizona University) *Demographic Change, Water Quality and Quantity.*

ELMORE, Paul R. (Northern Arizona University) *Casinos and Change in the Verde Valley.*

KRALL, Angie M. (Northern Arizona University) *Perceptions of Cultural Landscape.*

CONLAN, Jean M. (Northern Arizona University) *Preserving Cultural Resources for Future Generations.*

MILLER, Andrea (Northern Arizona University) *Education in the Verde Valley: Influencing the Future's Perspective of the Past.*

BREAK

BLAICH, Tavia (Northern Arizona University) *The New Age Movement: Changing Values.*

EVANS, Cathy R. (Northern Arizona University) *New Age Movement Impacts.*

NAKAYAMA, Nahoko and JOHNSTON, Amy (Northern Arizona University) *Changing Use and Priorities: Health and Social Services in the Verde Valley.*

BHUYAN, Rupaleem (Northern Arizona University) *A Community in Transition: Perspectives from the Nonprofit Sector.*

(Park View)

(T-14) Tenuous Ties: The Promise and Pitfalls of Network Research with Drug Users.

CHAIR: **KOESTER, Stephen** (Urban Links, University of Colorado, Denver) and **WEEKS, Margaret** (Institute for Community Research)

SIMMONS, Janie (Hispanic Health Council), **SINGER, Merrill** (Hispanic Health Council) *The Diverse Roles of Women in Syringe Use and Exchange.*

HOFFER, Lee (Urban Links, University of Colorado, Denver) *Structure, Change and Interaction: Variations in HIV Risk Behaviors of Customers within a Heroin Dealing Network.*

BELL, David (Affiliated Systems Corporation) *Network Relationships among Drug Users and Nonusers.*

SINGER, Merrill, DUKE, Michael, SOTO, Migdalia (Hispanic Health Council) and **WEEKS, Margaret R.** (Institute for Community Research) *Down These Mean Streets: Violence in the Lives of Social Networks of Street Drug Users.*

KOESTER, Stephen, CLEMENT-JOHNSON, Andrea and **SOSA, Christiano** (Urban Links, University of Colorado, Denver) *Ethnography As Praxis: The Evolution of a Socially Focused Intervention Model.*

WEEKS, Margaret R., RADDA, Kim and **WILSON, D. Scott** (Institute for Community Research) *Social Networks of Drug Users in High Risk Sites: Finding the Connections.*

BROOMHALL Lorie, SCHENSUL J., PINO, R., CONVEY, Mark and **HUEBNER, Christina** (Institute for Community Research) *Network Effects on Pathways to High Risk Drug Use Among Urban Youth.*

Discussants: Richard Needle (Community Research, National Institute of Drug Abuse) and Robert Trotter (University of Northern Arizona)

8:00 am – 9:45 am

(San Xavier)

(T-15) Human Dimensions of Climate Change: Student Contributions to the Southwest Climate Assessment Project

CHAIR: **GARDNER, Andrew** (University of Arizona)

TSCHAKERT, Petra (University of Arizona) *Vulnerability of Urban Water Supply and Demand to Climatic Variations in the Southwest.*

BARABÉ, Patrick (University of Arizona) *Mapping Consequence: Benefits and Pitfalls of Cartographic Analysis of Human Variables.*

EAKIN, Hallie (University of Arizona) *When the Rain Fails: Understanding the Vulnerability of Arizona Ranchers to Climatic Variability.*

BENEQUISTA, Nicholas and **JAMES, Jennifer Schrag** (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona) *Stakeholder Perspectives: Organizations, Communities, Individuals and Climate Information Systems.*

(Silver)

(T-16) Disparate Views on Health and Community: Understanding How Perceptions Influence Success

CHAIR: **WAYLAND, Coral** (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)

CROWDER, Jerome (University of Pittsburgh) *Between Home and Clinic: Understanding Conceptions of Community in an Urban Barrio in El Alto, Bolivia.*

FREIJ, Maysoun and **CHILLAG, Kata** (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) *Constructing Communities at the Centers for Disease Control: Historic and Current Perspectives at the National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention.*

TERRY, Martha Ann (Family Health Council, Inc.) *The Real AIDS Prevention Project: Replication of a Successful Community-Based Health Project.*

KLEIN, Charles H. (Columbia University and New York State Psychiatric Institute) *AIDS Activism and "Community" in Brazil.*

WAYLAND, Coral (University of North Carolina at Charlotte) *Contested 'Communities' in a CHW Program.*

(Belmont)

(T-17) Current Research on HIV and Intravenous Drug Use - Session II

CHAIR: **CORBETT, Kitty** (University of Colorado, Denver)

CORBETT, Kitty (University of Colorado, Denver) and **LEW-TING, Chih-Yin** (National Taiwan University) *Exclusion of Taiwan from the International Public Health Community: Implications for HIV/AIDS Prevention.*

MILLER, David and **BUSH, Trevor** (University of Colorado, Denver) *"My Liver Don't Hurt": Assessing Knowledge and Concern about Hepatitis C in the Practice of Injecting Drugs.*

WHITE, Beth, BUSH, Trevor, CHRISTIANSEN, Christy (University of Colorado, Denver) *Role of Pharmacists in Increasing Syringe Accessibility: A Formative Study.*

GOLDSMITH, Douglas S. (National Development and Research Institutes) *As If an Ethnographer: Limitations of Truncated Studies of Drug Taking*

RENAUD, Michelle and **LOCKABY, Tracey** (Macro International, Inc.) *Factors Affecting People's Decisions to Forego Potentially Helpful Treatment of Opportunistic Infections in People Living with HIV/AIDS.*

(Buckley)

(T-18) Human Reproduction/Human Re-Integration: Medical Student Research on Adolescent Pregnancy, Homelessness and Literacy in Rochester, NY

CHAIR: **CHIN, Nancy P.** (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry).

ROBINSON, Nia (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry) *Teens, Sex, and Anthropology.*

REYNOLDS, Evelyn A. (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry) *Suggestions For Teenage Pregnancy Prevention In Rochester, New York Based On An Anthropological Study Of The Community.*

LA THAO Christine (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry) *Evaluation of Teenage Pregnancy in Rochester, NY.*

ROSS, Dena C.W. (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry) *Teachers' and Counselors' Views on Teenage Pregnancy in Rochester, NY.*

ATKINSON, Meredith A. (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry) *An Examination of Views about Healthcare by Homeless Individuals in Rochester, NY.*

WALKER, Ingrid (University of Rochester School of Medicine) *A Memorable Teacher: A Case Study in Foster Care.*

(St. Augustine)

(T-19) Measuring Health: Method, Madness, and the Missing Patient

CHAIR: **TRUE, Gala** (University of Pennsylvania)

TRUE, Gala (University of Pennsylvania) *Focus on Focus Groups: Considering a Methodology and its Applications.*

LAMBRINIDOU, Yanna (University of Pennsylvania) *Medical Education in Palliative Care: What's Narrative Got to Do With It?*

CHILTON, Mariana (University of Pennsylvania & University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center) *What Epidemiology Can't Measure: American Indian diabetes and Devastation.*

O'CONNOR, Bonnie B. (Allegheny University of the Health Sciences) *For Their Good and Ours: How Culture Shapes the Use of Patient Restraints.*

LAMM, Rosemarie Santora (University of South Florida) *Development of a Cultural Geriatric Depression Rating Scale.*

(Willard)

(T-20) CSULB Alumni in the Marketplace

CHAIR: **HOWELL, Jayne** and **HARMAN, Robert** (California State University Long Beach)

PADILLA, Suzanne (Center for Behavioral Research and Services) *Applied Anthropology and the Management and Evaluation of an HIV Prevention Program.*

HARRIOTT, Vivienne (Eldercare and Home Management Agency) *Applying Anthropological Knowledge to Care of the Aged.*

NORTON, Mary (California State University Long Beach) *Anthropometry of Infant Cranial Deformities.*

COLLIER, Myla (People's Kitchen) *Finding a Home for People's Kitchen: A Community is Compelled to Take Responsibility for Its Homeless.*

JACINTO, Joel (Search to Involve Pilipino Americans, Inc.) *Translating Tradition: Community and Cultural Development in the Pilipino American Community.*

Discussant: Jayne Howell

10:00 am – 11:45 am

(San Xavier)

(T-30) Peasant Disruptions: Strategies of Agricultural Development in the Americas

CHAIR: **RHOADS, Russell** (Grand Valley State University)

MCDONALD, James H. (University of Texas-San Antonio) *The Politics of Farmer Organization in the Michoacan Highlands of Mexico.*

STANFORD, Lois (New Mexico State University) *Farmer Organizations in the Global Economy: Examining the Restructuring of Michoacan's Avocado Industry.*

HAMILTON, Sarah (Virginia Tech) *Tradition and Nontradition: Gender-based Market Disruption in Ecuador and Guatemala.*

ALLEN, Andrea (DevTech Systems, Inc.) *The Promise to Empower, the Potential to Impoverish: Lessons on Decentralization from Bolivia.*

LOKER, William (California State University, Chico) *Changing Places: Social and Ecological Change in Rural Honduras.*

HENEHAN-BROWNING, Teresa (New Mexico State University) *Alternative Organizations in the U.S. Organic Food Market: The Case of New Farms in Mora, New Mexico.*

CUNNINGHAM, Kiran (Kalamazoo College) and **RHOADS, Russell** (Grand Valley State University) *Women's Economic Opportunities in the Gendered Landscape of Town and Countryside: A Case Study from the Venezuelan Andes.*

(Silver)

(T-31) Studying Culture, Health and Healing: Methodological Innovations

CHAIR: **DRESSLER, William W.** (University of Alabama) and **WELLER, Susan C.** (University of Texas)

DRESSLER, William W. (University of Alabama) *Cultural Consonance and Blood Pressure in an African American Community.*

HANDWERKER, W. Penn (University of Connecticut) *A Short Scale for the Clinical Management and Treatment of Stress in Multicultural Settings.*

OTHS, Kathryn S. (University of Alabama) *A Prospective Study of Job Strain and Pregnancy Outcomes in a Mid-sized Southern City.*

BAER, Roberta D. (University of South Florida) and **WELLER, Susan C.** (University of Texas) *Physician and Lay Beliefs about AIDS: A Cross Cultural Perspective.*

GUARNACCIA, Peter (Rutgers University) *Developing Popular Nosologies of Illness: A Puerto Rican Example Medical.*

(Belmont)

(T-32) Changing Relations among Workers, Unions, and Management

CHAIR: **DURRENBERGER, E. Paul** (Pennsylvania State University)

DURRENBERGER, E. Paul (Pennsylvania State University) *Structure and Cognition: Workers' Models of their Union.*

EREM, Suzan (SEIU Local 73) *Leadership and Crisis Among Chicago Hospital Workers.*

REICHART, Karaleah (Northwestern University) *Women and the Umwa: Industrial Conflict in Southern West Virginia.*

ZLOLNISKI, Christian (Colegio de la Frontera Norte, México) *Managing Flexibility and Organizing Resistance among Immigrant Workers: Mexican Janitorial Workers at Hewlett-Packard in the Silicon Valley.*

PULSKAMP, John R. (Independent Scholar) *Destabilized Employment — Destabilized Union.*

KRISSMAN, Fred (California State, Northridge) *The Use of Labor Intermediaries to Inhibit Labor Organization.*

(Buckley)

(T-33) The Political Ecology of the Mexican Crisis Since 1970 (PESO)

CHAIR: **GREENBERG, James B.** (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona)

WEAVER, Thomas (University of Arizona) *Policy and the Environment in Forestry Production in Mexico: 1960s-1998.*

CRUZ TORRES, Maria Luz (University of California-Riverside) *The Political Ecology of Shrimp Mariculture In Mexico.*

EMANUEL, Robert M. and **GREENBERG, James B.** (University of Arizona) *Lluvia Enojada Tyoo Nasj: The Political Ecology of Forest Extraction in the Sierra Chatina, Oaxaca.*

GRIMES, Kimberly (University of Delaware) *Consumption, Ecology and Local Politics: The Rise of the Agrupacion Ecologista of Putla, Oaxaca.*

NAHMAD Sitton, Salomón (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social en Oaxaca) *The Creation of Four Ecological Reserves In Mexico And Their Social Impacts.*

(St. Augustine)

(T-34) Finding Common Ground Post-Rio: Global to Grassroots (High Plains Society for Applied Anthropology)

CHAIR: **GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia** (University of Kentucky).

PUNTENNEY, P.J. (Environmental & Human Systems Management) *The Dynamics of Sustainability: Environmental Agendas of the Highest Order.*

BOHREN, Lenora (Colorado State University) *Searching for Cultural Solutions to Border Environmental Issues.*

KNOP, Ed (Colorado State University) *Environmental, Economic, and Cultural/Class Challenges of Growth-Coping in Mexican and U.S. Community Cases.*

GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia (University of Kentucky) *Defining the Limits: Including Environmental and Social Limits in Development Planning.*

M'CLOSKEY, Kathy (University of Windsor) *Double Jeopardy: Free Trade + Fair Trade = The Fleecing of Navajo Weavers.*

(Willard)

(T-35) Building a Better World: Student Roles in Community Development

CHAIR: **EDWARDS, Matthew J.** and **HYLAND, Stanley** (University of Memphis)

EDWARDS, Matthew J. (University of Memphis) *Riding on the Waves of Progress: Community Development through Tourism in the Delta since the Delta Initiatives.*

BEVERLY, Paige E. (University of Memphis) and **TAYLOR, Cynthia** (University of Memphis) *Building Community for the Future: United Housing, Inc. and Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation in Memphis.*

GREENBERG, Stacey (University of Memphis) *Building Communities of Intent: The Role of the Anthropologist in Refugee Communities.*

KEY, Jenny (University of Memphis) *Community Building through Youth.*

Discussant: Stanley Hyland (University of Memphis)

12 noon – 1:45 pm

(Lounge)

(T-36) Meet the Editor of Human Organization

ORGANIZER: **STULL, Don** (University of Kansas)

(MacArthur)

SfAA Public Policy Committee: Policy Forum

ORGANIZER: **WINTHROP, Robert**

(St. Augustine)

(T-37) CONAA Business Meeting

ORGANIZER: **DESANTIS, Lydia** (University of Miami)

(Buckley)

(T-38) Exploring a Tourism TIG

ORGANIZER: **WALLACE, Tim** (North Carolina State University)

(El Conquistador)

(T-39) AIDS and Anthropology Research Group Steering Committee

ORGANIZER: **BLOOM, Fred**

(Park View)

(T-40) SFAA International Committee Business Meeting

ORGANIZER: **ANCIAUX, Alain** (Brussels University)

2:00 pm – 5:45 pm

(Copper)

(T-50) Farmer and Formal Plant Breeders: Is there a Common Basis for Collaboration?

CHAIR: **CLEVELAND, David A** (University of California, Santa Barbara) **SOLERI, Daniela** (University of Arizona)

CLEVELAND, David A (University of California, Santa Barbara), **SOLERI, Daniela** (University of Arizona) and

SMITH, Steven E (University of Arizona) *Farmer and Formal Breeders: Exploring the Basis for Collaboration.*

FROSSARD, David (Colorado School of Mines) *How Farmer-Scientist Cooperation is Devalued and Revalued: A Philippine Example.*

LONGLEY, Catherine (Overseas Development Institute, London) *Farm Rice Variability and Change in Sierra Leone: Farmers' Perceptions of Semi-Weed Types.*

MCGUIRE, Shawn J (Wageningen Agricultural University) *Farmers' Management of Sorghum Genetic Resources in Ethiopia: A Basis for Participatory Plant Breeding?*

BREAK

MORIN, Stephen R. (International Rice Research Institute, Philippines) *Matching Rice Varieties and Agroecological Conditions to Reduce Risk and Optimize Resource Use in Eastern India.*

SCHNEIDER, Jürg (University of Berne, Switzerland) *Selecting With Farmers – On the Formative Period of Institutional Cereal Breeding in Switzerland (1898 - 1948).*

SOLERI, Daniela (University of Arizona), **SMITH, Steven E** (University of Arizona) and **CLEVELAND, David A** (University of California, Santa Barbara) *Farmers' Genetic Perceptions of Maize Varieties and the Potential for Collaborative Plant Breeding, Oaxaca, Mexico.*

SONG, Yiching (Wageningen Agricultural University, the Netherlands) *Formal Breeding and Farmer Breeding in China.*

ALMEKINDERS, Conny and **ELINGS, Anne** (Center for Genetic Resources, CPRO-DLO, Netherlands) *Formal-Informal Institutional Linkages in Local Crop Genetic Resource Management: Implications for Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB).*

(Belmont)

(T-51) Twelve Years of the American Indian Consultation Program on the Nevada Test Site.

CHAIR: **FURLOW, Robert** (Department of Energy, Nevada Operations) **STOFFLE, Richard** (BARA, University of Arizona)

FURLOW, Robert (Department of Energy, Nevada Operations) *American Indian Consultation Program with the Department of Energy, Nevada Operations.*

FRANK, Maurice (Yomba Shosone Tribes) *Ethnobotany and Ethnoarchaeology on the NTS.*

CORNELIUS, Betty (Colorado River Indian Tribes) and **ZEDENO, M. Nieves** (BARA, University of Arizona) *Rock Art (Storied Rocks): From an Indian Perspective.*

CLOQUET, Don (Las Vegas Indian Center) and **AUSTIN, Diane** (BARA, University of Arizona) *American Indian Low-level Transportation Study and Beyond*

MOOSE, Gaylene (Big Pine Paiute Tribe) *NAGRPA and the NTS Collections.*

ARNOLD, Richard (Pahrump Paiute Tribe) *Rapid Cultural Assessment: Advantages and Disadvantages*

NAYLOR, Nedeem (Lone Pine Paiute Tribe) *What Does this Program Mean for Our Elders?*

Discussants: Robert Furlow (Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office) and Richard Arnold (Pahrump Paiute Tribe)

(Buckley)

(T-52) Industrialization In the US-Mexico Borderlands: The Human Consequences of a Post-National Experiment (PESO and BARA)

CHAIR: **HACKENBERG, Robert** (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona) and **ALVAREZ, Robert** (Arizona State University)

WEAVER, Thomas (University of Arizona) *The Semi-Peripheralization of the US-Mexico Border Region from 1848 to 1990.*

KEARNEY, Michael (University of California, Riverside) *The Mission of the U.S.-Mexican Border in Modulating Transnational Flows of Economic Value and Shaping Identities.*

ALVAREZ, Robert (Arizona State University) *Beyond the Border: Nation State Encroachment and Offshore Control in the U.S.-Mexican Mango Market.*

SHERIDAN, Thomas (Arizona State Museum) *Cows, Condos, and the Contested Commons: The Political Ecology of Ranching in the Arizona-Sonora Borderlands.*

BREAK

HACKENBERG, Robert and **BENEQUISTA, Nicholas** (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona) *The Future of an Imagined Community: Trailer Parks, Tree-huggers, and Tri-national Forces Collide on the Southern Arizona Borderlands.*

CHAVEZ, Leo (University of California, Irvine) *Manufacturing Consent on an Anti-Mexican Discourse.*

KEARE, Douglas (Lincoln Institute of Land Policy) *Top Down or Bottom Up? Planning Urban Development for Century XXI in the US-Mexican Borderlands.*

HEYMAN, Josiah McC. (Michigan Technological University) *United States Surveillance over Mexican Lives at the Border: Snapshots of an Emerging Regime.*

(St. Augustine)

(T-53) Contemporary Health Care Issues

CHAIR: **LIPSON, Juliene G.** (University of California, San Francisco)

LIPSON, Juliene G. (University of California, San Francisco) *"We are the Canaries": Social Experiences of Multiple, Chemical Sensitivity Sufferers.*

KALIFON, Zev (Bar-Ilan/Northwestern) *Variation in the Acceptance of New Medical Technologies: Transplant Failure and IVF Success in Israel.*

FLOERSCH, Jerry (University of North Texas) *Meds, Money, and Manners: An Ethnography of Case Managers.*

OLSON, Brooke (Ithaca College) *Health Care in the New Millennium: The Anthropologist's Role in the Development of Integrative Healing Centers.*

BREAK

RAMACHANDAR, Lakshmi (University of Connecticut) *Changes in Primary Health Care Pre-and Post-Sterilization Target in Tamilnadu, India.*

SMITH, Carolyn M. (University of Arizona) *Dying in a Biomedical Community: Improving the Match Between Patient Expectation and Experience.*

KROESEN, Kendall (University of California, Los Angeles) **WALSH, Michele** (University of Arizona) *U.S. Veterans in Tucson: The Challenge of Diabetes and Other Chronic Illness.*

URDANETA, M. L., SUTHER, S., CAMERON, E., SARGENT, J., CASTANEDA, H., DUARTE, P. Rojas (University of Texas, San Antonio), **AGUILAR, M. C., GONZALEZ-BOGRAN, S.** (Santa Rosa Children's Hospital), **MARTINEZ, R. J., and KAYE, C.I.** (University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio) *Cultural and Non-cultural Barriers to the Provision of Genetic Services for Mexican-American Women in Four South Texas Cities.*

(El Conquistador)

(T-54) Women and Development

CHAIR: **MENCHER, Joan**

MENCHER, Joan (Lehman College of City University of New York) *Women and Sustainable Agriculture: Arenas of Collaboration and conflict.*

CERVENY, Lee K. (Syracuse University) *Women and Co-Management.*

HENDERSON, Helen (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona) *Changing Approaches to Gender and Agriculture in Applied Anthropology.*

RAHMAN, Aminur (University of Manitoba, Canada) *Globalization of Micro-Finance: Implications for Gender-Based Development.*

SEZIA, Paola (Oaxaca, Mexico and University of Arizona, Tucson) *Grass-Roots Organizing, Gender, and Nutrition in Rural Oaxaca.*

RITCHIE, Amanda (Colgate University), **KINTZ, Ellen** (State University of New York at Geneseo) *Food Production In A Yucatec Maya Community: Rethinking A Sustainable System For Micro-Level Household Kitchen Gardens.*

BREAK

COELHO, Karen, HOLMSEN, Katherine and **PITTALUGA, Fabio** (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona) *The Impacts of IFFD Road Improvements on Household Livelihood Security in Bangladesh.*

GOSELIN, Claudie (University of Toronto) *From Female Circumcision to the Culture of Work: Feminist Action-Research with a Women's Association in Mali, West Africa.*

PINIERO, Maricel (University of Georgia) *Marginality and Economic Development: The Case of Rural Women in Palawan, Philippines*

KENNY, Erin (University of Kentucky) *Privileging Gender In Rural Mali: A Cautionary Tale.*

CRUCE, Ashely P. (University of Kentucky) *'I Wish We'd Never Heard Of Those Loans': A Case Study of A World Bank/Danida-Sponsored Group-Based Lending Project In Meru, Kenya.*

(MacArthur)

(T-55) From Tattooing to Tunica: Urban Health in the Mid South

CHAIR: **KEDIA, Satish** (The University of Memphis)

BEVERLY, Paige E. and **RUSSELL, Jamie E.** (University of Memphis) *Process Evaluation: WTAHEC's Immigrant and Refugee Youth Translator Program.*

EDWARDS, Matthew J. (University of Memphis) *Gambling, Growth and Medical Care: A Look at Primary Health Care in Tunica.*

NORWOOD, Kimberlee (University of Memphis) *HMO's and Alternative Therapies: Excluding the Patient from Medical Decision-Making.*

KABUI, Hiram N. (University of Memphis) *Health Insurance Among African-Americans.*

BREAK

WILLIAMS, Ruth (The University of Memphis and St. Jude Children's Research Hospital) *Attitudes and Perceptions of African-American Women Regarding Weight and Diet.*

GARNER, Robert S. (The University of Memphis) *You Could be Infected: A Look at Tattoo Parlor Hygiene in Memphis.*

KANU, Mohamed (The University of Memphis) *Gender Differences in the Treatment Success for Substance Users.*

KEDIA, Satish, WILLIAMS, Charles, and HEPLER, Nancy (The University of Memphis) *Client's Responses to Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention Programs in the Mid South.*

Discussant: William W. Dressler (University of Alabama)

2:00 pm – 3:45 pm

(Park View)

(T-56) Political Ecology Perspectives on North and West Africa (PESO)

CHAIR: **PARK, Thomas K.** (University of Arizona)

PARK, Thomas K. (University of Arizona) *Natural and Anthropogenic Risk: Relationships Between Environmental Risk and Urbanization in North Africa and the Sahel.*

IJAGBEMI, Bayo (University of Arizona) *The Paradox of the Goose that Lays the Golden Egg: Enduring the Environmental Impact of Oil Extraction in the Nigerian Delta.*

BARO, Mamadou (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona) *Privatization and Development: Recent qualitative and Quantitative Evidence from the Senegal River Valley.*

N'DIADE, Ahmadou (University of Arizona) *Environmental Crisis and the Emergence of Entrepreneurs in Futa Djallon.*

(Silver)

(T-57) Belief Systems and Health: Mind, Body, and Spirit

CHAIR: **HASSIN, Jeanette** (University of Arizona)

HASSIN, Jeanette (University of Arizona) *Health: Mind, Spirit, Body and Community Involvement among American Indians in the Southwest.*

LUNDBERG, Kristin (California Health Collaborative & California State University - Chico) *Ritual & Reality: Ancestral Worship in a California Mien Community.*

WEISMAN-ROSS, Brook (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) *Traditional Remedies and Javanese Providers: Reassessing a Model of Health Care Delivery.*

SCHAEFER, Stacy (University of Texas-Pan American) *El Alacarn Te Va A Picar: A Holistic Approach to the Prevention and Treatment of Scorpion Stings in A Huichol Indian Community.*

GUO, Zibin (University of Tennessee) *Illness without Labels: The Interpretations of Dementia-Related Problems in a Chinese American Population.*

MELENDEZ, Diane (Consultant) and **SMITH, Karen** (TB Control Program, Santa Clara County, CA) *Culturally Specific Barriers to Tuberculosis Care in Santa Clara County.*

(Willard)
(T-58) Language Imperatives: Reversing Language Shift in American Indian Communities

CHAIR: McCARTY, Teresa and **ADLEY-SANTAMARIA, Bernadette** (University of Arizona)

McCARTY, Teresa, and **NICHOLAS, Sheilah** (University of Arizona) *"What if the Children Forget the Language?"—Language Planning Cases and Issues in American Indian Communities.*

ADLEY-SANTAMARIA, Bernadette (University of Arizona) *Interrupting White Mountain Apache Language Shift: An Insider's View.*

ZEPEDA, Ofelia (University of Arizona) *Teaching Literacy When They Only Want to Hear the Words.*

Discussants: Lucille J. Watahomigie, and Akira Y. Yamamoto

(El Dorado)
(T-59) New Actors in International Development Lending: Analysis and Practice (PESO)

CHAIR: HEYMAN, Josiah (Michigan Technological University)

JOHNSTON, Barbara (Center for Political Ecology) *Public Interest Anthropology in a Globalized, Privatized World.*

SCHWARTZMAN, Stephan (Environmental Defense Fund) *International Development Assistance, Anthropology and Advocacy: The Campaign for Multilateral Bank Reform.*

DeWALT, Billie R. (University of Pittsburgh) *Multilateral Banks, NGO's, and Local Communities: Challenges for Scholarship and Consulting.*

DIAMOND, Bret (University of Georgia) *Protected Areas or Protected Interests? The Rise of Pseudo-Parks.*

(San Xavier)
(T-60) Welfare Issues in Urban U. S. Environment

CHAIR: HYLAND, Stanley (The University of Memphis)

HYLAND, Stanley (The University of Memphis) *Issues in Evaluating Neighborhood Change - Economic Development and Community Building Indicators.*

HENRICI, Jane (University of Texas at Austin) *Welfare Reform and Getting Work in San Antonio, Texas.*

FROST, Caren J. (Division of Child and Family Service, State of Utah) *Understanding Diversity in Child Welfare: The Importance of Cultural Competency among Social Workers.*

LYON-CALLO, Vincent (Western Michigan University) *Making Sense of NIMBY: An Ethnographic Analysis of Community Opposition to Homeless Shelters.*

4:00 pm – 5:45 pm

(San Xavier)
(T-70) Queer Life Matters: Applying Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Anthropology

CHAIR: GAUDIO, Rudolf P. (University of Arizona)

LEAP, William (American University) *Studying "Gay City": Lesbian/Gay Studies as Applied Anthropology.*

ULLMAN, Char (University of Arizona) *"He's a Guy for Sure, But...": Queer Collaborations and the Pedagogical Implications of one Teacher's Coming Out in Class.*

MASKOVSKY, Jeff (Temple University) *Clashing Epistemologies: the Challenge of Using Non-Essentialist Theories of Sexuality in Applied Research Contexts.*

GAUDIO, Rudolf P. (University of Arizona) *Cross-culturally Queer? The Ethical Challenges of Gay/Lesbian Anthropology.*

AMORY, Deborah P. (State University of New York at Purchase) *Sexing Human Rights.*

(Silver)

(T-71) The Politics of Amazonian Political Ecology Research

CHAIR: **FISHER, William** (William & Mary)

LITTLE, Paul (University of Brasilia) *Researching Environmental Conflicts in Amazonia: Claims, Knowledge and Power*

BARRETO FILHO, Henyo Trinidad (University of Brasilia) *The Politics of Establishing Protected Areas in Amazonia.*

FISHER, William (William & Mary) *Indigenous Politics Within the Reserve.*

Discussants: Susan Stonich (University of California, Santa Barbara) and Eric Higgs (University of Alberta)

(Willard)

(T-72) Issues in Environmental Anthropology

CHAIR: **LONGHOFER, Jeffrey** (North Texas)

LONGHOFER, Jeffrey (North Texas) and **ICE, Chris** (North Texas) *Anti-Environmentalism: At the Politics of the Extreme or the Volatile Center?*

MCCLARY, Cheryl Darlene (Appalachian State University) *Environmentalism: What's in a name? Tying the grassroots to the stake.*

LANGLEY, Susan (University of South Carolina) *"Animals Are Living With Us In Our Houses": Tonga Critiques Of Western Conservation Policies.*

BIXLER, Dorinda S. (University of British Columbia) *An Anthropological Analysis of Governance in the Process of Reconciling Local Problems of Critical Freshwater Allocations with International Water Export Demands: A British Columbia Case Study.*

CONLON, Thomas P. (GeoPraxis, Inc.) *Developing Market Insight to Save Energy: Collaboration Works.*

VASAN, Sudha (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, PESO) *Forest Guards in the twilight zone: Political ecology of timber rights in Himachal Pradesh, India.*

(El Dorado)

(T-73) Improving Public Safety: Perspectives on Community Violence

CHAIR: **ANDERSON, Nancy L. R.** (University of California, Los Angeles)

ANDERSON, Nancy L.R. (University of California, Los Angeles) *Adolescents' Perspectives about Risk In Their Neighborhoods: A View From Inside Juvenile Detention.*

SAN ANTONIO, Patricia (University of Maryland) *Community Residents and Police Officers in Baltimore, Maryland: Perceptions of Community and Public Safety.*

PHILLIPS, Evelyn and **HAYES, Essie** (Central Connecticut) *"Weed and Seed": Fighting Crime or Assaulting Civil Rights?*

DUKE, Michael (Hispanic Health Council)
BROOMHALL, Lorie (Institute for Community Research)
SINGER, Merrill (Hispanic Health Council) *Violent Pasts, Violent Futures: Ongoing in the Lives of Drug Users.*

DONALD, Roderick K. (University of Oregon) *Applied Anthropology and the Human Imperative of Interpreting the Moral Commonality of Our Multicultural Experiences.*

METCALF, Ann (Mills and the Institute for Scientific Analysis) *Women, Drug Use and Violence: The Journey from Childhood.*

5:30 – 7:00 pm

(Park View)

(T-90) International Committee Social

ORGANIZER: **ANCIAUX, Alain** (Brussels University)

7:00 pm – 8:30 pm

(University of Arizona, Auditorium of the Social Sciences)

(T-91) PLENARY SESSION

Presidents Forum: Affirmative Action in Higher Education, Y2K

ORGANIZERS: **BABER, Willie** (University of North Carolina, Greensboro), **DOWNING, Theodore E.** (University of Arizona), **FINAN, Tim** (BARA, University of Arizona),

ALVAREZ, Robert R. (Arizona State University),
VASQUEZ, Miguel (Northern Arizona University)

Introduction of Panelists and Moderator: **Willie L. Baber**
The Presidents and a panel of state or local leaders will
engage in a dialogue about affirmative action in higher
education.

President Clara M. Lovett, Northern Arizona University
President Lattie F. Coor, Arizona State University
President Peter W. Likins, University of Arizona

Questions from the audience
Reception to follow



Friday, April 23, 1999

8:00 am – 11:45 am

(Courtyard Area)

**(F-01) Applied Training Program Information
Exchange**

ORGANIZER: **ROSENBERGER, Nancy**

(St. Augustine)

**(F-10) Contemporary Migration and Public
Policy: A Review and Prospectus (CORI) -
Session I**

CHAIR: **HAINES, David W.** (George Mason)

HAINES, David W. (George Mason) *Immigrants,
Refugees, And Displacees: A Place for Policy.*

PALINKAS, Lawrence A. (University of California, San
Diego) *An Integrated Approach to Health Care Policy for
Immigrants and Refugees.*

GOZDZIAK, Elzbieta M., and **TUSKAN, John J. Jr.**
(Refugee Mental Health Program, CMHS, SAMHSA)
Interdisciplinary Policies for Mental Health Services.

BUCHIGNANI, Norman, and **INDRA, Doreen**
(Lethbridge) *Illegal Immigrants, Borders, and the
Canadian Nation.*

ALTAMIRANO, Deborah (State University of New
York, Plattsburgh) *Immigration Policy in Europe: Current
Challenges and Future Directions.*

BREAK

KWADER, Tiffany M. (University of Arizona) *Variable
Climate Conditions and Migration: Drought in Ceara*

SHANDY, Dianna (Columbia University) *Measuring
Mobility: Nuer Secondary Migration.*

LONG, Lynellyn (Population Council) *Rethinking
Mobility and Mobile Populations.*

PHILLIPS, James (Southern Oregon) *Common Ground
and the People without Ground: Displaced Peoples,
Global Economies, and Practical Imperatives.*

HANSEN, Art (Clark Atlanta) *Planning for Displacement.*

(Willard)

**(F-11) Surviving in a Multi-Layered Social
Environment**

CHAIR: **ROSENBERGER, Nancy** and **KHANNA, Sunil**
(Oregon State University)

MAXEY, Judith (Oregon State University) *Food,
Formula and La Familia: Mexican Immigrant Mothers
Enrolled in the WIC Program.*

THIANTHAI, Chulanee (University of Oregon) *The
Current Challenge of AIDS Among Thai Adolescents.*

VALLIANTOS, Helen (Oregon State University) *Hindu
Women Negotiating Their Identity Through Right-Wing
Movements.*

GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (Oregon State
University) *"Like an Alien in We Own Land." Gender and
Ecotourism in Afro-Antillean Panama.*

HANNIGAN-LUTHER, Kris (Oregon State University)
*Survival Strategies: A Woman's Cooperative in Rural El
Salvador.*

HENDERSON, Laura (Oregon State University) *"We
Children Have Rights": the Naturalization of Values as a
Way of Resistance.*

BREAK

MOYER, Dawn (Oregon State University) *Strategies of
Adaptation: A Hindu Woman in New Delhi.*

MILLER, Theresa (Oregon State University) *South
Asian Women's Strategies: Domestic Abuse and Advocacy
in an Oregon Community.*

STRAIGHT, Karen (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) *Renegotiating Gender and Women's Status in the Asian Indian Immigrant Professional Household.*

BRONDO, Keri (Iowa State University) *A Maid's Worldview: The Changing Aspirations of Domestic Servants in Guatemala City.*

Discussants: Nancy Rosenberger and Sunil Khanna

(Park View)

(F-12) Displacement and Adjustment

CHAIRS: **DU TOIT, Brian M.** (University of Florida), **MCMILLAN, Della** (University of Florida and Burrsink International Consultants) and **NKWI, Paul** (University of Yaounde and Pan-African Anthropology Association)

MCMILLAN, Della E. (University of Florida) and **SALEM-MURDOCK, Muneera** (Office of Women in Development, USAID) *Stage Models and Settlement Research in Sub-Saharan Africa.*

GEIGER, Vance (Rolling College) *Stuck in Stage Two. Stage Two of the Scudder-Colson model of relocation as a process is "Transition."*

NKWI, Paul (University of Yaounde) *Nyos Gas Explosion Victims and Their Adjustment in a New Village Setting: 12 Years Later.*

NYAMONGO, Isaac K. (University of Florida) *Health Care Implications of Displacement: How Do the Affected Adjust?*

Discussants: Ted Scudder and Michael Cernea

BREAK

DU TOIT, Brian M. (University of Florida) *Religion and Its Role in Adjusting to Displacement.*

MBEH, George N. (University of Yaounde) *Host-Family Assistance and Adjustment to Displaced Disaster Victims: A Cross-cultural Perspective.*

YOUNG, Kathleen Zuanich (Western Washington) *Kosova in Mind.*

BURNS, Allan (University of Florida) *Generational Adaptation and interethnic Communication Among Maya Immigrants.*

LOUCKY, James (Western Washington University) *Maya Adjustment to a Global Metropolis.* 0702

Discussants: Paul Nkwi and Paul Doughty

8:00 am – 9:45 am

(Copper)
(F-14) American Indian Cultural Landscapes (PESO)

CHAIR: **STOFFLE, Richard W.** and **ZEDENO, Nieves** (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology)

EVANS, Michael J. and **ROBERTS, Alexa** (National Park Service) *The Many Voices of Sacred Geography.*

HEFLEY, Genevieve Dewey (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *Collecting and Archiving Cultural Landscape Data.*

STOFFLE, Richard W. (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *Paiute Cultural Landscape Perspectives From the Big Springs Complex in Las Vegas, Nevada.*

PITTALUGA, Fabio (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *Hualapai and Paiute Cultural Landscapes: Perspectives from Hoover Dam, Nevada.*

ZEDENO, Maria N. (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *Ojibwa Cultural Landscapes Perspectives from The Western Great Lakes.*

MCILWRAITH, Thomas and **DIAZ, Robert** (D.M. Cultural Services, Ltd.) *Oweekeno Cultural Geography: Traditional Uses and Perceptions of Space on the British Columbia Central Coast.*

BARO, Mamadou (BARA, University of Arizona) *Traditional Pulaar Landscapes and Land Reforms in the Senegal River Valley.*

(Silver)

(F-15) Social Science Dimensions and Policy Contributions to Climate Change Research: African Perspectives - Session I

CHAIR: **MAGISTRO, John** (National Center for Atmospheric Research) and **RONCOLI, Carla** (University of Georgia)

WILKIE, David (Associates in Forest Research and Development). *Wetter isn't better: Global Warming and Food Security in the Congo Basin.*

LITTLE, Peter D. (University of Kentucky) and **MAHMOUD, Hussein A.** (Egerton University, Kenya and University of Kentucky). *When Deserts Flood: Risk Management and the Effects of 'El Nino' in Northern Kenya, 1997-1998.*

GALVIN, Kathleen (Colorado State University) *Effects of El Nino Dynamics on East African Agro-pastoralists.*

RONCOLI, Carla (University of Georgia) *A Time Like No Other: Coping with El Nino in the Sahel.*

MAGISTRO, John (National Center for Atmospheric Research) *Variable Climate and Vulnerable Peasants: Historical and Human Dimensions of Water Resource Constraint in the Senegal River Valley.*

Discussant: Terrence McCabe (University of Colorado)

(Belmont)

(F-16) Anthropological Contributions to Ecosystem Management in the Pacific Northwest

CHAIR: **PREISTER, Kevin** (Social Ecology Associates, Southern Oregon University)

SMITH, Courtland L. (Oregon State University) *Stuck on Planning: Institutional Mapping of Approaches to Maintain and Restore Pacific Northwest Coastal Ecosystems.*

STURTEVANT, Victoria. (Oregon University) *Getting Institutions Right for Ecosystem Management.*

KNOTT, Catherine (Oregon State University) *Lost Words: the Failure of the Forest Service to Communicate with Rural America.*

KRONTHAL, Michael (United States EPA) *Conservation, Cows, Conflict: Anthropological Contributions to Watershed Management in Idaho.*

PREISTER, Kevin (Southern Oregon University) *Human Geographic Mapping and Issue Management: Tools for Integrated Resource Management.*

(Buckley)

(F-17) Nature, Justice and Development

CHAIR: **RAJAN, Ravi S.** (University of California, Santa Cruz) Session

PHADKE, Roopali (University of California, Santa Cruz) *Drawing Water from the Baliraja: Social Movements Against Drought in Maharashtra's Krishna River Valley.*

De BREMOND, Ariane (University of California, Santa Cruz) *Decentralization and Land-Related Conflict Resolution in Post-War Guatemala.*

FOGEL, Cathleen (University of California, Santa Cruz) *Are Forests Commons?*

HARPER, Krista (University of California, Santa Cruz) *Does Everyone Suffer Alike? Race, Class, and Place in Hungarian Environmentalism.*

RAJAN, Ravi S. (University of California, Santa Cruz) *Risk, Vulnerability and Environmental Justice? Lessons from the Bhopal Gas Disaster.*

Discussant: S. Ravi Rajan

(El Conquistador)

(F-18) Applying Anthropology to Issues of Hunger and Food Security

CHAIR: **QUANDT, Sara A.** (Wake Forest University)

HIMMELGREEN, David (University of South Florida) *Multi-Dimensional Assessment of Food Insecurity in Domestic and International Settings.*

KRIEGER, Judith (Western Washington University) *Dimensions of Food Security in an Urbanizing Cameroonian Area.*

BRYANT, Carol (University of South Florida and Best Start Social Marketing) and **LINDENBERGER, James** (Best Start Social Marketing) *Determinants of Program Satisfaction with the WIC Program.*

TEUFEL, Nicolette (Arizona State University) *Skinny Women Don't Make Good Wives, Revisited Hunger and starvation are prevalent themes in recorded and oral histories of southwest Native American peoples.*

SCHOENBERG, Nancy E. (University of Kentucky) *Challenges Facing Older Adults in Achieving Food Security.*

QUANDT, Sara A. (Wake Forest University), **ARCURY, Thomas A.** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), **McDONALD, Juliana** (Wake Forest University), **BELL, Ronny A.**, and **VITOLINS, Mara Z.** *Do Food Insecurity Questions Work with Rural Elders?: Informal Support, Making Do, and Trusting in God.*

(El Dorado)

(F-19) Issues in African American Health

CHAIR: **BAILEY, Eric** (University of Arkansas)

BAILEY, Eric (University of Arkansas) *Medical Anthropology and African American Health.*

SCHWARTZ, Deborah (Georgia State University), **HILL, Carole E.** (Georgia State University) *Cultural Explanations for Breast Cancer Among Rural African-American Women: Implications for Health Providers.*

PETERSON, Jane (Seattle University) and **STERLING, Yvonne** (Louisiana State University Medical Center) *Explanatory Models of Asthma.*

SILVERMAN, Myrna, SMOLA, Susan (University of Pittsburgh), and **MUSA, Donald** (University of Pittsburgh) *Meanings of Healthy and non Healthy for Older Blacks and Whites with Chronic Illness.*

POPE, Charlene (University of Rochester) *Co-construction: the potential role of linguistic anthropology in interracial health communication research.*

MARTÍNEZ, Yolanda G. (Orange County Health Department) *Two Eyes Give Birth to a Child, Two Hundred Raise Him/Her: An African Philosophy that Stresses Community Involvement in the Lives of Children.*

(MacArthur)

(F-20) Empowering Communities in Conservation and Development

CHAIR: **CHRISMAN, Noel** (Washington University)

CHRISMAN, Noel (Washington University) *Developing Community for Health Promotion.*

CHIERICI, Rose-Marie (State University of New York, Geneseo) and **MAZZEO, John** (University of Arizona) *Partnership for Change: NGO and Local Community Organizations in Borgne, Haiti.*

TOUPAL, Rebecca (University of Arizona) *Incorporating Sociocultural Values for Effective Grassroots Conservation Planning.*

SWETNAM, Deanne (Baylor University) *A Sense of Community: The Chapter Model in Navajo Life.*

BLINKOFF, Robbie and BLINKOFF, Belinda (Rutgers) *Human Dimensions of Conservation at the Mekil Wildlife Management Area, Papua New Guinea.*

10:00 am – 11: 45 am

(San Xavier)

(F-30) University of Iowa Pre-dissertation Fieldwork Training Program in St. Lucia

CHAIR: **COMITAS, Lambros** (Research Institute for the Study of Man) and **MIDGETT, Douglas** (University of Iowa)

KELLEY, Lisa (University of Iowa) *Growing Old in St. Lucia: Expectations and Experiences among the Rural Elderly.*

KLUG, Rebecca (University of Iowa) *The Dynamics of Pluralism in St. Lucian Health Care and Healing.*

LACEY, Tom (University of Iowa) *Creole and conflict: Education in St. Lucian Schools.*

MARCHMAN, Michael (University of Iowa) *Vegetable farming in St. Lucia: Challenges to small scale, substance farmers in a plantation economy.*

WEVER, Jerry (University of Iowa) *Community and National Identity in St. Lucia: The Role of the Festival Jounen Kweyol.*

Discussants: **Melanie Dreher** (University of Iowa) and **Douglas Midgett** (University of Iowa)

(Copper)

(F-31) Sharing Anthropological Methods with Communities: Cases from Community and Tribal Museums in Oaxaca and Arizona.

ORGANIZERS: **MORALES, Teresa** (Coordinator of the Program of Community Museums, Oaxaca, Mexico) **PETERS, Elaine** (Director of the Ecomuseum Ak-Chin Him Dak, Ak-Chin Community, Arizona) and **MAHANEY, Nancy** (Museum Director, White Mountain Apache Cultural Center, Arizona). Event.

(Silver)

(F-32) Social Science Dimensions and Policy Contributions to Climate Change Research: Global-Local Dimensions - Session II

CHAIR: **ORLOVE, Benjamin** (University of California, Davis)

MALONE, Elizabeth (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory) *The Role of the Research Standpoint in Integrating Global- and Local-Scale Research.*

RAYNER, Steve (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory), **HOUCK, Mark** (George Mason University), **INGRAM, Helen** (University of California, Irvine), and **LACH, Denise** (Oregon State University). *Institutional Issues in the Adoption of Probabilistic Climate Variation among US Water Managers.*

NELSON, Donald, OLSON, Nadia, and **FINAN, Timothy** (BARA, University of Arizona). *Making Rain, Making Roads, Making Do: Public and Private Responses to Drought in Ceará, Brazil.*

VEDWAN, Neeraj (University of Georgia) and **RHOADES, Robert** (University of Georgia). *Who Perceives Local Climate Change and Why? A Comparative Study of Apple Growers in Indian Himalaya and US Southern Appalachia.*

ORLOVE, Benjamin (University of California, Davis) and **TOSTESON, Joshua** (Columbia University). *The Application of Forecasts of El Niño Events: Private Lessons from Africa, Latin America and the Pacific.*

LIVERMAN, Diana (University of Arizona) *Human Dimensions of El Nino: The NRC Report on Seasonal to Interannual Climate Prediction.*

Discussant: Rob Hackenberg (University of Colorado)

(Belmont)

(F-33) Borderlands and Transnationalism: Applying Anthropology in the Age of Hyperspace

(ALLA)

CHAIR: **ALVAREZ, Robert R.** and **GOLDBERG, Anne J.** (Arizona State University)

MORAN-TAYLOR, Michelle J. (Arizona State University) *Transnational Lives and Identities?: A Guatemalan Ideology of Return Migration.*

DUARTE, Carlos (Arizona State University) *The United States-Mexican Border as a Hyper-reality: Implications for an Applied Anthropology.*

GARDUNO, Everardo (University of Baja California/ Arizona State University) *Drug Trafficking and Indigenous Groups in Baja California.*

FLANAGAN, Kerri L. (Arizona State University) *The New Politics of Identity in Local-Global Spaces: Exploring Re-inscriptions of Indigenous Ethnicity.*

DIRR, Matthew T. (Arizona State University) *The Mango Deal: Fruit, Networks, and Transnational Agriculture.*

PLACE, Terri (Arizona State University) *Mexicolandia: Border Tourism in Nogales.*

GOLDBERG, Anne J. (Arizona State University) *Transnationalism and Borderlands: Concepts of Space on the U.S.-Mexico Border and Beyond.*

(Buckley)

(F-34) Resistance and Reform: A Critical Look at Agriculture and Food Systems

CHAIR: **ANDREATTA, Susan** (University of North Carolina at Greensboro), **GREY, Mark** (University of Northern Iowa) and **DELIND, Laura** (Michigan State University).

BROADWAY, Michael (Northern Michigan University) *Blowin' in the Wind or Can Applied Research Make a Difference?*

STULL, Donald D. (University of Kansas), *Tobacco Barns and Chicken Houses: Rural Industrialization and Agriculture Transformation in Western Kentucky.*

THU, Kendall (University of Iowa) *Assessing the Cultural Evolutionary Significance of Corporate Control and Rural Resistance in U.S. Agriculture.*

GREY, Mark A. (Northern Iowa University). *"Those Bastards Can Go to Hell": Small Hog Farmer Resistance to Vertical Integration.*

ANDREATTA, Susan (University of North Carolina at Greensboro) *Making Opportunities: Alternative Agriculture in North Carolina.*

DELIND, Laura (Michigan State University) *Community Supported Agriculture (Csa): It's Still Largely About Vegetables.*

CONE, Cynthia Abbott (Hamline University) *Growing Our Children: An Evaluation of an Inner City Children's Garden and Cooking Classes.*

(El Conquistador)

(F-35) Collaborative Processes, Community Building, and Environmental Conflict Resolution: Promises and Perils

CHAIR: BROGDEN, Mette (Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, University of Arizona)

MOOTE, Ann (University of Arizona) *Social and Political Challenges to Community-Based Conservation Efforts in the United States.*

BROGDEN, Mette (Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, University of Arizona) *Power and Participation: Negotiating the Collaborative Landscape.*

MOODIE, Susan (Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy) *The Landcare Movement in Australia.*

CONLEY, Alexander (University of Arizona) *Conflicting Ways of Resolving Conflict.*

WHITE, Lara (Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy) *Media Coverage of the Pygmy Owl Controversy in Tucson, Arizona.*

Discussant: John Young (Oregon State University)

(El Dorado)

(F-36) Health, Ethnomedicine and Treatment Modalities in Latin America

CHAIR: WHITEFORD, Michael B. (Iowa State University)

WHITEFORD, Michael B. (Iowa State University) *The Political Economy of Staying Healthy: Perceptual Differences by Gender in a Guatemalan Marketplace.*

SCHWARTZ, Norah (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte/ University of California, San Francisco) *El Asma En Tijuana: Multiple Medical Systems.*

STANSBURY, James P., SMITH, Cynthia A. (University of Kentucky), **TREVATHAN, Edwin** (Washington University, St. Louis), **MEDINA, Marco T.** (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras),

KENNEDY, David P. (University of Florida) *Improving Seizure Treatment in Rural Latin America: Current Realities and Prospects.*

LIND, Jason D. (Minnesota State University-Mankato) *Biomedical Perspectives vs. Ethnomedical Perceptions: A Look at Factors That Influence the Prevalence of Diarrhea in Lowland Bolivia.*

COSMINSKY, Sheila (Rutgers University) and **JENKINS, Gwynne** (State University of New York, Albany) *Midwifery, Medicalization, and Modernization: A Comparison of Local Consequences of International Health Policy in Guatemala and Costa Rica.*

BONILLA, Zobeida E. (University of Florida-Gainesville) *Beyond Family Planning and Fertility Control: Perceptions of Illness Causation among Nontraditional Agricultural Women Workers in the Dominican Republic.*

ZAVATONE-VETH, Heidi (University of Connecticut) *Rediscovering Maya Medicine: Community Health Promoters and the Politics of Identity in Guatemala.*

(MacArthur)

(F-37) Conservation and Wildlife Management

CHAIR: KREPS, Christina (University of Denver)

KREPS, Christina (University of Denver) *Strategies for Environmental and Cultural Conservation in East Kalimantan, Indonesia.*

TUCKER, Catherine (Indiana University) *Factors Influencing Forest Change and Conservation in Western Honduras.*

GRAGSON, Ted (University of Georgia) *People, Parks, and Conservation in the Paraguayan Chaco.*

RIZZO, Elena M., (Northern Arizona University) *The Anthropology of Wildlife Management: The Bear Necessities.*

FRAZIER, John (Conservation and Research Center) *From Marco Polo to Harry Truman to Captain Kirk: (Where's The "Biology" In Biological Conservation?).*

WYNDHAM, Felice S. (University of Georgia) *Cultural and Biological Salience in Plant Knowledge Among a Yoreo Children in the Paraguayan Chaco: Relevance for Conservation and Development Strategies.*

ANTES, Scott E. (University of Alaska Fairbanks) *Pack Ice, Pasture, and Leaky Crankcases: Global Warming and Today's Alaska Native Subsistence Strategies.*

12 noon – 1:45 pm

(MacArthur)

SfAA Public Policy Committee Meeting

ORGANIZER: WINTHROP, Robert

(Park View)

SfAA Past Presidents Luncheon Meeting

ORGANIZER: SCHENSUL, Jay

(San Xavier)

(F-38) Workshop: Leadership Opportunities in SfAA and New Leadership Training

ORGANIZER: WHITEFORD, Linda M. (University of South Florida)

(Buckley)

(F-39) SfAA Peter K. New Award

MINN, Pierre (Yale University) *Water in Their Eyes, Dust in Their Land: Heat, Illness and Suffering in a Haitian Town*

(El Conquistador)

(F-40) AIDS and Anthropology Research Group Business Meeting

ORGANIZER: BLOOM, Fred

(El Dorado)

(F-41) SfAA Student Committee Business Meeting

ORGANIZER: GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (Oregon State University)

2:00 – 4:45 pm

(Courtyard Area)

(F-50) POSTER SESSION

MAA at the University of Maryland: Internship Experiences

ORGANIZER: FREIDENBERG, Judith (University of Maryland)

GASKILL, Jennifer (University of Maryland) *Aging Minority Latinos in the Washington D.C. Area*

MOFFAT, Amy (University of Maryland) *Using Geographic Information Systems to Inform Ethnographic Community Assessments.*

FRITZ, Jessica (University of Maryland) *Teen Women in Action: A Visualization of Theory and Practice.*

BARRANCA, Dominic Matthew (University of Maryland) *An Ethnographic Look into the Used Clothing Market in Dakar, Senegal: Developing Trade Partnerships through the American Embassy.*

BROWN, Antoinette (Inter-American Foundation) *Factors Contributing to the Prevalence of Diabetes among the Oglala Lakota.*

CULHANE-PERA, Kathleen A. (Health Partners Family Practice Residency) *Hmong Child-feeding Practices and Iron-deficiency Anemia.*

FROST, Christopher and MONROE, Martha (University of Florida) *Do You See What I See: Cultural Influences on Perceptions of Forests and Forest Resources.*

GROSS, Joan (Oregon State University), **KINGSTON, Deanna** (Eastern Connecticut State University), and **ROJAS, Monica** (Oregon State University) *Results of a Project to Elicit Community Folklore.*

HEBERT, Tony (University of Florida) *The Standing Rock Quality of Life and Local History Project.*

HEWNER, Sharon (D'Youville College, Buffalo, NY) and **STEEGMANN, A. Theodore, Jr.** (SUNY Buffalo) *Exposure in a Community Neighboring a Toxic Waste Site: Applying the Lessons from Love Canal.*

HRYCAK, Nina (University of Calgary, Canada) *Symbolic Meaning of Self-Representation in Narratives: Central American Refugee Women in the Canadian Health Care System.*

MAIL, Patricia D., WALKER, Pat Silk, and WALKER, R. Dale, (Oregon Health Sciences University) *Variations in Alcohol use Patterns among American Indian Women.*

MEHL, Garrett (John Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health) *Methodological Approaches for Investigating the Cultural Context of Tobacco Smoking in Sri Lanka.*

MENDONSA, Eugene L. (Brigham Young University) *Human Imperatives in Sustainable Development: The Sisala Case.*

MORALES, Margarita (NGO for the Study of the Health-Work-Technology relation in the American Continent) *Environmental and Health Perspectives related to Mining Industry in Sonora, Mexico.*

OLSON, Emelie A. (Whittier College) *Biophobia and Home Building in LaLa Land: 'Nature and I Are Two'.*

SAYNES-VASQUEZ, Edaena (CIESAS and University of Arizona) *Language Shift and Resistance among the Zapotecs in Juchitan, Mexico.*

OUELLET, Lawrence and HANSEN, Michael (University of Illinois at Chicago) *Injection Practices in the Absence of Targeted HIV Prevention Interventions*

ROMANO, Maddalena (Hunter College) *The Determination of Lead Poisoning in Archaeological Specimen*

2:00 pm – 5:45 pm

(Silver)

(F-51) Occupational Health Issues among Immigrant Workers

CHAIR: **ARCURY, Thomas A.** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), and **QUANDT, Sara A.** (Wake Forest University)

FINERMAN, Ruthbeth (University of Memphis) and **MARTIN, Cindy** (University of Memphis) *Reaching the Same Conclusions: Comparative Perspectives on Immigrant Health in Memphis.*

RIVEROS-REVELLO, Maria Antonieta (University of South Florida) *Establishing a Free Clinic for Farmworkers.*

UNTERBERGER, Alayne (University of South Florida/ University of Florida) *Lessons from A Community-Based Family Planning Program: Pocos Hijos Para Darles Más!*

BARRIOS, Roberto (University of Florida) *Heterogeneous Culture, Occupations and Birth Defect Etiology: The case of Neural Tube Defects among Guatemalan Maya in Palm Beach County, Florida*

HERR HARTHORN, Barbara (University of California-Santa Barbara) *Chemical Exposures, Pregnancy, and Newborn Health among Mexican-born Farmworkers in Rural California.*

BREAK

FLOCKS, Joan (University of Florida), and **MONAGHAN, Paul** (University of Florida) *Reducing the Risk of Pesticide Exposure in the Fern and Foliage Industries.*

ARCURY, Thomas A. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), **QUANDT, Sara A.** (Wake Forest University), **AUSTIN, Colin K.** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), **PREISSER, John** (Wake Forest University), and **BRAVO, Refugio** (NC Farmworkers' Project) *Implementation of US-EPA's Worker Protection Standard for Hispanic Farmworkers.*

QUANDT, Sara A. (Wake Forest University), **ARCURY, Thomas A.** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), **NORTON, Deborah R.** (Wake County, NC, Human Services), **AUSTIN Colin K.** (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill), and **PREISSER, John** (Wake Forest University) *Farmworkers and Green Tobacco Sickness: New Issues for an Understudied Disease.*

POSS, Jane (University of Texas at El Paso) *An Exploratory Study of the Meanings of Tuberculosis for Mexican Migrant Farmworkers.*

BROWNRIGG, Leslie A. (Commerce, Statistical Research Division) *Services and Regulations for Farmworkers on Delmarva*

GRIFFITH, David C. (East Carolina University) *Occupational Health Issues among Immigrant Workers.*

(Buckley)

(F-52) Cultural Value Dilemmas in Health and Aging: A Symposium Honoring Professor Otto Von Mering (Association for Anthropology and Gerontology)

CHAIR: **SOKOLOVSKY, Jay** (University of South Florida, St. Petersburg) and **HENDERSON, J. Neil** (University of South Florida)

SCHOENBERG, Nancy E. (University of Kentucky) *MD-Ities No More? Challenges to the Elder Patient-Physician Relationship.*

HENNESSY, Catherine H. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) *Assessing Elders' Long-term Care Needs in an American Indian Context.*

HILL, Robert (University of Oklahoma) *Iterative Activities and Behavioral Pieties in Parent Education Site Visit Observations.*

HENDERSON, J. Neil (University of South Florida) *Von Mering's Double Burial: Cosmological Constructs in an American Nursing Home Culture.*

BREAK

STEIN, Howard (University of Oklahoma) *The Social Production of Meaninglessness: A Meditation on Values in the American Workplace.*

GLOVER, Jerry (Hawaii Pacific University) *Cultural Dilemmas in Health Care Organizations.*

Discussants: Maria Vesperi (New College) and Robert Hill (University of Oklahoma)

(El Dorado)

(F-53) Research in Environmental Justice

CHAIR: **FRATE, Dennis** (The University of Mississippi)

WOLFE, Amy K., BJORNSTAD, David J. (Oak Ridge National Laboratory), **RUSSELL, Milton** (University of Tennessee) *The Public Acceptability of Controversial Technologies (PACT) Model: Genetically Engineered Microorganisms and Constituency Group Perspectives.*

FRATE, Dennis and **INGRAM, Abby**, (The University of Mississippi) *Culture History and Environmental Conflict: In-Home Use of Agricultural Pesticides in the Mississippi Delta.*

CARTLEDGE, Daniel M. (Prescott College) *Eating What You Catch: Risks, Benefits, and Cultural Factors in the Consumption of Subsistence Fish.*

DAWSON, Susan, (Utah State University), **MADSEN, Gary E.**, (Utah State University), **COONS, T. A.** (University of New Mexico's Health Sciences Center), **GILLILAND, F. D.**, (University of Southern California) *Work Environment and Health Concerns among Women Uranium Workers.*

ROSELL, Roberta L. (University of South Florida) *Fallout from the Cold War and Beyond: Strategically Assessing the Effects of Environmental Degradation on Human Health in Russia.*

BREAK

MOBERG, Mark (South Alabama) *No Longer Nimby: Broadening a Grassroots Environmental Coalition in Mobile County, Alabama.*

MELTESEN, Bridget and **QUAM, Michael** (University of Illinois at Springfield) *Ecology, Community and the Price of Hogs.*

O'CONNOR, Francis A. (LaGrange College) *The Running of the Chickens: Patterns of Latino Conflict and Resistance in the Poultry Industry.*

DIRKSEN, Murl (Lee University); **AL-BAQAIN, R.** (University of Hohenheim); **BURNETT, G. W.** (Clemson University) *Environmental and Socio-Economic Conditions of the Bedouin of Jordan's Karak Plateau.*

(Willard)

(F-54) Operationalizing Political Economy for Development Anthropology

CHAIR: **WEAVER, Thomas** and **ALEXANDER, William** (University of Arizona)

ALEXANDER, William (University of Arizona) *Clandestine Artisans or Commercial Producers: Modernization Law and Market Integration in Northern Chile.*

BROWNING, Anne (University of Arizona) *Mexican Mineral Policy as a Development Tool: Impacts on the Lives of Cananea, Sonora Miners, 1960-1990.*

CARTER, Rebecca H. (University of Arizona) *The Political economy of Rarmworkers in Sonora.*

SMITH, Carolyn M. (University of Arizona) *Using Political Economy to Improve Diabetic Health Among Pima Indians.*

BREAK

TALARSKY, Laura (University of Arizona) *Conceptualizing Development in Political Economy Perspectives: A Case Study of the Paradox of Kerala State, India.*

SAYRE, Nathan F. (University of Chicago) *Ranching in the Political Ecology of Southern Arizona.*

Discussants: James Greenberg (University of Arizona) and Robert Hackenberg (University of Colorado)

THOMPSON, Samantha (University of Queensland) *Why Fitness is Part of My Job Criteria: Anthropologist as Participant.*

WHITEFORD, Linda M. (University South Florida) *Among the Mountains, Swamps and Plains: Where is the Common Ground?*

WIJESINHA, Shyanika (Battelle) *Conducting Appropriate Evaluations in Community Health Programs: Examples from the Prevention Marketing Initiative (PMI).*

WHITE, Whitney (University of California, Los Angeles) *Meaningful Addiction: Contributions of Psychocultural Anthropology to Teen Tobacco Intervention.*

2:00 pm – 3:45 pm

(San Xavier)

(F-55) Resistance or Reflexivity: Cross-cultural Perspectives on Adults' Interactions with Educational Contexts

CHAIR: **GOPALAN, Pritha** (Academy for Educational Development)

GOPALAN, Pritha (Academy for Educational Development) *Resistance and Reflexivity: The Role of Ambivalence in Adult Participation in Educational Contexts.*

RIEMER, Frances Julia (Northern Arizona University) *Structure and Local Meaning: Literacy and Everyday Practice in Rural and Urban Botswana.*

STORER, Eileen M. (High-Scope Educational Research Foundation) *Multiple Meanings of Parental Involvement: Parents and Schools Make Sense in Head Start.*

(Copper)

(F-56) Successful Interventions: Where is the Common Ground?

CHAIR: **WHITEFORD, Linda M.** (University South Florida) and **MANDERSON, Lenore** (University of Queensland)

MANDERSON, Lenore (University of Queensland) *Mcluhan Revisited in Mindanao: Mass Media Interventions for Malaria Control.*

(Belmont)

(F-57) Y2K and Beyond: Applying Medical Anthropology in the New Millenium

CHAIR: **BENDYCKI, Nadine A.** (Cleveland Clinic) and **FECHNER, Mary** (University of Oregon)

BENDYCKI, Nadine A. (Cleveland Clinic) *What's Up Doc?: Topics, Trends and Terminology for the 21st Century Medical Anthropologist.*

SLOMKA, Jacquelyn (Cleveland Clinic) *Common Ground in Anthropology and Bio-ethics.*

ROSENBAUM, Marcy (University of Iowa) *Medical Anthropology in Medical School Environments.*

CRAIN, Cathleen (LTG Associates, Inc.) and **TASHIMA, Nathaniel** (LTG Associates, Inc.) *Consulting Careers for Medical Anthropologists.*

FECHNER, Mary (University of Oregon) *It's Never Too Early: Building a Career in Medical Anthropology While Still in School.*

WALKUP, Ruth (Office of International and Refugee Health Department of Health and Human Services US Government) *Translators of Health Progress: Medical Anthropologists and Development.*

(St. Augustine)

**(F-58) Refugees, Migrants, and Housing (CORI)
- Session II**

CHAIR: **MAC DONALD, Jeffery L.** (International Refugee Center of Oregon)

EARLE, Duncan (University of Texas, El Paso) *Housing the Placeless in Border Colonias: The Policies of Prejudice and Fetish.*

SPRING, Marline (University of Minnesota) *Displacement from Public Housing: Hmong, Lao, and African-Americans in Minneapolis.*

MAC DONALD, Jeffery L. (International Refugee Center of Oregon) *Housing and Homeownership for Refugees in Portland, Oregon.*

Discussant: Ken C. Erickson (University of Kansas)

(El Conquistador)

(F-59) Space, Place, and the Politics of the Environment (PESO)

CHAIR: **MALDONADO, Marta María** (Washington State University) and **HARRIS, Christopher A.** (Washington State University)

ANAZAGASTY, Jose (Washington State University) *Colonialism and eco-politics in Puerto Rico: An essay on a rapacious eagle, a colonized coquí and an altered terruño.*

HARRIS, Christopher A. (Washington State University) *Re-visioning Space: Building a Foodshed in Spokane.*

LUGO-CURRY, Carmen (Washington State University) *Bahña Ballena, Guanica: From Natural Space to Community Place.*

LATONI, Alfonso R. (University of Puerto Rico—Mayaguez), **MALDONADO, Marta María** (Washington State University) and **VALDES-PIZZINI, Manuel** (University of Puerto Rico—Mayaguez) *Owning and Contesting el Yunque: Forest Resources, Politics, and Culture in Puerto Rico.*

LYNCH, Barbara, (Cornell University) *Environment and the Spaces of Development: Perspectives from Planning.*

Discussant: Pramod Parajuli (Lewis and Clark College)

(Park View)

(F-60) Considering Civil Security as an Imperative for Community-Based Natural Resource Management

CHAIR: **ASTONE, Jennifer** (California State University, Monterey Bay)

CASTRO, Alfonso Peter (Syracuse University) *Counterinsurgency and Community Resource Management: Lessons from the Mau Mau War in Kenya.*

ETTENGER, Kreg (Syracuse University) *The Prospect of Quebec Sovereignty and its Possible Impacts on Cree Resource Management in James Bay.*

PIKE, Ivy L. (Ohio State University) *The Bio-social Consequences of Life on the Run: A Case Study from Turkana District Kenya.*

ASTONE, Jennifer (California State University, Monterey Bay) *Closing Borders and Agricultural Potential in Guinea, West Africa.*

(MacArthur)

(F-61) Academic Freedom or Colonial Prerogatives: A Study in Ethics

CHAIR: **HITCHCOCK, Robert** (University of Nebraska)

MCCOLLOUGH, Martha (Anthropology Department/Ethnic Studies, University of Nebraska) *Academic Freedom or Colonial Prerogatives: A Study in Ethics.*

BAILEY, Berkley B. (Department of Anthropology, University of Lincoln-Nebraska) *Nagpra, Repatriation and American Archaeology: A View from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Trenches.*

HITCHCOCK, Robert K. (Department of Anthropology, University of Lincoln-Nebraska) *Repatriation, Indigenous Peoples, and Development: Lessons from North America, Africa, and Australia.*

MILLER, Susan A. (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) *"My Grandmother is Buried in a Place Like That": The University of Nebraska Encounters Native America.*

4:00 pm – 5:30 pm

(San Xavier)

(F-70) More Common Ground: A Dialogue with Students, Practitioners, & Academy

CHAIR: **BALLENGER, Anne** (Catholic University) and **ANDERSON, Adele** (State University of New York)

Panel Remarks: Anne Ballenger, Margaret Boone, George Castile, Eliot Lee, D. Martinez, Reeves-Ellington, James Peacock, Andrew Gardner, Nitza Diaz, Ellen Puccia, and Riall Nolan.

Discussant: James L. Peacock (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

4:00 pm – 5:45 pm

(Copper)

SfAA Business Meeting

CHAIR: **YOUNG, John** (SfAA President)

(St. Augustine)

(F-73) Refugees, Immigrants, and Displacees: Current Developments (CORI) – Session III

CHAIR: **RYNEARSON, Ann** (International Institute, St. Louis)

(El Conquistador)

(F-74) Slavery's Legacies: Evidence and the Sustainability of National Landscapes

CHAIR: **JOSEPH, Rebecca** (National Park Service) **BABER, Willie L.** (University of North Carolina, Greensboro) *Spatial Interpretations of Booker T. Washington National Monument.*

JOSEPH, Rebecca (National Park Service) *Is the Statue of Liberty Black?*

TAYLOR, Sue (Howard University) and **PAYNE-JACKSON, Arvilla** (Howard University) *Batestown and Hickory Ridge: A Recreation of the African American Culture in Prince William Forest Park.*

MICHAEL, Jennifer (Independent Scholar) *Nicodemus: Community of Living Memory.*

BRETT, John (University of Colorado at Denver), **RUPPERT, Dave** (National Park Service), **SUCEC,**

Rosemary (National Park Service), **CYPHER, Kristin** (National Park Service) *Landscape as Theory and Practice: Problems of Definition And Use.*

Discussants: Bernadette Williams and J. T. Reynolds

(MacArthur)

(F-75) Cultural Constructions of Environmental Problems: The Case of Pfiesteria Piscicida

CHAIR: **PAOLISSO, Michael** (University of Maryland) and **CHAMBERS, Erve** (University of Maryland)

PAOLISSO, Michael (University of Maryland) and **MALONEY, R. Shawn** (University of Maryland) *The Cultural Organism Pfiesteria.*

SCHACHT-REISINGER, Heather, MALONEY, R. Shawn and **THURMAN, Catrina** (University of Maryland) *Cultural Frameworks of Pfiesteria: Watermen and Farmers Compared.*

KEMPTON, Willett (University of Delaware) and **FALK, James** (University of Delaware Sea Grant) *Cultural Models of Pfiesteria.*

GRIFFITH, David (East Carolina University) and **JOHNSON, Jeffrey C.** (East Carolina University) *Representation, Authority, and Environmental Risk: Examples from the Mid-Atlantic.*

FISKE, Shirley (LEGIS Fellow) *"Pfiesteria Hysteria" - Policy and Programmatic Challenges To Anthropology.*

Discussants: Erve Chambers (University of Maryland) and Donald D. Stull (University of Kansas)

(Park View)

(F-76) Conceptualizing Development

CHAIR: **NAZAREA, Virginia** (University of Georgia)

NAZAREA, Virginia (University of Georgia) *Definitions, Relationships, and Thresholds in a Rice-Based System: A Case for the Indeterminateness of Knowledge.*

COOK, Samuel (Radford University) *Governmental Barriers to Balanced Development in West Virginia: A Wyoming County Case Study.*

RODMAN, Debra (University of Florida) *Nature is an Island, Man is the Sea: How Theory Becomes Policy.*

WINTHROP, Robert (Cultural Solutions) *Development without Hegemony: Perspectives from Native North America.*

GOW, David D. (George Washington University) *Beyond Platitudes, Good Intentions, and Moral Self-Righteousness: The Meaning (Fullness/Lessness) of Development Anthropology.*

CHAIKEN, Miriam S. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) *Safaris, Surveys, and Rapid Rural Appraisal: Lessons for Contemporary Development.*

CAUGHRAN, Neema, *How Many Buffaloes Can Dance on Limited Land? A View of Micro-Finance in Nepal.*

(Belmont)
(F-77) **Communication among the Zapotec People: The Video**

ORGANIZERS: COLMENARES CRUZ, Martha, MENA MAYA, Inocencio, HERNANDEZ MATA, Fernando, and VAZQUEZ JUAREZ, Alvaro (Asamblea de Autoridades Zapotecas y Chinantecas)

6:00 pm – 7:00 pm

(Buckley)
(F-90) **Topical Interest Group: Anthropologists Practicing with Masters Degrees**
ORGANIZER: JENAKOVICH, Marsha (LTG Associates)

5:30 pm – 7:00 pm

(San Xavier)
(F-91) **A Reception Honoring the Contributions of Otto Von Mering to Applied Anthropology**
ORGANIZER: SOKOLOVSKY, Jay (University of Southern Florida)

7:30 pm – 9:00 pm

(Tucson Ballroom)
(F-92) **PLENARY SESSION:**

**Presidents' Poster Award
Peter K. New Award
Robert M. Netting Award
Malinowski Award**

RECEPTION FOLLOWS



Saturday, April 24, 1999

7:00 am – 8:00 am

(San Xavier)
SfAA/EPA Environmental Anthropology Meeting—JOHNSTON, Barbara Rose

8:00 am – 11:45 am

(Copper)
(S-10) **Tobacco: National and International Anthropological Perspectives**

CHAIR: EISENBERG, Merrill, NICHTER, Mark and NICHTER, Mimi (University of Arizona).

EISENBERG, Merrill and LEE, Hye-ryeon (University of Arizona) *Anti-Tobacco Use Media Campaigns: Approaches to Tobacco Prevention and How Teens Process Them.*

EISENBERG, Merrill (University of Arizona) *Getting in the Game: Opportunities for Anthropologists in Domestic Tobacco Research.*

VAN SICKLE, David (University of Arizona) *Tobacco Consumption among Young Adult Males in South India.*

NICHTER, Mimi (University of Arizona) *Tobacco Consumption among Young Adult Males in South. India.*

NICHTER, Mimi (University of Arizona) *Who's Still Smoking? Findings From a Follow-up of a Longitudinal Study.*

TAUBENBERGER, Simone (University of Arizona) *Consumption of Tobacco Among Youth in North India.*

WHITE, Anna (University of Delaware) *Accepting and Rejecting the "Marlboro Man" in Senegal: Cigarette Marketing, Personal Identity, and Smoking Behavior.*

BREAK

NICHTER, Mark (University of Arizona) *Toward an Ethnography of Nicotine Delivery Devices and Tobacco Consumption.*

VUCKOVIC, Nancy (Kaiser Permanente Center for Health Research) *Taking on Tobacco: How Anthropology Makes a Difference.*

ERICKSON, Pamela I. (University of Connecticut) and **KAPLAN, Celia P.** (University of California, San Francisco) *Maximizing Qualitative Responses about Smoking in Structured interviews.*

MEHL, Garrett (John Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health) *Funerals, Weddings and "Jolly Trips": The Youth Smoking Scene in Sri Lanka.*

(Silver)

**(S-11) Household Livelihood Security:
Rethinking Vulnerability**

CHAIR: **FRANKENBERGER, Timothy R.** (Senior Food Security Advisor, and Livelihood Security Coordinator)

MAXWELL, Dan (Regional Food Security Advisor CARE International/East Africa Regional Management Unit, Nairobi, Kenya) *Livelihoods and Vulnerability: How Different is the Urban Case?*

MCCASTON, M. Katherine (Deputy Household Livelihood Security Coordinator, CARE) *The Shortcoming of Food Aid Targeting of Disadvantaged Groups for Environmental and Infrastructure Projects.*

KAUCK, David (CARE International) *From Drawing Board to the Field: Vulnerability in Development Practice.*

GARRETT, James (International Food Policy Research Institute) and **DOWNEN, Jeanne** (CARE) *Assessing Livelihood Status among the Urban Poor.*

CEDERSTROM, Thoric (Food Security Policy Officer, Save the Children) *Addressing the Immediate Causes of Child Undernutrition: The Positive Deviance Approach to Household Food Security.*

BARO, Mamadou (University of Arizona, BARA) *Alternative Approaches to Assessing Vulnerability: Quantitative Evidence from Niger.*

Discussant: Robin Jackson (World Food Programme)

(Buckley)

**(S-12) Assessment and Avoidance of Health Risks
in Human Resettlement**

CHAIR: **KEDIA, Satish** (The University of Memphis) and **GARCIA-DOWNING, Carmen** (University of Arizona)

JOE, Jennie R. (University of Arizona) *Psychological Consequences of Forced Resettlement for Navajo Families.*

TAMIR, Orit (New Mexico Highlands University) *Assessing Success/Failure of Relocation.*

TANG, Sharon (New Mexico Highlands University) *The Mental Health of Sierra Leonean Refugees.*

GARCIA-DOWNING, Carmen (University of Arizona) and **DOWNING, Ted E** (University of Arizona) *The Status of International Standards for Assessment and Avoidance of Health Risks in Involuntary Resettlement.*

KEDIA, Satish (The University of Memphis) *Involuntary Resettlement and Mental Health: A Study of Garhwali Resettlers in the Himalayas.*

Discussants: Ted Scudder (California Institute of Technology) and Michael M. Cernea (The World Bank)

8:00 am – 9:45 am

(San Xavier)

**(S-13) Forty-four Years of Applied Anthropology
in California and Baja California Norte**

CHAIR: **SHIPEK, Florence C.** (Retired)

BEAN, Lowell John and **VANE, Sylvia Brakke** (Cultural Systems Research, Inc.) *Applied Anthropology among Native Americans in California.*

SHIPEK, Florence C. (Retired) *Forty-four years with Kumeyaay, Luiseno and Cupeno.*

BOUSCAREN, Stephen J. (San Diego City College) *Ethnoarchaeology Workshops with the Paipai and Kumiai of Northern Baja California.*

(Belmont)

**(S-14) Integrating Anthropology and Philosophy:
Social Justice Economics as Ethical (Re)
Organization**

CHAIR: **ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary** (University of San Francisco)

ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary (University of San Francisco) *Philosophy as Midwife: Implications for Ethics in an Anthropology of Work in Social Transformation.*

MORGAN, Lynn (The Morgan Group, University of San Francisco) *Linking Words to Actions and Beliefs to Practice: Implications for the Relationship of Social Theory to Social Good in MCC.*

OLSEN, Christopher M (University of San Francisco). *Reaching Shared Social Positions: Implications for Communicative Action in MCC.*

GABRIEL, David (Praxis International, University of San Francisco) *The Power of Humane Values in Everyday Action: Implications for Real Prosperity.*

JAMES, Kenneth L. (Pacific Gas and Electric; University of San Francisco) *Participatory Peregrination: Implications for Organizational Change in the Globalization of the Dignity of Work.*

(St. Augustine)

(S-15) Landscapes and Their Values: Multiple Patterns of Usage and Meaning Attached to Common Ground (PESO)

CHAIR: **WEEKS, Priscilla** (Environmental Institute of Houston) and **KEENE, Sarah Meltzoff** (University of Miami)

DERMAN, Bill and **FERGUSON, Anne** (Michigan State University) *Representing the Environment: Emerging Dialogues in the Southern African Water Reform Process.*

JEPSON, Michael (South Atlantic Fishery Management Council) *"They Keep Changing the Science!": Reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and Forming a Common Ground for Fisheries Management.*

MELTZOFF, Sarah Keene (University of Miami) *Isolated at the Bottom of a Desert Gorge, a Landscape in Transition: Fishermen, Ghosts, and Tourists in Pisagua, Northern Chile.*

TUDOR, Madeleine (The Field Museum) *The Natural History Museum as Contested Cultural Space.*

WALI, Alaka (The Field Museum, Dept. of Anthropology) *The GAP comes to Harlem: the struggle for cultural space.*

WEEKS, Priscilla (Environmental Institute of Houston) *Wildscapes and Homescapes: Contested Meanings of Tiger Reserves in India.*

(El Conquistador)

(S-16) Negotiating Informed Participation: The Ethics of Accessing Common Knowledge

CHAIR: **BILHARZ, Joy** (State University of New York, Fredonia) and **BUTLER, Mary Odell** (Battelle)

BUTLER, Mary Odell (Battelle) *Protecting the Rights of Government Employees in Program Evaluations.*

STRATFORD, Dale (University of Florida) *Informed Consent by Prison Inmates.*

DOWNING, Theodore E. (University of Arizona) *21st Century Indian Wars: Should a Private Company and Its Financial Backers be Required to Disclose Agreements They Make Which Affect the Sovereignty and Resources of Indigenous Peoples?*

SPECE, Roy Jr. (University of Arizona) *The Ethics of Disclosure and Confidentiality: Patient Rights versus Contractual Obligations.*

Discussants: Becky Joseph (National Park Service) and Joy Bilharz (State University of New York, Fredonia)

(Willard)

(S-17) Methamphetamine: Ethnographic Perspectives on a Growing Public Health and Environmental Problems in the United States

CHAIR: **GORMAN, E. Michael** (University of Washington)

PACH, Alfred, (University of Chicago) *Social Aspects and Consequences of Methamphetamine Use.*

GORMAN, E. Michael (University of Washington) *Micro-Environmental Issues and Public Health Implications of Methamphetamine Use in Seattle: a Report from the Field.*

STERK, Claire (Emory University) *It is a Lifestyle: Methamphetamine Use and its Consequences.*

CHRISTIANSEN, Christy and **KOESTER, Stephen** (University of Colorado) *A Comparison of HIV/HCV Risks between Methamphetamine and Heroin Injectors.*

Discussant: Michael Agar (University of Maryland)

(El Dorado)

(S-18) Anthropologists Working with Refugees: Career Paths and Professional Development (CORI) - Session IV

CHAIR: **GOZDZIAK, Elzbieta M.** (Refugee Mental Health Program-CMHS, SAMHSA)

HARMAN, Robert (California State University, Long Beach) *The Evolving Role of a Refugee Group Advocate.*

VAN ARSDALE, Peter W. (Center for Cultural Dynamics) *Fieldwork with Student Interns in Bosnia.*

RASBRIDGE, Lance (Parkland Hospital) *Refugees, Resettlement, and Health Care: Anthropologist as Coordinator or Peacemaker?*

(MacArthur)

(S-19) Human-Environmental Interactions in the Maya Regions of Mexico

CHAIR: **STEPP, John R.** (University of Georgia)

STEPP, John R. (University of Georgia) *Ethnoecological Domains and Their Relation to Conservation.*

CASAGRANDE, David (University of Georgia) *Tzeltal Maya Knowledge of Relict Primary Forest: Implications for Conservation in Highland Chiapas, Mexico.*

LAMPMAN, Aaron (University of Georgia) *Tzeltal Ethnomycology: Documenting Diversity, and the Names and Uses of Mushrooms among the Maya of Highland Chiapas.*

LUBER, George (GEORGIA) *An Explanatory Model for the Maya Ethnomedical Syndrome, Cha'lam Tsots.*

HAENN, Nora (Indiana University) *A Political Conservation in Calakmul, Mexico: Government-Farmer Relations and The Ascendancy Of An Ecologized Political Arena.*

(Park View)

(S-20) Reforming the Public Sector: A Collaborative Study in Two Southwestern States

CHAIR: **THOMAS, Tresa Marie** (University of New Mexico) and **COELHO, Karen** (University of Arizona, BARA)

HANSEN, Ellen (University of Arizona, BARA) *Methodological Challenges in Collaborative Research.*

RATENER, Lynn (Information and Referral Services) *Partnering Outside Academia.*

SCHRAG JAMES, Jennifer (University of Arizona, BARA) *Definition and Redefinition: Work and Success in Welfare Reform.*

MURDOCK, Jennifer (University of Arizona) *Welfare Reform and Its Impact on Women's Self-Conception: An Analysis of Changing Identities and Self-esteem among Recipients in Tucson, Arizona.*

COEHLO, Karen (University of Arizona, BARA) *"I'm not like the rest of them!": The Construction of Special Cases in Welfare Reform.*

THOMAS, Tresa Marie (University of New Mexico) *Speaking with Hands Tied: Ethnographic Relations and Local Politics in New Mexico's Welfare Reform.*

10:00 am – 11:45 am

(San Xavier)

(S-30) Community Responses to Welfare Reform and Refugee Needs

CHAIR: **MITCHELL, Winifred** (Minnesota State University, Mankato)

MITCHELL, Winifred L. (Minnesota State University, Mankato) *Do We Really Want to Help "the Least of These?": An Anthropologists View of the Churches' Dilemma with Social Assistance.*

BALDWIN, Sara (Minnesota State University, Mankato) *Are You Worth the Risk?: Mentoring Programs and Welfare Reform.*

VAN AMBER, Jim (Community Assistance for Refugees, Mankato, Minnesota) *Dilemmas of the Modern American Refugee: One Anthropologist's Struggles with Refugee Enculturation and the "System."*

(Belmont)

(S-31) Action Anthropology, Tribal Cultural Resource Management, and Continuing Roles for Anthropologists

CHAIR: **STAPP, Darby** (Battelle)

BURNEY, Michael (Burney & Associates) *The Development of Tribal Historic Preservation Programs: "Action Anthropology into the 21st Century."*

VAN PELT, Jeff and **LONGENECKER, Julia** (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation) *Traditional Cultural Values and non-Indian Advisors.*

WARBURTON, Miranda (Navajo Nation Archaeology Department, Northern Arizona University) *Who's Program is it, Anyway?*

Group Panel Discussion with Action Anthropologists

Discussants: Nancy Lurie (Milwaukee Public Museum) and Alden B. Naranjo (Southern Ute)

(St. Augustine)

(S-33) On the Margins of Common Ground (PESO)

CHAIR: **WILLARD, William** and **GRABER, Gregg** (Washington State University)

DUFFIE, Mary Katherine (University of California, Los Angeles) *American Indian Access to Health Services In Urban Southern California.*

GRABER, Dorothy (Washington State University) *Indigenous Diasporas: Shifting Margins and Intellectual Resurgence.*

GRABER, Gregg (Washington State University) *(Whose) Tragedy of the Commons: The Politics of Public Land Usage in Southeastern Oregon.*

HARRIS, Christopher A. (Washington State University) *Radioactive Middens and the Politics of Place: Encountering Dawn Mining's Disposal Proposal.*

O'MEARA, Bridget (Washington State University) *The Gifted Amateur's Legacy: 19th-Century Collecting and Today's Reparatriation Movement.*

WILLARD, William (Washington State University) *Farmworkers Under Hanford's Cloud.*

(El Conquistador)

(S-34) Translating Anthropological Insight into Policy

CHAIR: **WINTHROP, Robert** (Cultural Solutions)

STOUTLAND, Sara (Kennedy School of Government, Harvard) *The Roles of Researchers in Boston's Efforts to Reduce Youth Violent Crime.*

HILL, Jane H. (University of Arizona) and **GREAVES, Tom** (Bucknell) *Human Rights and the American Anthropological Association: A Case from Chile.*

CARTWRIGHT, Liz (University of Arizona) and **THOMAS, Jan** (Kenyon College) *Beyond Biology: Core Values in Policies Concerning Maternity Care in the United States and Finland.*

SCHENSUL, Jean J. (Institute for Community Research), **SCHENSUL, Stephen L.** (University of Connecticut), **NASTASI, Bonnie K.** (State University of New York, Albany), **SILVA, K.T.** (University of Peradeniya), **OODIT, Getta** (International Family Planning Foundation) *Introducing Policy Makers to Adolescent Sex Risk Prevention Strategies in the Indian Ocean Region.*

BROWNRIGG, Leslie A. (Bureau of Census) *Policies Affecting the Enumeration of Farm Workers.*

(Willard)

(S-35) Communities and Development Strategies

CHAIR: **MUELLER, Eileen** (University of Georgia)

MUELLER, Eileen (University of Georgia) *Connecting our Research to the Needs of the Community: Using a Political Ecology Approach to Increase Women's Participation in Conservation Activities In Loreto, B.C.S, Mexico.*

RIEMER, Frances Julia (Northern Arizona University) *Equitable Development through Community-Based Management: Examining the Botswana Experience.*

MILGRAM, B. Lynne (University of Toronto) *Formulating Development: Women and Microfinance in the Upland Philippines.*

McRAE, Glenn, (The Union Institute) *Fighting the distant battle: Vermont Solidarity and Activism with indigenous struggles.*

CELLARIUS, Barbara (University of Kentucky) *Waiting 'Till the Cows Come Home, Making Hay While the Sun Shines: Post-socialist Economic Strategies in a Bulgarian Mountain Village.*

SCHAFFER, Kathryn M. (University of Maryland), and **PAOLISSO, Michael** (University of Maryland) *Gender Blender? Women and Men as Stakeholders in Resource Management Development Projects.*

OPPENHEIM, Matt (California State University, Long Beach) *The Critical Place of Community Development in School Transformation: The Story of the Pacoima Urban Village.*

(El Dorado)

(S-36) Women's Associations, Social Power and Child Welfare in Manabi, Ecuador

CHAIR: **DEWALT, Kathleen** (Pittsburgh) and **POATS, Susan** (Faculdade Latino-Americana de Ciencias Sociais, Quito, Ecuador)

POATS, Susan (Faculdade Latino-Americana de Ciencias Sociais, Quito, Ecuador) and **DEWALT, Kathleen** (University of Pittsburgh) *Examining the Impact of "Women's Projects": Does 10 Years of "Development" Have an Impact.*

BYRON, Elizabeth (University of Florida) *Intra-Household Resource Allocation and Decision-Making in Manabí, Ecuador.*

POATS, Susan (Faculdade Latino-Americana de Ciencias Sociais, Quito, Ecuador) *Becoming a Working Member: Constructing Productive Identities among Coastal Ecuadorian Women.*

MILLER, Loren (University of Pittsburgh) *Politicizing the Economy: Coastal Women Strategize Beyond Survival.*

DEWALT, Kathleen (University of Pittsburgh) *Women's Income, Social Power and Child Welfare in Manabi, Ecuador.*

(MacArthur)

(S-37) Humanizing Environmental Risk: The Growing Role of Social Scientists in the Assessment and Management of Environmental Health Hazards

CHAIR: **DRISCOLL, David L.** (University of South Florida)

SATTERFIELD, Theresa (Decision Research and the University of British Columbia) *Articulating the Risk Experience.*

GUILLETTE, Elizabeth A. (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona) *Risk Implications of Children's Continuous Exposure to Pesticides.*

QUIGGINS, Patricia A. (Louisville Medical Center and the University of Louisville) *Using Bio-markers to Identify and Measure Environmental Risks: The Intersection of Research and Risk Communication.*

HAMMOND, Roberta M. (Florida Department of Health) *The Anthropology of Epidemiology: The Politics of Food-borne Outbreak Investigations.*

LIEBOW, Edward (Environmental Health and Social Policy Center) *The "Small Area" Problem in Epidemiology: How Anthropology can Help.*

DRISCOLL, David L. (University of South Florida) *GIS as an Instrument for Environmental Risk Characterization and Communication.*

Discussant: Amy Wolfe

(Park View)

(S-38) Common Ground or Contested Ground? Language Imperatives and Schooling

CHAIR: **GONZALEZ, Norma** (University of Arizona)

GONZALEZ Norma (University of Arizona) *Y Volver, Volver, Volver: Language Ideologies and Identities.*

SMITH, Patrick (University of Arizona/ Universidad de las Americas-Puebla) *Dual Language Education on Contested Ground: A Report from Tucson, Arizona.*

MURPHY, Ellen (Tucson Unified School District) *Where Do We Go From Here? Participatory Learning and Action in a Teacher Study Group.*

ARNOT-HOPFFER, Elizabeth (Tucson Unified School District) *You Can Close the Door on the Majority Language, but it Will Come in Through the Window: Promoting Spanish Literacy in a Dual Language Immersion Program.*

CARMICHAEL, Catherine (University of Arizona) *Hablar Dos Veces: Talking Twice: Language Ideologies in a Dual-Language Kindergarten.*

WHITMAN, Rob (University of Arizona) *Narration of Self, Other, Community, School and Context: A Borderlands Perspective.*

12:00 noon – 1:45 pm

(Lounge)

Publications Committee Luncheon Meeting

CHAIR: STULL, Don

(Belmont)

(S-39) Food and Agriculture Topical Interest Group

ORGANIZER: STEPHENSON, Garry (Oregon State University)

(San Xavier)

(S-40) Topical Interest Group in Aging and Disability Research

ORGANIZER: IRIS, Madelyn (Northwestern University)

(St. Augustine)

(S-41) International Standards Committee

ORGANIZER: DOWNING, Theodore (University of Arizona)

(Buckley)

(S-42) NSF Funding Opportunities

ORGANIZER: PLATTNER, Stuart (National Science Foundation)

(El Conquistador)

(S-43) AIDS and Anthropology Research Support Group

ORGANIZER: SHEDLIN, Michele

The purpose of this group is to provide support for anthropologists and other researchers affected by HIV/AIDS in their work or daily lives.

(Lounge)

(S-44) Special Luncheon Event: Meet a Past President of SfAA

ORGANIZERS: GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (University of Oregon) and PAREDES, Anthony (Florida State University)

(MacArthur)

(S-45) An Ethnography of Offshore Oil and Gas Production: A Discussion among Researchers and Participants.

ORGANIZERS: AUSTIN, Diane and BRENDEN, Marcia (BARA, University of Arizona)

(Park View)

(S-46) The Hidden Cost of Urban Indian Employment (American Indian Issues Committee)

CHAIR: ROBINSON, Sarah Anne (American Indian Issues Committee)

Business Meeting and Round Table Discussion
Discussants: Rodney Palimo (Tohono O'odham, Employment Specialist with Pima County and member of the Metropolitan Commission of Indian Affairs) and Jacob Bernal (Chemehuevi, Acting Director of the Tucson Indian Center)

2:00 pm – 5:45 pm

(Copper)

(S-50) Connecting Classroom with Community: Building Effective Experiential Programs for Undergraduates - Part I

CHAIR: SIMONELLI, Jeanne (State University of New York, Oneonta)

ERVIN, Alexander M. (University of Saskatchewan) *Ingredients and Standards for Undergraduate Curricula in Applied Anthropology.*

KEENE, Arthur S. (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) *Anthropology in the Public Interest: A Program for Engaged Community Research through Service Learning.*

TIZON, Judy (University of Southern Maine) *Bringing Home the Field.*

O'DONNELL, Katherine (Hartwick College) *Critical Reflection and Service Learning.*

CURRAN, Joanne (State University of New York, Oneonta) *Evaluating Service-Based Change.*

BREAK

Taking Students to the Field: Is it Worth the Risk? Part II

CHAIR: **SIMONELLI, Jeanne** (State University of New York, Oneonta)

WALLACE, Tim (North Carolina State) *Ethics and the Impact of Apprentice Ethnographers on Local Communities.*

BECK, Sam (Cornell University) *Experiential Learning as Anthropological Practice.*

STREETER, Tiffany (State University of New York, Oneonta) *The Importance of Experiential Learning: The Student Perspective.*

ROBERTS, Bill (St. Mary's College of Maryland) *Here's the Classroom, Where's the Community? Creating Cultural Connections between Classrooms and Communities.*

Discussant: Riall Nolan (University of Cincinnati)

(Silver)

(S-51) Integrating Qualitative and Quantitative Methods: Challenges and Future Prospects in Drug and AIDS Research

CHAIR: **STERK, Claire** (Emory University) and **CARLSON, Robert** (Wright State University)

CARLSON, Robert, **SIEGAL, Harvey**, **WANG, Jichuan**, and **FALCK, Russel** (Wright State University) *Integrating Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods in Multi-component Research Projects: An Example from the Midwest.*

PAGE, J. Bryan (University of Miami, Florida) *Not too far apart: the Qualitative and the Quantitative in Transdisciplinary Research.*

SHERMAN, Susan and **LATKIN, Carl** (Johns Hopkins University) *An Exploratory Study of Injection Drug Users' Participation in a Long-term Epidemiological Study of HIV.*

CLATTS, Michael C. (National Development Research Institutes, Inc) *Integrating Ethnography and Virology in the Study of Transmission of Blood-borne Pathogens among IDU's.*

BREAK

STERK, Claire (Emory University) and **ELIFSON, Kirk** (Georgia State University) *What the Numbers Show us and the Stories Tell us: Perceptions of HIV Risk Among Women.*

PETERSON, James, **LATKIN, Carl**, and **AGAR, Michael** (Johns Hopkins University) *Making the Link: Triangulating HIV/AIDS Intervention Evaluations Methods Qualitative Interview Data, Ethnographic Field Notes and Survey Data Integrated to Redesign the Intervention.*

LUCAS, Kenya, **KNOWLTON, Amy**, and **KOCHAN, Geraldine** (Johns Hopkins University) *Social Support and the HIV Positive: An Integration of Qualitative and Quantitative Methods.*

(Belmont)

(S-52) New Tracks: Native American Participation in the Field

CHAIR: **HUNTER, Andrea A.** (Northern Arizona University)

DEERE, Christopher C. (Northern Arizona University) *The Importance of Native American Anthropologists Working in their Communities.*

GRANT, Vernelda J. (Northern Arizona University) *Worldview in Archaeology and Western Apache Culture.*

BALENQUAH, Lyle, **MASAYUMPTWEA, Lloyd** and **NATESWAY, Bernard** (Northern Arizona University) *Hopi Perspectives on Ruins Preservation.*

SELETSTEWA, Maxine (Cultural Preservation Office of the Hopi Tribe) *Hopi History, Life, and Culture on the Web.*

HUNTER, Andrea A. (Northern Arizona University) *An International Educational and Research Program for Native American, Aboriginal Australian, and Maori Cultural and Natural Resource Management and Preservation.*

BREAK

BEGAYE, Darsita (Northern Arizona University) *Indigenous Women in Archaeology: Navajo and Australian Observations.*

ANDERSON, Ettie (Northern Arizona University) *Utilizing Environments: A Comparison between Navajo and Australian Aboriginal Peoples in the Past.*

THOMPSON, Kerry F. (Northern Arizona University) *The Role of Archaeology in Contemporary Indigenous Land Issues: Australia and Arizona, a Comparison.*

ORTIZ, David O. and BEGAY, Robert, (Northern Arizona University) *Navajo Traditional History and Archaeology*.

(Buckley)

(S-53) Addressing the Human Dimensions of Environmental Problems: Reports from the SfAA/EPA Environmental Anthropology Project

CHAIR: **JOHNSTON, Barbara Rose** (Center for Political Ecology)

MALONEY, R. Shawn (University of Maryland) *The Chesapeake Bay And Pfiesteria Piscicida: The Use of Applied Anthropology to Address Environmental Problems Impacting Diverse Stakeholder Groups*.

WAMSLEY Mark (University of Maryland, College Park) *Cultural Models and the Role of Scientific Information in the Pfiesteria Issue on Maryland's Eastern Shore*.

LAVY, Brendan. (University of North Texas) *Community Empowerment, Public Participation, and Environmental Justice: A Case in Eastern Oklahoma*.

CRISMON, Sandra (University of Georgia) "Public Participation and Environmental Justice in EPA Region 4 Watershed Projects: An Examination of Selected Projects in Georgia and Alabama".

LUCIDO, Frank (California State University, Chico) *SfAA/EPA Environmental Anthropology Project: Dryland Wheat Growers and the EPA's Community-Based Columbia Plateau Agricultural Initiative*.

BREAK

LAMARQUE, Johnelle (Rutgers University) *Where Communities and Organizations Meet: EPA and Community Outreach Programs' Efforts to Communicate Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Philadelphia Housing*.

DRISCOLL, David L. (University of South Florida) *Anthropological Contributions To The Risk-Based Redevelopment of Brownfields in South Florida*.

CHARNLEY, Susan (United States Environmental Protection Agency) *Community Involvement in Environmental Decision-Making at the United States Environmental Protection Agency: The Superfund Case*.

Discussant: Theresa Trainor (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency)

(St. Augustine)

(S-54) Fisheries

CHAIR: **WINGARD, John D.** (University of Memphis)

WINGARD, John D. (University of Memphis) *Ethnographic Lessons for Contemporary Resource Management Problems*.

RUSSELL, Susan (Northern Illinois University) *The Political Economy of Fishing Effort and Strategy in a Philippine Coastal Community*.

BORT, John (East Carolina University) and **SABELLA, James** (North Carolina-Wilmington) *Shrimp Aquaculture in Panama and Costa Rica: Does Shrimp Aquaculture Have to Have Adverse Environmental and Social Consequences?*

RUTTAN, Lore M., (University of California at Davis) *Cooperation and Information Sharing among Commercial Fishermen*.

BREAK

MOORE, David (University of California, Los Angeles) *The Flow of Shrimp: Commodity Chains and the Link Between the Global Seafood Market and Local Coastal Resource Use in Southern China*.

BROWN, Kimberly Linkous (UBC) and **BUTLER, Caroline** (UBC) *A Tale of Two Fisheries: The Management of Commercial Sales and Subsistence Harvests on the Fraser River*.

EBIN, Syma (Yale University) and **STAVE, Krys** (UNLV) *Upstream-Downstream Relationships: Social Constructions and Ecological Imperatives*.

GATES, James F. (University of Florida) and SMITH, Suzanna (University of Florida) *The Impacts of the Florida Net Ban on Commercial Fishing Families*.

(El Conquistador)

(S-56) Current Research on Child Health

CHAIR: **SOBO, Elisa** (University of California at San Diego)

SOBO, Elisa (University of California at San Diego), **ROCK, Cheryl** (University of California at San Diego), **NEUHOUSER, Marian** (University of Washington), **NEUMARK-SZRAINER, Dianne** (University of Minnesota); *Collecting Diet Data from Children: Does A Parent's Presence Help?*

MAYNARD-TUCKER, Gisele (UCLA) *Mothers' Home-Medication in Africa: Education Policy Imperatives and the Vulnerability of the Anthropologist.*

DEVIN, Robin (University of Rhode Island) *Fathers' Groups in Haiti.*

SHAW, Jennifer (University of Kansas) *Please Take my Child: Barriers to Children's Health Care on the High Plains.*

BOJKO, Martha J. and **SCHENSUL, Stephen L.** (University of Connecticut School of Medicine) *The Role of Community Support Systems in Managing Childhood Illness.*

BREAK

CLARK, Lauren and **MARQUEZ, Lorena** (University of Colorado) *What We Learned from a Photographic Study of Toddlers' Home Environments.*

BRAUN, Shelly (University of Utah) *Political Culture, Policy-Making, and Advocacy: the Creation of Utah's Children's Health Insurance Program.*

ENGLAND-KENNEDY, Elizabeth (University of Arizona) *Effects of Explanatory Models and Identity on Communication and Conflict Between Undergraduates with Learning Disabilities and Professors.*

BOUTTE, Marie I. (University of Nevada, Reno) *The Challenges of Genetic Predictive Testing in Face-to-face Communities.*

TERSTRIEP, Amy (Albion College) "Bionic Ears: Media, Activism, and Technology".

(Willard)

(S-57) Indigenous Knowledge in the Information Age: Changing the Terms of Engagement.

CHAIR: **VASQUEZ, Miguel** (Northern Arizona University)

BOWERS, C.A. (Portland State University) and **VASQUEZ, Miguel** (Northern Arizona University) *Computers: A Trojan Horse in the Reservation Classroom.*

NATSEWAY, Bernard; MASAYUMPTTEWA, Lloyd, and **BALENQUAH, Lyle** (Northern Arizona University) *Ruins Stabilization: Hopis and the National Park Service.*

SCROL, Aaron (Consulting Anthropologist, Elwha Klallam Tribe) *Managing Tribal Resources: Balancing Culture and Development among the Elwha Klallam.*

BILLIMORIA, Roshan (Formerly Director, NGO Operations, United Nations) *Timeless Wisdom in the Information Age: What Is Its Role?*

DONGOSKE, Kurt E., and **KUWANSISIWMA, Leigh J.,** (Hopi Cultural Preservation Office) *Archaeology in the American Southwest: Same Game, Different Rules.*

LEE, Eliot (Coconino Community College) *Effectiveness of Internet Technology for Native Americans: The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office Home Page Project.*

2:00 pm – 3:45 pm

(San Xavier)

(S-58) Constructing Identity Changes: New Ethnographic Perspectives - Session I

CHAIR: **LURIE, Gordon A.** (University of Toronto)

LURIE, Gordon A. (University of Toronto) and **LURIE, Sue G.** (North Texas Health Science Center) *Governance and Health, and the Evolution of Organizational Fields: Organizational Responses to Urban Reform and Paradigm Shifts.*

LUBIN, Patrick (Case Western Reserve University) *Urban Streets and a Culture of Homelessness: Street Children in Guadalajara.*

BENT, Katherine (Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment) *Seeking the Both/And of an Ethnographic Research Proposal.*

EDBERG, Mark (Development Services Group, Inc./ University of Virginia) *Image and Action: Narco-corridos and the Narcotrafficante Image on the U.S.-Mexico Border.*

REIS, Raul (California State University Monterey Bay) *Cultural Changes in the Brazilian Amazon: A Caboclo Community Copes with Mass Media.*

MCSPADDEN, Lucia Ann (Life & Peace Institute) *Human Rights, Forgiveness, and Reconciliation: Contested Paths in Social Reconstruction.*

(El Dorado)

(S-59) Cross-cultural Imperatives and Mental Health

CHAIR: **TANG, Sharon** (New Mexico Highlands University)

PICKWELL, Sheila M., (University of California at San Diego) *Social and Psychological Maladjustment of U S Born Cambodian Americans.*

LEE, Jong-In (University of Connecticut) *Toward a Political Economy of Mental Health of Korean Immigrants in the U.S: a Critical Medical Anthropological Discussion.*

JEZEWSKI, Mary Ann (University at Buffalo), **CHO, Kap-Chul** (Red Cross Junior College, South Korea) *The Health and Well Being of Korean Women Living in the United States as Student Wives.*

BARRON, Marcia (Trent University) *To Live a Good Life: Sociocultural Imperatives and Aboriginal Mental Health Program Design.*

(MacArthur)

(S-60) Vision 2020 Assessed

CHAIR: **RINER, Reed** (Northern Arizona University)

PINER, Judith (Northern Arizona University)

RIZZO, Elena M., (Northern Arizona University)

CRUZ, Daniel (Northern Arizona University)

MILLER, Marilee (Northern Arizona University)

(Park View)

(S-61) Applying the Anthropology of Place

CHAIR: **FORREST, David W.** (University of Florida) and **JEFFREY, Jaclyn** (Texas A & M International University)

LARSEN, Soren (University of Kansas) *Making Maps, Making Place: Native Landscapes and Land Claims in British Columbia.*

FORREST, David W. (University of Florida) *Place Paradise: Landscapes of Escape and HIV in Miami's South Beach.*

JEFFREY, Jaclyn (Texas A&M International) *Making Public Roads Meaningful on the Bottlenecked Border.*

Discussant: Jane Gibson (University of Kansas)

4:00 pm – 5:45 pm

(San Xavier)

(S-70) Constructing Identity Changes: New Ethnographic Perspectives - Session II

CHAIR: **KHLEIF, Bud B.** (University of New Hampshire)

KHLEIF, Bud B. (University of New Hampshire) *Some Issues in Globalization of Identity: Towards Updating Ferdinand Toennies's "Community" Vs. "Contractual Society".*

TURKON, David (Arizona State University) *The Decline of Classes and the Rise of Subalterns: The Case of Lesotho.*

PHILLIPS, Diane Ruth (Iowa State University) *Women Drivers: Female Truckers.*

(El Dorado)

(S-71) Farmers Gardens and Markets: Global and Local Perspectives

CHAIR: **McDONALD, Juliana** (University of Kentucky, Lexington)

McDONALD, Juliana (University of Kentucky, Lexington) *As I Get Older: Aging and Agricultural Practices.*

KINGSOLVER, Ann (University of South Carolina) *The 'End off the Road' for Tobacco? Kentucky Farmers' Thoughts on Alternative Crops, Identity, and Institutional Knowledge.*

ANDERSON, Adele (Independent Scholar) *Blooms of the Season: Northeast United States Farm, Craft & Collectible Market.*

GRABER, Valerie (Western Washington University) *Economic and Social Role of a Farmers' Market Within a Community.*

SACKETT, Ross and **FINERMAN, Ruthbeth** (University of Memphis) *Measuring Andean House-Gardens: Methodological Issues.*

FOWLER, Cynthia T. (University of Hawaii) *Social Relations and Agricultural Interactions Among Forest Farmers and Coastal Horticulturalists in Sumba.*

WOLFE, Andrew (Binghamton University) *Institutions and Opportunities: The Relationship Between Farmer Cooperation and Agricultural Performance in Degache, Southern Tunisia.*

(MacArthur)

(S-72) Preparation for Practice by Internship

CHAIR: **RINER, Reed** (Northern Arizona University)

BESSLER, Andy (Northern Arizona University)

MARQUEZ, Arturo (Northern Arizona University)

DEROSA, Suzanne (Northern Arizona University)

GRANT, Vernelda J. (Northern Arizona University)

HEGELE, Anne (Northern Arizona University)

HUMPHREYS, Eirian (Northern Arizona University)

LEVY, Travis (Northern Arizona University)

WAGNER, Karla (Northern Arizona University)

RAMOS, Gilbert (Northern Arizona University)

NAWROCKI, Heather (Northern Arizona University)

MERKEL, Jenean (Northern Arizona University)

(Park View)

(S-73) Building Teamwork Skills: A Class in Qualitative Methods

CHAIR: **BORMAN, Kathryn** (University of South Florida).

HAAG, Allyson (University of South Florida) and **STAVERSKY, John** (University of South Florida) *Developing an Approach to Research During a Qualitative Methods Course.*

KREISHER, Robert (University of South Florida) and **MORFIT, Van** (University of South Florida) *Teamwork: An Approach to Qualitative Research.*

HARDIN, Jennifer A. (University of South Florida) and **ROSENBERG, Judith** (University of South Florida) *The Epistemology of Data Collection.*

FRANCISCO, Leilani (University of South Florida) and **STOFFLE, Brent** (University of South Florida) *Entering the New Millennium: Using Software to Triangulate.*

PUCCIA, Ellen (University of South Florida) *Creating a Course in Qualitative Research Methods: A TA's Perspective.*

6:00 pm – 7:00 pm

(St. Augustine)

(S-90) Society for the Anthropology of North America (SANA) Networking and Social Hour

ORGANIZERS: **VESPERI, Maria** (New College) and **GOODE, Judith** (Temple University)

6:00 pm – 7:30 pm

(Buckley)

(S-91) What is the Role of Charter Schools in the Immediate Future of American Education?

ORGANIZERS: **DOWNING, Theodore E.** (University of Arizona) and **BABER, Willie L.** (University of North Carolina, Greensboro) *Public Forum: Formulations of Policy in the Charter School Movement.*

DOWNING, Theodore E. (University of Arizona) *Demand-side Financing of Public Education: A Global Issue with Local-level Impacts.*

LEVY, Travis (Northern Arizona University) *Negotiating Choice: The Emergence of Charter Schools in the United States.*

BABER, Willie L. (University of North Carolina) *Nguzo Saba Charter School and the Racial-Balance Provision of North Carolina State Charter School Law.*

WHITE, Citizen Benny *Charter Schools in Arizona: Public Policy Challenges.*

Discussion and debate

(El Conquistador)

CORI Business Meeting

ORGANIZER: **HAINES, David**



Sunday, April 25, 1999

8:00 am – 12:00 pm

(San Xavier)

SfAA Board Meeting

CHAIR: **YOUNG, John** (Oregon State University)

Videos

GIBSON, Jane W. (University of Kansas) *Applied Video Ethnography*.

Placed in “Applied Anthropology: Training and Careers”

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Recent Titles

IRAQI ASSYRIAN CHRISTIANS IN LONDON: The Construction of Ethnicity
by Madawi Al-Rasheed

Based on an in-depth study of one of the oldest Middle Eastern immigrant communities in London, the Assyrians are a minority within the London Iraqi minority and as such represent an interesting case of an ethnic group trying to construct their difference in the host society. This volume examines previous literature on ethnicity and its revival, challenging established perceptions of the concept. Assyrian ethnicity is a process which involves the production of narratives defining themselves as a people and a set of strategies enforcing this definition.
0-7734-8251-2 260pp. 1998

THE SYMBOLISM OF MIRRORS IN ART FROM ANCIENT TIMES TO THE PRESENT
by Hope B. Werness

Contains illustrations of mirrors dating from a mirror made in the second millennium before the common era to a postmodern mirror environment created in the late 1980s. The introduction summarizes the symbolism and uses of mirrors in art, discussing mirrors and deities, mirrors and death, mirrors in relation to power and continuity, and the special connection between mirrors and women, especially goddesses. Eighty-five mirrors and images of mirrors are pictured accompanied by descriptive texts. The research materials reflect interdisciplinary sources including art history, anthropology, comparative religion, folklore and mythology. An additional feature of the volume is the linking of mirrors with prose and poetry quotations from widely ranging sources (Zen koans to Woody Allen). With photographs and line drawings. 0-7734-8269-5 208pp. 1999

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SESSION ABSTRACTS

ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary (University of San Francisco) *Integrating Anthropology and Philosophy: Social Justice Economics as Ethical (Re)Organization*. Based on June 1998 on-site research in Mondragon, we showcase a view of social justice economics. This multimedia presentation offers video, slides, and still photography to introduce the complex social and political history of the Basque Mondragon Cooperatives (MCC). The panelists portray various implications of MCC's credible, humane approach to community development: the ethics of an anthropology of work as the basis for transformative economics; the importance of action that regenerates judgments about work; the communicative conditions for social action; the power of human values for everyday action; the challenge from global-ization to moving MCC across geopolitical contexts. (S-14)

ALVAREZ, Robert R. (Arizona State University) and **GOLDBERG, Anne J.** (Arizona State University) *Borderlands And Transnationalism: Applying Anthropology in the Age of Hyperspace*. This panel explores a current challenge to anthropology, that of border crossings and transnationalism, focusing on the effects of these processes in actual sites of application. New perspectives of applied anthropology in the borderlands are examined here by a cadre of researchers from both sides of the geopolitical border. We focus on field sites where issues of identity, globalization, and community are paramount. The session incorporates new paradigms concerning human rights, immigration, education, and tourism in setting from Guatemala to Arizona, Mexico and the U.S.-Mexico border. (F-33)

ANDREATTA, Susan (University of North Carolina at Greensboro), **GREY, Mark** (University of Northern Iowa) and **DELINDA, Laura** (Michigan State University) *Resistance and Reform: A Critical Look at Agriculture and Food Systems*. This panel is organized around two major themes - a critique of the conventional agriculture and food system, and an examination of resistance and reform through alternative agricultural strategies (production and marketing). The papers in the first part of the session examine conventional hog, pig, poultry and meat-packing industries while the second part of the session examines how different groups have resisted the conventional system by creating a niche in organic and sustainable agricultural practices. Examples are taken from alternative agriculture and food systems in North Carolina, Community Supported Agriculture (CSA), and Community Design Center's children's garden projects. (F-34)

ARCURY, Thomas A. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), and **QUANDT, Sara A.** (Wake Forest University) *Occupational Health Issues among Immigrant Workers*. Immigrant workers are increasingly important in several segments of the U.S. economy; including agriculture, manufacturing, construction and service industries. Each of these industries places workers at risk for occupational injury and illness. At the same time, immigrant workers often lack organizations, are unfamiliar with laws and regulations for their protection, and are working to support a large number of dependents in the U.S. as well as in their country of origin. The national origin of immigrant workers is diverse. The papers in this symposium address several aspects of occupational health among immigrant workers and of efforts to improve health among these workers. (F-51)

ASTONE, Jennifer (California State University, Monterey Bay) *Considering Civil Security as an Imperative for Community-Based Natural Resource Management*. A community's ability to sustainably manage resources depends not only upon its knowledge systems, social organization and relationship to the state but also upon their state of security. As low intensity conflicts remain prevalent in many parts of the world, we ask: In what ways does regional, national and international strife (e.g. sovereignty issues, armed banditry, military conflict, ethnic conflict, and border closings) affect communities and their ability to sustainably use their resources. Using both contemporary and historical examples, the panelists will consider how security issues disrupt local resource management strategies and the well-being of pastoralist, hunting and agricultural societies among others. (F-60)

AUSTIN, Diane and **BRENDEN, Marcia** (BARA, University of Arizona) *An Ethnography of Offshore Oil and Gas Production: A Discussion among Researchers and Participants*. This panel includes two university researchers and six teacher-researchers from southern Louisiana who are participating in a study of the impacts of offshore oil and gas activities on families and individuals there. The study combines ethnography, guided discussions and focus groups conducted by university and teacher-researchers with regular sessions during which all researchers discuss their findings. The teacher-researchers include (1) individuals who have lived in the communities all their lives and those who moved to the area from elsewhere, and (2) individuals with spouses who work in the oil and gas industry and those spouses working elsewhere. In this panel discussion the participants will discuss their roles in the study, the advantages and disadvantages of the collaborative approach, and lessons for other researchers. (S-44)

BALLENGER, Anne (Catholic University) and **ANDERSON, Adele** (State University of New York) *More Common Ground: A Dialogue With Students, Practitioners, & Academy*.

Last year, a student – practitioner panel interrogated the efficacy and integration of graduate preparation, academia, and organized anthropology. This panel builds upon those efforts toward a more common ground for anthropology's future survival and engagement. The panelists' brief remarks will span student and practitioner experiences, including academic perspectives. We will engage the audience in a dialogue with us. Following our interactive dialogue Professor and Past AAA President James Peacock will lead a discussion on how we conceptualize, revitalize, and embrace the potential of our future. (F-70)

BENDYCKI, Nadine A. (Cleveland Clinic) and **FECHNER, Mary** (University of Oregon) *Y2K and Beyond: Applying Medical Anthropology in the New Millennium*. What's on the horizon for applied medical anthropology at the dawn of the 21st century? What practical challenges face anthropologists who may consider employment outside of traditional anthropology departments? What opportunities exist for someone trained in medical anthropology to apply their knowledge and expertise to solving practical problems away from the ivory tower? This panel presentation, includes practitioners from diverse employment settings and with expertise in HIV/AIDS clinical bioethics, healthcare marketing, medical education, and consulting. As the session organizers want to encourage audience participation, there will be ample time for questions following the formal presentations. (F-57)

BERMAN, Tressa (Arizona State University West) and **GOUGH, Robert** (Rosebud Sioux Tribe) *Protecting Indigenous Intellectual Property Rights: Culture Up Against the Law*. This session examines the availability and uses of intellectual property rights (IPR) protections for control of tangible and intangible cultural properties of indigenous peoples within national and international legal frameworks. The papers will consider indigenous theories of property and the applications of IPR in various settings, from museums to tribal courts. For the United States, panelists will discuss limitations and expansions of tribal jurisdiction and changes in meanings of cultural property since NAGPRA and related legislation. In international arenas, panelists will focus on developments in copyright protections in a global move toward recognizing group rights in copyright laws (Ireland, Australia). These cases allow us to redefine IPR protections in English Common Law away from its colonizing legacy with respect to indigenous peoples. (T-11)

BILHARZ, Joy (State University of New York, Fredonia) and **BUTLER, Mary Odell** (Battelle) *Negotiating Informed Participation: The Ethics of Accessing Common Knowledge*. The ethnographic approach often assumes that there is a shared body of understanding that can be accessed from many individuals in a study population without concern for "right to

divulge" of native participants, anthropologists and clients. But not everyone involved in a research project has the same social and political stakes in the release of information. In this session, we will explore the roles of client needs, the ethnographer's body of data, and the ownership of and access to information in applied ethnographic research. Participants will present examples of ethical dilemmas in and will solicit audience in and will solicit audience input on resolution of these difficult issues. (S-16)

BINKLEY, Marian (Dalhousie) *Moving Beyond the Fisheries Crisis— Changing Household Strategies*. This session focuses on how fishing-dependent households are coping with the effects of the Atlantic fisheries crisis both by changing their past fishing strategies and by entering into new forms of economic support. Drawing on examples from Atlantic Canada (Newfoundland and Nova Scotia), Breton, France and Ratan, Honduras, the authors' research illustrates how different communities are struggling with similar ecological and economic crises to develop livelihood strategies to meet these challenges. (W-59)

BLOUNT, Ben G. (Georgia) *Panel Session on Selected Topics and the Environment*. Each panelist discusses a selected topic in relation to the environment. For each topic the central concerns, issues, and problems as they relate to the environment are presented and discussed. An effort is also made to project them into the next decade. The topics include: fisheries, agriculture, forestry, water, development, pollution, health, tourism, parks and protected areas, indigenous rights, gender, and biodiversity. (W-50)

BORMAN, Kathryn (University of South Florida) *Building Teamwork Skills: A Class in Qualitative Methods*. This session will describe a new course in qualitative research methods at the University of South Florida. The course was designed to allow students to complete a research project from beginning to end and was taught by a professor with two teaching assistants with expertise in different methods. Three teams of students were formed and each was given a different site. Each team had to work together to write a research proposal, collect and analyze their data, and write and present their final reports. Students attended labs to learn to use a variety of both collection methods such as interview, observation, and survey and analysis methods such as coding with Nud*ist software and use of SPSS and SAS statistical software. Finally, students were taught to create PowerPoint presentations so that they could give final presentations to the class. All of this occurred within one semester. (S-73)

BROGDEN, Mette (University of Arizona) *Collaborative Processes, Community Building, and Environmental Conflict*

ABSTRACTS

Resolution: Promises and Perils. This session will present case studies across a spectrum of collaborative processes being used to manage environmental conflict, from local, community based efforts to state-wide policy dialogues. Cases will be drawn from the United States, Africa, and Australia, and will offer contributions to theoretical issues in participatory planning and development, and environmental conflict resolution, as well as offer specific information useful to practitioners about the promises and perils of these varying types of collaborative processes. (F-35)

CHIN, Nancy P. (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry) *Human Reproduction/Human Re-Integration: Medical Student Research on Adolescent Pregnancy, Homelessness and Literacy in Rochester, NY.* The papers in this session report on summer research field experiences of medical students trained in ethnographic methods. Several of these students investigated the cultural context of teenage pregnancy in Rochester, NY the city with the highest adolescent pregnancy rate in the state of New York. Two of the participating students looked at a tangentially related problem of health services to the homeless population of this city. Two other students focused on literacy promotion in this city with a 29% illiteracy rate, a rate significantly above the national average. A basic, underlying question informing all these efforts was, why, in such a wealthy city with so many services, are outcomes sub-optimal? (T-18)

CLEVELAND, David A (University of California, Santa Barbara) **SOLERI, Daniela** (University of Arizona) *Farmer and Formal Plant Breeders: Is there a Common Basis for Collaboration?* The need for increasing sustainable crop yields continues to grow with increasing population and environmental limitations. One solution being widely proposed is collaboration between traditionally-based informal, farmer plant breeders and formal, scientific plant breeders in developing improved crops. As a prerequisite for understanding the potential for collaboration, we explore relationships among knowledges, management systems and results (improved varieties) of farmer and formal breeders. Papers are based on field work with farmers and/or plant breeders, with plant breeding broadly defined to include choosing among populations and varieties, and plant selection within segregating populations. (T-50)

COMITAS, Lambros (Research Institute for the Study of Man) and **MIDGETT, Douglas** (University of Iowa) *University of Iowa Pre-dissertation Fieldwork Training Program in St. Lucia.* This session describes a pre-dissertation fieldwork program conducted by the University of Iowa Anthropology Department in collaboration with the Research Institute for the Study of Man. It explores the significance of early exposure to ethnographic and cross-cultural methods, including proposal

development, fieldwork and write-up, for students preliminary to doctoral research. Students who participated in the 1998 summer ethnographic field program came from disparate disciplinary backgrounds and pursued a variety of research topics. Language in education, aging and health care, changes in small farming, medical pluralism, and festivals and national identity are represented in these contributions. (F-30)

DEWALT, Kathleen (Pittsburgh) and **POATS, Susan** (Faculdade Latino-Americana de Ciencias Sociais, Quito, Ecuador) *Women's Associations, Social Power and Child Welfare in Manabi, Ecuador.* While it has long been thought that income generation for women would translate into increases in women's social power, and improved health for women and children, this proposition has seldom been directly tested. Based on archival, ethnographic and survey research approaches, the papers in this session examine several different aspects of women's leadership, social power, and welfare in the context of 10 years of successful income generating projects for women in coastal Ecuador, and area famous for machismo. Assessment of women's assumption of leadership roles, control of resources, experiences as *socias* and the welfare of their children are examined from several theoretical perspectives. (S-36)

DOWNING, Theodore E. (University of Arizona) and **BABER, Willie L.** (University of North Carolina, Greensboro) *What is the Role of Charter Schools in the Immediate Future of American Education?* Charter schools are generating difficult legislative and policy issues. In North Carolina, State policymakers are grappling with whether, or how, the racial-balance provision of charter school law should be enforced. Of the 33 charters in North Carolina, a dozen have student populations that are more than 85% Americans of African Descent. Private contractors are operating charter schools. In Tucson Arizona, a Pima County Superior Court judge threw out a lawsuit filed against the City of Tucson, by BASIS Charter School, citing violation of Arizona's Open Meetings Law. Should private contractors meet traditional public school standards of accountability, public participation, and transparency? (S-91)

DRESSLER, William W. (University of Alabama) and **Susan C. WELLER** (University of Texas) *Studying Culture, Health and Healing: Methodological Innovations.* The study of cultural dimensions of health and disease within human societies encompasses a diverse set of topics. A sampling of recent research topics includes: cultural influences on disease; the cultural construction of social relations related to disease distribution; cultural models of illness that affect patterns of help-seeking; cultural models of illness that are shared among healers; and, how healers' cultural models and those of their clients do or do not overlap. A major anthropological contribu-

tion to this research is the development of theory and method to better specify the role of the cultural in these processes. In this session we explore these topics with special attention to the methodological strategies for elucidating the cultural dimensions of health and disease. (T-31)

DRISCOLL, David L. (University of South Florida) *Humanizing Environmental Risk: The Growing Role of Social Scientists in the Assessment and Management of environmental Health Hazards.* In recent years, environmental risk decision-making has evolved away from a focus on the potential of a single pollutant or infectious agent in one environmental media for causing one of a few health conditions. The need to recognize multiple endpoints, sources, and routes of exposure while responding to the needs and concerns of local residents has opened the way for applied anthropologists and other social scientists to contribute to the assessment and management of environmental risks. The participants in this session describe some of these contributions by discussing their own experiences with the environmental risk characterization process in various contexts. In doing so, they explore the role anthropologists and other social scientists can play in promoting socially sensitive environmental risk decision-making. (S-37)

DU TOIT, Brian M. (University of Florida) *Displacement and Adjustment.* Refugees, evacuees, emigres, and displaced persons often differ in the casual factors which produced their condition but they share many conditions of facing unknown or untried conditions and they all face the difficult process of adjustment. This discussion will focus on the process rather than on specific case studies. Are there common themes in the realm of health, social and family organization, religion, or other factors which can be generalized to conditions of disaster and displacement? Are these generalizations specific enough in their nature that they can be employed theoretically? Are they general enough to be used as anthropology enters the next century where we face the likely increase in cases of population displacement? One "model" or planning theory is the "stage model" of displacement which helps predict and explain the painful experience of reconstituting community ties after displacement. This process frequently involves resettlement as well as technological innovation and economic change. (F-12)

DURRENBERGER, E. Paul (Pennsylvania State University) *Changing Relations among Workers, Unions, and Management.* Emerging new technologies and systems of management have signaled a restructuring of the labor force in many areas from agricultural workers to janitors to professionals. The work of production and the management of production are increasingly separated. The service sector has grown. Many firms have restructured to contract out functions they once did

for themselves. The increasing heterogeneity of the workforce to include minorities and immigrants has presented new challenges to management and organized labor. All of this has created for new problems and solutions for organizing workers to secure their jobs, and to insure safety, fair treatment, and adequate working conditions on the job, and to gain remuneration that places them above the level of poverty. The papers in this session focus on unions, discussing various dimensions of these challenges and responses. (T-32)

EDWARDS, Matthew J. and **HYLAND, Stanley** (University of Memphis) *Building a Better World: Student Roles in Community Development.* Learning is an interactive process, and as result many students are taking to the field to put their skills to work in the area of community development. This session highlights the work of several students in their endeavors to make the world they live in a better place through the practical application of skills learned in an academic setting. The session helps to demonstrate both the effectiveness and the necessity of hands on learning in the training of anthropologists. (T-35)

EISENBERG, Merrill, NICHTER, Mark and **NICHTER, Mimi** (University of Arizona) *Tobacco: National And International Anthropological Perspectives.* The WHO frames tobacco use as a global epidemic killing nearly 10,000 people daily. Efforts to curb the epidemic are underway in public health contexts both nationally and internationally. Anti-tobacco programming is a growth industry that consists of prevention, cessation and the creation of anti-tobacco social norms through advertising and policy initiatives. However, few anthropologists have addressed tobacco use. This session presents papers providing examples of national and international tobacco-use research conducted by anthropologists, a discussion of outstanding research questions, and a review of the current and future opportunities for anthropologists to inform tobacco program development and evaluation. (S-10)

FECHNER, Mary (University of Oregon) and **BENDYCKI, Nadine** (Cleveland Clinic) *Y2K and Beyond: Applying Medical Anthropology at the Dawn of the New Millenium.* Walkup, Ruth B. (Office of International and Refugee Health Department of Health and Human Services US Government) "'Translators of Health Progress': Medical Anthropologists and Development". Health activities have been a mainstay of development programs in the Third World. Yet as globalization becomes an increasingly pervasive reality—with greater flows of people, diseases, drugs and devices, and health and medical information—the understanding of health and development is changing. Recently, the new Director General of the World Health Organization renewed the call for "Health for All." While not impossible, "Health for All" will not be achieved until the voices of all are heard. anthropologists-

particularly medical anthropologist—have the “language” necessary to facilitate the flow of information to and especially from the Third World. We have the privilege and responsibility to be “translators of health progress” in the coming millennium. (F-57)

FISHER, William (William & Mary) and **LITTLE, Paul** (University of Brasilia) *The Politics of Amazonian Political Ecology Research*. Anthropologists who study and are involved with conflicts over resources and territories among divergent groups in the Amazon basin act within a field of overlapping and contending powers. Political ecology approaches offer the opportunity to explicitly include the political field in the formulation of research frameworks and presentations of findings. Consciously attending to the political dimension, this session addresses issues faced by engaged anthropological practitioners: advocacy in disputes involving multiple social actors with widely divergent claims; the critique of stakeholder approaches; the problems of positioning oneself in relation to a powerful environmentalist movement; and policy implications of research. (T-71)

FORREST, David W. (University of Florida) and **JEFFREY, Jaelyn** (Texas A & M International University) *Applying the Anthropology of Place*. Applied anthropologists are often asked by government and private agencies to help design policies and procedures which are “culturally appropriate”. This session explores this role by presenting some of the potential applications of anthropology’s understanding of sense of place and the interpretation of landscapes to contemporary social issues and problems. Papers presented show how an anthropological approach to the meaning of place and landscape is useful in contexts such as the design of public spaces and transportation routes, public health policy and disease intervention, resource development among Native peoples, the resettlement of communities, and urban and regional planning. (S-61)

FRANKENBERGER, Timothy R. (Senior Food Security Advisor And Livelihood Security Coordinator) *Household Livelihood Security: Rethinking Vulnerability*. Poor People’s livelihoods are becoming more vulnerable through time due to natural, social, political and economic instability. By 2010, it projected that 1.8 billion people in the world will not be able to meet their basic needs in terms of access to adequate food, potable water, shelter education and basic health care. To improve livelihood security, we must take into account the broader socio-economic context of poverty and how households in both rural and urban settings adapt to these constraints. The papers in this session will identify some of the underlying factors that contribute to vulnerability and where interventions can be focused to enhance the resilience and adaptability of households in the face of future shocks. (S-11)

FREIDENBERG, Judith (University of Maryland) *MAA at the University of Maryland: Internship Experiences*. This poster session seeks to contribute to our understanding of the role of the applied anthropologist in the production, analysis and dissemination of knowledge to diverse audiences. A UMCP faculty (Freidenberg) will provide information on the internship as planning, practice and analysis. Students will document their internship experiences in a variety of agencies as cases studies in the interdisciplinary application of anthropology. Students explain technical skills useful for practice, document the life-cycle of their projects, reflect on possible discrepancies between design plans and implementation realities, and on the impact of consumers of anthropological knowledge on their products. (poster session) (F-50)

FURLOW, Robert (Department of Energy, Nevada Operations) **STOFFLE, Richard** (BARA, University of Arizona) *12 Years of the American Indian Consultation Program on the Nevada Test Site*. Over the past twelve years Indian people and the Department of Energy, Nevada Operations (DOE/NV) have been working together on issues regarding cultural resource preservation on the Nevada Test Site. During this time, continuous consultation between the 17 tribes, 3 organizations, and the DOE/NV has identified a wide range of cultural resources located on the NTS. These studies have progressed from identification of resources to resource protection to agency policy making. Today, the DOE/NV and the American Indian tribes have a fully grounded relationship and a real partnership. This partnership is suggested as a didactic model for future government to government relations. (T-51)

GARDNER, Andrew (University of Arizona) *Human Dimensions of Climate Change: Student Contributions to the Southwest Climate Assessment Project*. The Southwest continues to experience demographic growth, vast economic change, and dramatic shifts in the social landscape. These changes have transformed communities throughout the region and, in places, pushed the arid environment beyond its sustainable capacity. This session explores the potential implications of climate variability and change on the people of the Southwest. In their work with the Southwest Climate Assessment Project, participants have sought to define stakeholder vulnerability and to place the region’s climate issues in a national and international context, and much more. This session provides an overview of the project’s first year. (T-15)

GAUDIO, Rudolf P. (University of Arizona) *Queer Life Matters: Applying Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Anthropology*. The papers in this session engage both activist and theoretical traditions in lesbian/ gay/ bisexual/ transgender anthropology by considering how contemporary theories of

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gender and sexuality can inform, and be strengthened by, applied research and work. Drawing on research in the U.S. and Africa, panelists will discuss the diversity of sexual-minority identities, the hardships that (to varying degrees) many sexual minorities face—discrimination, violence, AIDS, addiction, poverty—and the practical ways in which anthropologists can try to address these problems. The very possibility of applied queer anthropology is questioned, and emerges as a contentious, though desirable goal in certain sociocultural contexts. (T-70)

GONZALEZ, Norma (University of Arizona) *Common Ground or Contested Ground? Language Imperatives and Schooling*. Language ideologies (Woolard, Schieffelin & Kroskrity 1998) in the borderlands can be considered as a mediating link between forms of talk and the contradictions and ambiguities of educating children in a social environment in which the discursive field is neither unified nor fixed. This session will highlight Borderland discourses of parents and students, as well as bilingual teachers in a dual language immersion program in order to problematize ideologies of language. This session will look at issues of language use within Tucson, Arizona, and how ideologies of language impact schooling practices. (S-38)

GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia (University of Kentucky) *Finding Common Ground Post-Rio: Global to Grassroots*. The ultimate goal of the Agenda 21 is to create sustainable systems that meet human needs and aspirations while preserving the natural environment for generations to come. This often involves working across diverse cultures and economic classes. This session presents five case studies on finding common ground for sustainable systems of development at the international, transnational, city and village level. In each case, the essential elements are pooling of knowledge and experience, exchange of successful strategies, involvement of various partners, and dialog to discover commonalities of approach to the goal of sustainability. (T-34)

GOPALAN, Pritha (Academy for Educational Development) *Resistance or Reflexivity: Cross-cultural Perspectives on Adults' Interactions with Educational Contexts*. The panel's three presentations highlight processes that characterize successful relationships between educators and adult participants, contextualized within the continuum between resistance and reflexivity. The three presentations, based on ethnographic studies conducted in three countries, discuss rural and urban adult literacy programs in Botswana, inter-generational Head Start programs in the mid-Western United States, and formal and informal education for indigenous groups in eastern India. All three presenters address resistance and reflexivity in relationships between educational contexts and adult participants' expectations. (F-55)

GORMAN, E. Michael (University of Washington) *Methamphetamine: Ethnographic Perspectives on a Growing Public Health and Environmental Problems in the United States*. Since the early 1990's, methamphetamine abuse has emerged as a troubling community issue in a variety of regions in the United States. The impact of methamphetamine abuse on HIV populations and other vulnerable groups, including women, is of particular concern. This session summarizes the findings of a recent NIDA-funded community rapid assessment with reference to environmental context, individual and community consequences of methamphetamine abuse, and particular emphasis on public health concerns. Ethnographic research from several geographical areas will be presented, and discussants will address questions of intervention and prevention. (S-17)

GOZDZIAK, Elzbieta M. (Refugee Mental Health Program-CMHS, SAMHSA) *Anthropologists Working with Refugees: Career Paths and Professional Development*. This round-table discussion will present sample case studies of career paths and career development of anthropologists working on different refugee and immigration issues. Issues of recruitment and professional development of minorities, including refugees and immigrants, will be emphasized. The goal of the session is to begin a broader discussion on the utilization of anthropological training and perspectives in the refugee and immigration field. (S-18)

GREENBERG, James B. (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona) *The Political Ecology of the Mexican Crisis Since 1970*. Mexico has experienced unprecedented change in the past twenty plus years. The economic boom of the oil years was followed by debt crises. Mexico has attempted to cope with its financial woes through measures such as structural adjustment, NAFTA, nationalization of banks, privatization of parastatal companies, revisions of agrarian laws, and a host of other neoliberal measures. Unfortunately, the results have been mixed. As during the Porfiriato the rich have gotten richer, the poor, poorer. Much of this development has been at the expense of the environment. Fisheries have been overexploited. Deforestation has increased at alarming rates. Smallholders and peasants have found it increasingly difficult to sustain themselves through agriculture. Migration to cities and to the US has transformed both the Mexican countryside and its cities. These combined pressures are doubly felt by Mexico's indigenous populations, whose lands and natural resources are not only being alienated but also whose cultures and even languages are also threatened. Increasing violence, crime, and rebellion are symptoms of these changes. This session proposes to examine the political ecology of environmental transformations since the 1970s. Papers will examine the role of policy, institutional framework of environmental management, the impacts of such changes upon rural communities, deteriorating livelihoods and

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pressures on the environment, the complex relationships among patronage, capital and environmental degradation. (T-33)

GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (University of Oregon) and **PAREDES, Anthony** (Florida State) *Special Luncheon Event: Meet a Past President of SfAA*. Due to its success at the last annual meeting, the Student Committee and the Past-Presidents Advisory Council have organized the second Special Luncheon event for students and past presidents of SfAA. In a very informal environment, students will be able to meet, speak with and ask questions to a group of past presidents of the Society for Applied Anthropology. This event will provide an opportunity to learn more about the history of the Society, and to discuss the present and future of the organization. Pre-registration is required to attend. (S-43)

HACKENBERG, Robert (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona) and **ALVAREZ, Roberto** (Arizona State University) *Industrialization In the US-Mexico Borderlands: The Human Consequences of a Post-National Experiment*. The sudden expansion of a maquila-based industrial region on the US-Mexican border is an early product of post-national processes. Among these are supra-national forces displacing millions into the migrant stream, non-industrial economic activities (ranching, commerce, real estate) within the bi-national region, the mushroom growth of unplanned and under-serviced residential locations, and changing interpersonal and interethnic values and relations which reflect the impact of these converging external and internal forces. (T-52)

HAINES, David W. (George Mason) *Contemporary Migration and Public Policy: A Review and Prospectus*. As a follow-up to the initial CORI plenary session in San Juan, this second plenary addresses the nature and role of policy relating to the linked areas of forced dislocation, refugee asylum and resettlement, and immigrant incorporation. How can anthropologists better understand how policy is developed? What can they report about the implementation of policy? This session seeks to answer those questions in two ways: first, by providing case studies of the kind of work that anthropologists have done relating to policy, and, second, providing more prospective considerations of the policy role that anthropologists can and should play in the future regarding refugees, immigrants, and displacees. (F-10)

HEYMAN, Josiah (Michigan Technological University) *New Actors in International Development Lending: Analysis and Practice*. Current international development lending involves not only multilateral banks and nation-states but also private capital, regional development banks, and non-governmental

organizations. By changing the position of the nation-state, civil society groupings gain a heightened role in project management and review, but direct loans to private capital dilute the accountability of the nation-state. Anthropologists need first to develop an analytical knowledge of the new development terrain, and second to prepare for roles as consultants and practitioners in terms of negotiating with multiple actors to seek socially and culturally appropriate development, accountability, and transparency. (T-59)

HUNTER, Andrea A. (Northern Arizona University) *New Tracks: Native American Participation in the Field*. The Cultural Preservation Office of the Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation Archaeology Department, and Department of Anthropology at Northern Arizona University are at the forefront in developing programs that educate, train, and place Native American students and faculty in the field to conduct anthropological research utilizing indigenous perspectives. Recently, our discipline has realized the significance and relevance of indigenous perspectives in studying and understanding past and present cultures. The Native American student and faculty papers in this symposium represent an example of our programs' initiatives that highlight our efforts in constructing a common ground between anthropological research and indigenous perspectives. (S-52)

JENAKOVICH, Marsha (LTG Associates, Inc.) *Networking/Social Hour: Anthropologists Practicing with Masters Degrees, sponsored by the SfAA Topical Interest Group (TIG)*. This networking/social hour will be an opportunity for professional anthropologists from a variety of settings to mix, mingle, and exchange ideas. (F-93)

JOHNSTON, Barbara Rose (Center for Political Ecology). *Human and Environmental Imperatives: Lessons Learned from the "Endangered Peoples" Project*. For the past two years a group of 130+ anthropologists have been preparing case-specific essays as part of the "Endangered Peoples: Struggles to Sustain Cultural Survival" project, writing for an audience of college-bound high school students. Essays will be published in an eight-volume library reference book series covering the peoples, problems, and strategies used by cultural groups in the Arctic, North America and the Caribbean, Latin America, Oceania, East and Southeast Asia, South and Central Asia, Africa and the Middle East, and Europe. The aim of this project is to develop an awareness of cultural diversity, of the varied threats to cultural survival, and to suggest some of the ways people are struggling to sustain cultural meaning, identity and autonomy in an increasingly globalized world. In this panel, volume editors report on the key issues facing cultural groups in their region, describe patterns of response, and discuss some of the broader anthropological questions raised through this regional sampling process. (W-72)

JOSEPH, Rebecca (National Park Service) *Slavery's Legacies: Evidence and the Sustainability of National Landscapes*. Can cultural politics resolutely burdened by histories of exclusion and rebuke be reconciled in support of recovery and assessment of critical evidence toward the building of "common ground"? Traditional frameworks for selecting and evaluating the significance of national landscapes, physical and conceptual, have consistently ignored, misconstrued, or otherwise devalued evidence that foregrounds racial inequality as a core feature of U.S. society. What is the nature of the evidentiary errors and expulsions? Can social scientists shed new light on established and emerging national sites that will enhance prospects for sustainability? How can oversight agencies respond to mounting evidence that pervasive, operational understandings of "common ground" are dangerously flawed? Expanding upon last year's Plantations and Historic Sites: Cultural Interpretations of National Landscapes, session participants will examine provocative histories in four national parks: Booker T. Washington National Monument, Nicodemus National Historic Site, Prince William Forest Park, and Statue of Liberty National Monument. (F-74)

KEDIA, Satish (The University of Memphis) and **GARCIA-DOWNING, Carmen** (University of Arizona) *Assessment and Avoidance of Health Risks in Human Resettlement*. Involuntary resettlement of indigenous populations often involve considerable health concerns. Despite limited research in this area, available literature indicates that resettlement of human beings may result in adverse morbidity and mortality patterns as well as mental ailments among the affected populations. Policy makers and program implementers are beginning to recognize the health risks associated with resettlement and should make adequate provisions to ameliorate the suffering among these people. Participants in the session will discuss some of these health risks associated with the resettlement and make recommendations for strengthening policy. (S-12)

KOESTER, Stephen (Urban Links, University of Colorado, Denver) and **WEEKS, Margaret** (Institute for Community Research) *Tenuous Ties: The Promise and Pitfalls Of Network Research with Drug Users*. In recent years, HIV research and prevention interventions aimed at drug users have shifted from an overwhelming emphasis on individual behavior to a focus on the social groups and environments within which behavior occurs. Social networks offer a key conceptual framework for analyzing social relations that create the contexts of "risk" and protection from HIV transmission. This session brings together researchers from three cities (Denver, Hartford and Houston), currently engaged in NIDA-funded HIV prevention social network studies. Their papers discuss the multiple ways this change in focus is being applied. Emerging research issues, as well as methodological problems encountered in conducting social network research with drug users are discussed. (T-14)

MAC DONALD, Jeffery L. (International Refugee Center of Oregon) *Refugees, Migrants, and Housing*. For refugees and migrants alike, obtaining stable, affordable, and quality housing often remains illusive and difficult. It is often the most poorly provided service with many public and private agencies tolerating and utilizing substandard housing for refugee and migrant families. The papers in this session critique the policies that shape housing conditions and suggest ways in which refugee and migrant communities can affect such policies. Papers explore public and private rental housing conditions and issues, including displacement, as well as long term homeownership opportunities and successes. (F-58)

MAGISTRO, John (National Center for Atmospheric Research) and **RONCOLI, Carla** (University of Georgia) *Social Science Dimensions and Policy Contributions to Climate Change Research: African Perspectives*. The scientific panel of lead contributors to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has no visible presence of anthropological expertise impacting upon the science and policy of climate change. There is growing recognition that micro-analytical perspectives on human-climate interaction could be of utility in establishing symmetry and complementarity across spatial scales, linking global climate processes to local human contexts. A concerted effort is needed to draw the attention of policy analysts to the utility of a social science perspective on climate change. This session provides contextual analyses across spatial scales of human-climate interactions and the global-local interface in Africa. (F-15)

MALDONADO, Marta Maria (Washington State University) and **HARRIS, Christopher A.** (Washington State University) *Space, Place, and the Politics of the Environment*. As the phenomenon of globalization continues to unfold, environmental management and policy-making become further removed from the everyday struggles of local communities. Discussions about the appropriateness and effectiveness of environmental policies take place at the national and international levels, and management decisions are often made without regard for the needs and values of local populations. Resources become disembodied and unattached to place, and natural areas are treated as generic spaces. Nevertheless, recent work in a variety of disciplines, including Anthropology, Cultural Geography, and Sociology, has pointed to the importance of addressing the dynamic and intricate relationship between people and space. Humans transform spaces into places by imbuing them with social, political, and cultural meanings. Places become valued by people, not only for reasons of economic dependency, but also because they are integral to the construction of cultural identities and meanings. Therefore, environmental management decisions not only affect the economic survival of local communities in the context of a globalized economy, but also their very identity as political and cultural entities. Papers in this session will

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address these issues and examine some of their implications with regards to the potential for community empowerment. (F-59)

MCCARTY, Teresa (University of Arizona), and **ADLEY-SANTAMARIA, Bernadette** (University of Arizona) *Language Imperatives: Reversing Language Shift in American Indian Communities*. Of the once 300+ languages indigenous to what is now the USA and Canada, only 210 remain. Fully 84% of these have no child speakers. This situation represents a global imperative: without immediate and effective intervention, there is a strong potential for a mass extinction of languages within the next 50 years. This symposium takes a critical look at current efforts to interrupt this crisis within indigenous communities in the USA. The symposium will examine: (1) the causes and consequences of language shift in Native American communities; (2) "insider-outsider" collaborations in reversing language loss; and (3) strategies for local, national, and international activism on behalf of endangered indigenous languages and their communities. (T-58)

MCCOLLOUGH, Martha (Anthropology Department/Ethnic Studies, University of Nebraska) *Academic Freedom or Colonial Prerogatives: A Study in Ethics*. Boundaries between academic freedom and colonial prerogatives are often permeable in research concerning Native American remains. In 1990, when the United States passed the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, we assumed that Native Americans ancestors were protected. We learned, however, that academic freedom was used as a battering ram to exploit indigenous remains. Consequently, we are involved in discussions and/or legal battles concerning the ethical treatment of Native American ancestors. This panel shares strategies for constructing a coalition of academics and indigenous peoples to address the politics of knowledge and institutional power. (F-61)

MILLER, Dawn M. (Case Western Reserve) *Costa Rican Tourism: Fact and Fantasy*. The N. C. State University Ethnographic Field School in Quepos, Costa Rica has produced forty-eight reports on issues associated with tourism in Costa Rica between 1996 and 1998. The presenters were part of ethnographic teams investigating the social, economic and cultural effects of tourism in this tourism boom town of 16,000. The growth of Costa Rican tourism has increased local reliance on the tourism industry and is producing profound changes in the moral and social values of local communities. Presenters explain what has happened and why it has happened. Lessons learned from the Quepos research is applied to Costa Rica as a whole showing that the tourism hype reveals flaws in governmental strategy to use tourism to create jobs and maintain the standard of living. (T-12)

MITCHELL, Winifred (Minnesota State University, Mankato) *Community Responses to Welfare Reform and Refugee Needs*. This session reports on community responses to the increased needs of people affected by welfare reform. The central theme is a study by a team of anthropologists working with a task force of volunteers from various churches and community service agencies in Mankato, Minnesota. With a grant from the Minnesota Futures Fund, the group contracted with the anthropologists to help them study their present services and the feasibility and recommendations for extending assistance that would encourage recipients to participate more fully in the community. Additional reports from other similar community responses all included in the session. (S-30)

MOLES, Jerry A. (Global Renaissance) *Sustainability can only be Discovered on the Ground: The Experience of the Neosynthesis Research Centre (NSRC) of Mirahawatte, Sri Lanka, 1982-1998*. The NeoSynthesis Research Centre (NSRC) of Mirahawatte, Sri Lanka was founded to establish sustainable resource management which protected native flora and fauna. The ongoing synthesis of information is based upon land management programs which seek to maximize solar efficiency in the production of biomass which serves the needs of the local human community. Ecological and biological interpretations of the landscapes and the knowledge of local people with a written history of more than 2,400 years and an irrigation system in place since that time have contributed to the synthesis. The resulting models of watershed and landscape management established on the ground were guided conceptually by the idea of analog forestry. Analog forestry moves beyond other current agroforestry practices since it includes an explicit focus on the identification and incorporation of biological diversity. Analog forestry seeks to identify specific functions of the natural forest and models to meet with their needs. By mimicking the structure and ecology of the natural forest, an analog forest can provide for microhabitat, soil creation, clean water, and amicable microclimate, and environmental stability among other things. This session is a report of what has been accomplished in specific landscapes and what has been learned in the process. (W-90)

ORLOVE, Benjamin (University of California, Davis) *Social Science Dimensions and Policy Contributions to Climate Change Research: Global-Local Dimensions*. Current discussion of environmental policy stresses the differences between rich industrial/post-industrial and poor developing nations, papers in this session find commonalities between the former (US, Australia) and the latter (Latin America, Asia). Ethnographic studies of the formulation, distribution and implementation of forecasts and forecast-based applications on monthly-to-annual (ENSO) and decadal (global warming) scales underscore the importance of 1) networks among scientists, officials and end-users and 2) national political structures in shaping the use of climate forecasts. (F-32)

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PAOLISSO, Michael (University of Maryland) and **CHAMBERS, Erve** (University of Maryland) *Cultural Constructions of Environmental Problems: The Case of Pfiesteria Piscicida*. The microbe *Pfiesteria piscicida* has been implicated as the cause of recent fish kills in Maryland and North Carolina. Although scientists have not conclusively identified the human and ecological conditions that trigger *Pfiesteria* to become toxic, the leading candidate is excessive nutrient runoff from poultry and hog farms. There are also concerns about the potential human health and economic effects of *Pfiesteria*. Panel members will present findings on how key stakeholder groups affected by *Pfiesteria* (farmers, watermen and environmental professionals) draw upon and organize cultural beliefs, values and experiences to form different, and often competing, explanations of the causes and consequences of *Pfiesteria*. (F-75)

PAREZO, Nancy J. (University of Arizona) and **TISDALE, Shelby** (Dames & Moore) *Cultural Continuity: The View from American Indian Studies*. Cultural continuity, preservation and revitalization are important concerns to American Indian communities. They are also central concerns of American Indian Studies, an emerging discipline that shares much with applied anthropology yet is distinctive by being theoretically grounded in culturally specific interpretive frameworks that are relevant to contemporary Native communities. In this session, faculty and graduate students from the American Indian Studies program at the University of Arizona will share the results of recent research relating to issues of oral history, indigenous knowledge, language, and native peoples' relationship to their lands. (T-10)

PARK, Thomas K. (BARA, University of Arizona) *Political Ecology Perspectives on North and West Africa*. This session will look at political ecology issues in North and West Africa. It covers a range from environmental linkages to urbanization, the political and environmental impacts of oil refining in the Niger delta, to the political ecology of agrarian change in Morocco and the Senegal River Basin. In each of the papers linkages between environment, politics and political economy have ramifications for both the elites and the poor. Self determination movements have begun to grow in strength in some places and have been discouraged and even ruthlessly repressed in others. (T-56)

PREISTER, Kevin (Southern Oregon University) *Anthropological Contributions to Ecosystem Management in the Pacific Northwest*. The ecosystem management paradigm is newly mandated and still evolving in the Pacific Northwest. It requires management approaches which maintain and enhance biodiversity and includes consideration of the social and economic factors in decision-making. While public support for the approach remains high, on the ground experience has been varied, from agency-driven approaches to community-based

approaches, and from highly successful to not successful at all. This panel reviews the experiences of five social science practitioners in this field, drawing together common findings and lessons for the future. (F-16)

QUANDT, Sara A. (Wake Forest University) *Applying Anthropology to Issues of Hunger and Food Security*. This session presents applied anthropology research from a variety of populations that examines factors relevant to the study of hunger and food security. These include subjective assessment of food security, the cultural meanings of hunger, strategies for coping with food insecurity, and barriers to achieving food security. Drawing on both domestic and international research, the nutritional anthropologists in this session highlight the perspectives and methods that anthropologists bring to food security. (F-18)

RAJAN, S. Ravi (University of California, Santa Cruz) *Nature, Justice and Development*. The five papers in this panel offer varying accounts of how communities and civil society actors in different regions of the world are negotiating the issue of environmental justice, social equity and sustainable development. Three of the papers are set in contexts of natural resources conflicts. Phadke's paper examines a pioneering initiative by a community in central India that has re-defined the boundaries between state and civil society by designing and building a small community dam. De Bremond explores the interface between participatory democracy and sustainable development in a region of Guatemala. Fogel explores the viability of common pool resource (CPR) theory as it relates to human forest practices by drawing upon cases from around the world. The last two papers are set in the interface between the country and the city. While Harper's paper explores environmental justice issues in rust-belt and rural Hungary, Rajan examines the metamorphosis of the Bhopal gas disaster from the acute to the chronic. (F-17)

RE CRUZ, Alicia (North Texas University) *Classroom without Borders: Students' Perspectives from the Field*. The efforts and energy put together in the organization and content of this session are devoted to honor Libertad Hernandez, a Mexican anthropologist, the leader of a unique methodological approach in Applied Anthropology geared towards community empowerment. In an effort to bring our classroom to the community, and to transform the community into a classroom for our students, The Institute of Anthropology at the University of North Texas opened a series of field schools since 1997 in Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico. The field school program was extended to Chetumal, at the Mexico-Belize border in 1998. These field schools have been directed and organized by Dr. Alicia Re Cruz within the humanistic spirit that inspired Libertad Hernandez in the construction of her unique Participatory Research methods in Applied Anthropol-

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ogy. The participants in this session are undergraduate students presenting their personal reflections upon the way they were asked to embroider social theory, methodology and service in their making, during their field exposure. Libertad Hernandez was murdered in Mexico City on August 7th, 1998. Her soul, heart and mind cannot be replaced. However, she is alive among the thousands of people now aware of their power because of their traditional knowledge, because of their innate right to be human; they are also alive among the students who had the privilege to participate in the making of her anthropological work. (W-54)

RHOADS, Russell (Grand Valley State University) *Peasant Disruptions: Strategies of Agro-Development in the Americas*. This session examines the human capacity to confront transcultural processes affecting local communities. The session bring to bear on this topic new cases of agro-development and agro-tourism in the Americas. In Kearney's (1996) view, the transformation of rural life into multiple social forms reflects a local connection to transnational, global markets. Local strategies of agro-development in these markets bring the "marginal into the center" of economic development, 'disrupting' the nature of these markets and the identities of the people who participate in them. This session illustrates the diversity and growth of rural enterprise as a transformational process impacting local agro-ecology, social differentiation, and identify, as well at the landscape of regional and transnational agro-development. Cases are presented from the southwest U.S. Mexico, and Central and South America. (T-30)

RINER, Reed (Northern Arizona University) *Preparation for Practice by Internship*. The applied anthropology program at NAU centers around action anthropology, which involves research, intervention, management, and advocacy in service to groups and organizations. During the summer of 1998, 13 students from both archaeology and sociocultural subdisciplines completed eight to ten week internships with various organizations whose purposes were directly relevant to the students' career interests. This session details the internship experience through personal accounts of problems encountered, skills acquired, and lessons learned from the field. Our principle goal is to collaboratively and reflexively present the internship as a significant learning process in the development of practicing anthropologists. (S-72)

RINER, Reed (Northern Arizona University) *Vision 2020 Assessed*. The Flagstaff (AZ) 2020 Visioning Process, a public exercise in identifying long-range community goals, was conducted over an 18mo. period in 1996-7; it was typical of similar processes conducted elsewhere in the US in this decade. During Spring 1998 a team of six, faculty and students, designed and conducted the baseline iteration of an anthropologically informed multimethod impact assessment of

Visioning Process and its discernable impacts, a first of its kind we believe. In this symposium, five members of that team will describe their design, research processes, and report their preliminary findings. (S-60)

ROBINSON, Sarah Anne (American Indian Issues Committee) *The Hidden Cost of Urban Indian Employment*. The Committee meeting will include a roundtable discussion on "The Hidden Cost of Urban Indian Employment". The objectives are to define the significant differences in employment and employment related issues between reservation and urban Indian communities, and explore how social scientists can effectively aid urban Indian communities. (F-13)

ROSENBERGER, Nancy and **KHANNA, Sunil** (Oregon State University) *Surviving in a Multi-Layered Social Environment*. This panel explores individual and community responses to an increasingly complex social environment where already-conflictual village and family norms become intertwined with messages from media images, government policies, health programs, and development projects. The panel participants draw on their field work experiences in Asia, Latin America, and the United States to present context-specific strategies that people employ in order to seek approval and status in their immediate social environment. Finally, the panel explores multiple negotiations and relationships that individuals and communities engage in an often contradictory and overlapping local, national, and global milieu. (F-11)

RYNEARSON, Ann (International Institute-St. Louis) *Refugees, Immigrants, and Displacees: Current Developments*. This informal discussion session focuses on recent developments in research, policy, and advocacy relating to refugees, immigrants, and displacees. Major topics to be covered include: the implementation of changes relating to refugees and immigrant status in the United States, patterns in the response to undocumented immigration, service problems resulting from changes in welfare laws, current refugee crises, and general problems relating to forced migration in general. The format is aimed to encourage general discussion, rather than formal presentations. (F-73)

SHIPEK, Florence C. (Retired) *Forty-four Years of Applied Anthropology in California and Baja California Nortel*. The effects of Public Law 280 in California which started our applied work in 1954, and the types of problems resulting from that Law will be described. Next, the changing types of problems over the following decades as real self-government developed will be described. The present needs in California and the continuing needs and work in Baja California will be discussed. (S-13)

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (State University of New York, Oneonta) *Connecting Classroom with Community: Building Effective Experiential Programs for Undergraduates*. Experiential programs take students out of the classroom and into the local and global community, helping them recognize the need to re-connect with communities, and develop responsibility towards them. As such, our students become valuable links in helping to dispel cultural misconceptions and resolve social and environmental issues. The steps in this process include a well-designed classroom experience that provides the underpinnings for the experiential component, significant and monitored connections, and ongoing reflections that consider the benefits/risks to those involved. This two part session continues last year's discussion, linking classroom training with community service-learning and off-campus field programs. Part I begins in the classroom with the ground work for service, and discusses connections, evaluations and reflections. Part II takes us into the field, focusing on logistics, ethics, and learning, ultimately returning to the classroom as community. (S-50)

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (State University of New York, Oneonta) *Taking Students to the Field: Is it Worth the Risk?* Learning, logistics, and liability are the three "1's" which define off-campus experiential programs. For those who have taught them, the learning component is obvious and exhilarating, as we watch students synthesize material from pre-travel courses and grow within the context of the field experience. For those who would like to teach them, the logistics can be daunting and often seem to overshadow the educational component. For both groups, liability issues, including legal concerns and ethical responsibility to the communities we work in, can threaten program viability. This presentation discusses each of these areas, drawing from experiential field programs within the country and abroad. (S-50, Part II)

SOKOLOVSKY, Jay (University of South Florida, St. Petersburg) and **HENDERSON, J. Neil** (University of South Florida) *Cultural Value Dilemmas In Health And Aging: A Symposium Honoring Professor Otto Von Mering*. (Sponsored by The Society for Applied Anthropology and the Association for Anthropology and Gerontology) .The broad intellectual work of medical anthropologist Otto von Mering is weighted toward revealing the duplicity and duplicitousness of humans as they meander in their cultural experiences. Von Mering identifies numerous value dilemmas experienced in one of American culture's sacred cows, the health industry. This session's papers provide examples from applied anthropology of the von Merian ability to strip away ceremonial vestments of the life span experience in terms of the aging, frailty and health organizations. Von Mering's legacy is not just a vision of the human condition, but a lesson in how to be visionary about the human condition. (F-52)

STAPP, Darby (Battelle) *Action Anthropology, Tribal Cultural Resource Management, and Continuing Roles for Anthropologists*. This session draws together anthropologists working in tribal cultural resource management (CRM) programs, anthropologists from Sol Tax's Action Anthropology School of the 1950s, and American Indians to review the development of CRM programs run by tribes. Discussed are the goals of tribal CRM programs, successes to date, and challenges that remain. Following a series of presentations, "action" anthropologists will offer lessons learned from their experiences. To conclude the session two discussants, one a senior anthropologist and one a senior tribal representative, will provide their perspective on roles anthropology can play in helping protect Tribal resources. (S-31)

STEPHENSON, Garry (Oregon State University) *Feeding People & Keeping Farmers: Local Implications of World Food Policy and Globalized Agriculture*. Agriculture is concentrating into fewer and larger units and is becoming globalized. The world population is climbing toward a mid-21st century level of 11 billion with most people expected to reside in urban areas. These trends have important social implications impacting the sustainability of small or family farms, human rights, dietary changes, hunger, and more. Papers in this session offer a glimpse of this overarching situation from a local perspective by examining food consumption and importation, dietary change, development of local food systems, and sustainability of small farms. (W-57)

STEPP, John R. (University of Georgia) *Human-Environmental Interactions in the Maya Regions of Mexico*. Mexico contains some of the highest concentrations of biodiversity in the world. The area inhabited by Maya groups in Chiapas and the Yucatan Peninsula in particular is experiencing high rates of environmental degradation and is listed as a conservation priority "hotspot." Ecological anthropology has much to contribute in understanding the human-environmental interactions in this region. This session presents case studies in a variety of subdisciplines, such as ethnoecology, political ecology, ethnomycology and medical anthropology to explore these interactions and suggest some ways to both improve social conditions and preserve biodiversity. (S-19)

STERK, Claire (Emory University) and **CARLSON, Robert** (Wright State University) *Integrating Qualitative and Quantitative Methods: Challenges and Future Prospects in Drug and AIDS Research*. The percentage of HIV/AIDS cases directly or indirectly related to drug use continues to increase. Many anthropologists involved in drug and AIDS research encounter methodological challenges. One of these is the integration of qualitative and quantitative methods. The papers in this session focus on the integration of both methodologies and the topics to be discussed include sampling, moving from a

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quantitative phase or vice versa, and linking qualitative and quantitative data. Each presenter will discuss examples from the field as well as potential solutions. (S-51)

STOFFLE, Richard W. and **ZEDENO, Nieves** (BARA, University of Arizona) *American Indian Cultural Landscapes*. This session will focus on the concept of cultural landscape and its role in the relationship between American Indians, ethnographers, and government agencies. Preliminary data suggests similarities in landscape issues which have evolved despite different ecological niches, such as song and storyscapes, and ecoscapes. This makes a focus on cultural landscapes a potentially useful tool in framing American Indian concepts of space, and in developing a working dialogue between them and agencies. Papers will concentrate on the collection and analysis of qualitative data, and on case studies involving the Paiute, Hualapai, and Ojibwa peoples. (F-14)

THOMAS, Tresa Marie (University of New Mexico) and **COELHO, Karen** (BARA, University of Arizona) *Reforming the public sector: a Collaborative Study in Two Southwestern States*. This panel discusses methodologies and findings from two studies of public sector (Medicare, Medicaid and TANF) reform in Arizona and New Mexico. Papers in the panel cover challenges of cross-disciplinary collaboration, issues of partnership between academic institutions and community service organizations, and methodological and conceptual crossovers implicated in studying public sector reform. (S-20)

TRUE, Gala (University of Pennsylvania) *Measuring Health: Method, Madness, and the Missing Patient*. In efforts to create health policy and address issues of ethics and social justice in medicine, researchers have relied on a range of methodologies, from clinical trials to surveys to focus groups. The use of these largely quantitative methods raises epistemological questions concerning 'objective' and 'subjective' knowledge. How does data gathered by these methods compare to the experiences and lives of patients? Who decides what constitutes usable data in the formation of policy? The papers in this panel examine these issues in a variety of health care situations such as restraint in hospitalization, end-of-life care, and the assessment of ethnic differences in experiences of illness. (T-19)

VANNETTE, Walter (Northern Arizona University) *The Verde Valley: A Mosaic of Change and Continuity*. This session will address a number of human and environmental problems associated with population growth and economic development in the Verde Valley of Northern Arizona. Student papers are based on primary and secondary research. They will focus on issues related to how shifting demographics, tourism

and other forms of economic development impact health and welfare needs and services, the New Age Religion, cultural resource management, state and federal land use practices, education, water quality, and the supporting infrastructure, among other topics. Changing values and growth management activities will be examined to better understand the conflicts that have arisen as residents of the area seek to ensure a sustainable future. (T-13)

VASQUEZ, Miguel (Northern Arizona University) *Indigenous Knowledge in the Information Age: Changing the Terms of Engagement*. The application of anthropological perspectives to solving human problems constitutes the heart of applied anthropology. Globalization of economies and commodification of cultures, represent unique and often threatening challenges for indigenous people throughout the world. Utilizing examples in both applied archaeology and applied anthropology, presenters in this session will discuss dialogues, partnerships, and other ways in which traditional and scientific knowledge, perspectives, and values are shared to meet common challenges, experiences, and aspirations. Our goal is to pass the legacy of indigenous cultural and ecological knowledge across generations in the Information Age. (S-57)

WAYLAND, Coral (University of North Carolina, Charlotte) *Disparate Views on Health and Community: Understanding How Perceptions Influence Success*. One of the novel aspects of primary health care (PHC) when it was first introduced was its focus on communities and community health. Today, two decades later, this community based approach continues to characterize many PHC programs. However, there has been relatively little discussion of the criteria used to identify local communities. The papers in this session critically examine some of the ways that PHC programs in the US and abroad have defined "community", how these programmatic definitions complement or differ from local ideas of community, and how these definitions influence the success of PHC programs. (T-16)

WEAVER, Thomas and **ALEXANDER, William** (University of Arizona) *Operationalizing Political Economy for Development Anthropology*. The fields of political economy and of development anthropology appear to be worlds apart on first inspection. Political economy refers to the production of inequality and includes several Marxist-based theories concerned with explanation. Development anthropology, on the other hand, deals with the application of social science techniques and concepts to better human lives. Those who work with the first paradigm generally are attached to universities and concerned with developing frameworks of understanding. Applied anthropologists generally work for development agencies as implementers of policies based on the modernization paradigm— policies that are in place and

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created by others who are usually not anthropologists. This session explores a framework that melds the two notions and explores, hopefully, what would be a new orientation for applied anthropology and at the same time elucidates a new dimension of political economy. Case studies are examined from the Tarahumara of Chihuahua, peasants of Chile and Sonora, the Pima of Arizona, and India. (F-54)

WEEKS, Priscilla (Environmental Institute of Houston) and **KEENE, Sarah Meltzoff** (University of Miami) *Landscapes and Their Values: Multiple Patterns of Usage and Meaning Attached to Common Ground*. Papers in this session take as their point of departure the dual meaning of the term common ground. In an embodied sense, the term refers to actual landscapes which are shared. Metaphorically, it refers to shared understanding or values. The notion of commonality has been corrupted by the dual processes of globalization and rationalization. Places and resources previously under the control of local groups with historical ties to them have been appropriated by outsiders. Appropriation has been both physical (e.g. the invasion of rural areas by cities and tourists, the appropriation by government of commons) and metaphorical as new patterns of control and use are tied to new meanings (e.g. nature as a site of recreation versus work, water for industry vs. agriculture). The appropriation of landscapes does not ensure the formation of new common meanings. This session will explore multiple patterns of usage and meaning attached to common grounds. (S-15)

WHITEFORD, Linda M. (University South Florida) and **MANDERSON, Lenore** (University of Queensland) *Successful Interventions: Where is the Common Ground?* This panel brings together applied anthropologists who contributed to the intervention projects that resulted in positive cultural and behavioral changes. The question they will address is how does anthropology contribute to successful multi-disciplinary interventions, and what can we learn from these distinctive

approaches to behavior change projects? In addition, panelists will talk about the kinds of difficulties anthropologists encounter in interdisciplinary team projects, what strategies are available to overcome those difficulties, what lessons can we learn from these experiences and how can we generalize on them in response to human and environmental imperatives. Applied health projects from the United States, Asia and Latin America will form the basis for discussion. (F-56)

WILLARD, William and **GRABER, Gregg** (Washington State University) *On the Margins of Common Ground*. The papers in this session focus on a discussion of marginalization, exclusion, and resurgence of groups on the periphery of common ground. The ability to define common ground and who gets to participate in its benefits will be explored through looks at collecting and repatriation, involuntary radiation exposure, public land policy change, the urban Indian health crisis, indigenous population and intellectual resurgence, and the return of radioactive materials to an Indian reservation. These studies focus on the imperative to address social justice issues squarely before discussions of common ground can even begin. (S-33)

WINTHROP, Robert (Cultural Solutions) *Translating Anthropological Insight into Policy*. Anthropological research yields much knowledge that is relevant to problems of public policy, but anthropologists have often lacked the interest or competence to translate their understanding into terms that can influence policy decisions. This session gives examples of anthropological research that have been used to influence policy. The session will describe both substantive issues having policy relevance, and the strategies by which insights were presented to decision-makers. Policy topics to be discussed include sex education, the reduction of youth violence, maternity care, and the conditions of involuntary resettlement in development. (S-34)

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**PAPER
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ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary (University of San Francisco) *Philosophy as Midwife: Implications for Ethics in an Anthropology of Work in Social Transformation*. Even early in human history, thinkers exhorted against certain forms of social arrangement: Greek philosophers, Old Testament Prophets, and Christian and Buddhist thinkers warned against extreme wealth and poverty and mistreatment of one's neighbor, calling for societal good to protect against suffering. However, even a well-developed anthropology of various social arrangements generally disregards ethical implications. Paul Ricoeur's claim that an expanded perspective on the ethics of social arrangements serves to illuminate the inter-connectedness of politics and economics, and provides a means for a newer anthropology—an anthropology of the organization of work as a means for social transformation. (S-14)

ADLEY-SANTAMARIA, Bernadette (University of Arizona) *Interrupting White Mountain Apache Language Shift: An Insider's View*. This paper examines White Mountain Apache language shift from the perspective of a native speaker who also is a member of the academic community. The first section overviews the author's fieldwork on the current status of White Mountain Apache and the causes of language shift there. The second section discusses a collaborative grammar book project involving the author as a native-speaking "insider" working with an outside anthropologist. A final section considers the implications of this collaborative for reinforcing White Mountain Apache and for other indigenous communities engaged in language renewal projects. (T-58)

ADLEY-SANTAMARIA, Bernadette (University of Arizona) *White Mountain Apache Language Shift: Insider Perspective on Negative Causal Factors*. Preserving their mother tongue is of great concern to the White Mountain Apache as they observe the erosion of their language and the rapid shift to English monolingualism that is occurring among their young people. Critical theory and a cultural interpretive framework were used to focus on the transforming effects of public education and Christianity on values held by some Apaches. The results of ethnographic data collection revealed the necessity for in-depth research to seek possible solutions for reversing language shift and how linguistic and non-linguistic causal factors negatively impact language use, thereby affecting intergenerational culture and language transmission. (T-10)

ALCANTARA, Maria de Lourdes Belde (Independent) and **DOULA, Sheila Makia** (Independent) *The Suicide of Indian Kaiowa'-A metaphor of the Indigenous Identity*. This work is a brief study about the conditions in which the Kaiowá-Guarani Indians live. The Guaraní are one of Latin América's most numerous indigenous people, inhabiting portions of the Brazilian, Argentinean, Bolivian and Paraguayan territories. Skilled farmers, possessors of a complex cultural identity and religiosity, they have survived 500 years of religious and social colonization by Europeans. This paper examines how these people were able to adapt and survive. We agree with the thesis that within the Guaraní symbolic universe there is a category of thought that explains the cultural change, but why, then, are there so many suicides? Modern necessity and the destruction of traditional lifestyle patterns have led to an increased prevalence of psychological problems. These psychological problems, coupled with traditional mysticism often culminate in teen suicide, which is seen as a conscious decision because they cannot live out their indigenous identity. (W-56)

ALEXANDER, William (University of Arizona) *Clandestine Artisans or Commercial Producers: Modernization Law and Market Integration in Northern Chile*. This paper examines the effects of a new law regulating family cheese production in northern Chile. Peasant herders, health officials and development agents are expressing a range of fear and optimism over this regulation. Words like "artisan" and "traditional" have contested meanings in the discourse of a free market ideology that is controlling, through standardization, livelihood strategies that have previously operated outside of the purview of the wider economy. These contested meanings represent a struggle over the image of a modernizing Chile. Both community efforts to resist this regulation and authorities work toward market integration of producers will be considered. (F-54)

ALIO, Amina (University of South Florida) *Bridging the Gap between Home Culture and School Culture in Niger: Incorporating Traditional ways of Transmitting Knowledge in a School's Curriculum*. Formal education in Niger, a system inherited from French colonization, has created a gap between the culture of the people and the culture of the school. This gap has resulted in problems such as low school enrollment, high drop out rate and high rate of failure at national exams. This study looks at the traditional methods of transmission of knowledge and the efforts of a community to incorporate their indigenous pedagogy into a local middle school's curriculum. The purpose was to encourage parents to enroll their children, to help families get involved in the education of the students, as well as to give the community a school that forms well-rounded youth who will be successful in modern school as well as in their own community. This curriculum change was able to incorporate traditional knowledge and methods without disrupting the modern educational system. (W-70)

ALLEN, Andrea (DevTech Systems, Inc.) *The Promise to Empower, the Potential to Impoverish: Lessons on Decentralization from Bolivia.* Globalization brings with it a shift in the locus of power away from the national government toward world and regional trade organizations, but also toward local economic development and local government. In the case of Bolivia, the challenge has been to apply what is essentially an urban model of local government to a largely rural population. This paper will explore the process by which Bolivian citizens from rural areas have demanded and secured participation in the decentralization process. It also discusses the programs implemented by the government and NGOs to strengthen this participation, and the disruptions that have occurred when such participation was denied. (T-30)

ALMEKINDERS, Conny and **ELINGS, Anne** (Center for Genetic Resources, CPRO-DLO, Netherlands) *Formal- Informal Institutional Linkages in Local Crop Genetic Resource Management: Implications for Participatory Plant Breeding (PPB).* If PPB is to be integrated in agricultural development, including conservation of crop genetic resources, it will require sustainable linkages between farmers, NGOs and formal plant breeders. The roles and linkages between these actors will depend on the crop, environment, and costs and benefits in their widest sense for the actors. We will discuss the interaction between these three factors based on a Meso-American initiative for a PPB program, and on a recent meeting co-organized by CPRO-DLO/CGN on the implications of genotypic and environmental variation on selection strategies for areas where PPB is thought to increase breeding efficiency. (T-50)

ALTAMIRANO, Deborah (State University of New York, Plattsburgh) *Immigration Policy in Europe: Current Challenges and Future Directions.* As a result of changes in immigration patterns in the last two decades, Europe, and particularly southern Europe, has become host to hundreds of thousands of immigrants, making immigration one of the most challenging issues facing the European Union today. This paper explores the socio-cultural and economic factors influencing the direction of immigration policy in Europe. Particular attention is given to Greece, a new country of immigration, which is currently forging a national immigration policy within the framework of the European Union. (F-10)

ALVAREZ, Robert R. (Arizona State University) *Beyond the Border: Nation State Encroachment and Offshore Control in the U.S.-Mexican Mango Market.* The U.S.D.A. controls the entrance of fruits and vegetables at the U.S.-Mexico geopolitical border, yet the encroachment of this agency into Mexico and its offshore control of commodity production and distribution is not often interrogated. This paper traces the development of the current USDA certification of mangos for U.S.

import, focusing on the activity of the U.S. Nation State affecting Mexican mangeros in the mango region. Implications of a broader hemispheric system of control are also discussed. (T-52)

AMORY, Deborah P. (State University of New York at Purchase) *Sexing Human Rights.* This paper explores how sexual minorities are currently employing human rights discourses in an attempt to win political rights and avoid political persecution. The paper focuses on the case study of a Kenyan national who is seeking asylum in the U.S. based on sexual orientation. Drawing on field research in Kenya, the paper explores how the current violent rhetoric and reality in Kenya for people who practice same sex relations reflects colonial, neocolonial, and nationalist politics; transnational cultural flows; the new political tools of the information age; and the grim economic realities of post-structural adjustment Africa. (T-70)

ANAZAGASTY, Jose (Washington State University) *Colonialism and Eco-politics in Puerto Rico: An Essay on a Rapacious Eagle, a Colonized coquí and an Altered terruño.* Eco-politics in Puerto Rico cannot be understood without addressing the colonial status of the island and the form of government that such status implies. Examining the process of colonization not only helps explain environmental degradation in Puerto Rico, but it can also help one gain an understanding of the way in which ecological struggles take place in the island. Colonialism and its form of knowledge production, its juridical-political system of power and the forms of subjectivities it cherishes, channel and predetermine ecological struggles and the formations of ecological actors in the island. The colonization of Puerto Rico by the United States implies two processes with important ecological implications: First, the socioeconomic and military "invention" of a geographic space, that is, the making of Puerto Rico by a U.S. geo-colonial-imperial imagination, in an attempt to reap political and economic benefits. Second, the U.S. colonization of Puerto Rico involves the making of spaces and places over which the colonizer exercises mastery to obtain ideological advantages. This paper seeks to explore the link between colonialism, environmental degradation and eco-politics in Puerto Rico. Special attention is given to the geopolitical spatialization of the island and the processes of placement and displacement underlying colonialism. (F-59)

ANDERSON, Adele (Independent Scholar) *Blooms of the Season: Northeast United States Farm, Craft & Collectible Market.* Festive and alternative, American seasonal markets harbor a diversity of outlooks, motivations, and realities. Preliminary fieldwork considers owners, vendors and customers. Life-circumstance, strategic position, sheer business drive, sociality, and complicated relationships among vendors and

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operators shape local knowledge. The paradoxes—insular, yet intensively networked; local, yet global; friendly, yet fiercely competitive—make these markets microcosms of American business generally, but also raise hopes for an experience of the unique and personal to be endangered. (S-71)

ANDERSON, Ettie (Northern Arizona University) *Utilizing Environments: A Comparison between Navajo and Australian Aboriginal Peoples in the Past*. This paper describes differences and similarities between the Navajo people and the Aboriginal people of Australia in terms of adaptations to the land. Traveling to Australia, I witnessed many similarities in the survival strategies utilized by both groups. Interestingly, both ancestral groups shared an intense, comprehensive utilization of environmental resources. While conducting archaeological surveys in Australia, we observed different types of sites that gave us an idea how and where past Aboriginal people lived. Working on sites; however, evidence indicates that both groups used the land to the fullest. (S-52)

ANDERSON, Nancy L.R. (UCLA) *Adolescents' Perspectives about Risk in Their Neighborhoods: A View from Inside Juvenile Detention*. Adolescents in a metropolitan area juvenile detention facility defined the meaning of risk from their perspective. Interpersonal conflict occurring primarily within their neighborhood environments took precedence over the traditional public health perspectives about risk for adolescents that focus on HIV/AIDS, substance abuse, and teen pregnancy. This paper explores the human and environmental imperatives regarding neighborhoods where "the sun doesn't shine as bright" as it does "where the grass is green, and children laugh and play." Findings from this ethnography suggest revised approaches to risk reduction education and intervention for vulnerable populations of adolescents. (T-73)

ANDREATTA, Susan (University of North Carolina at Greensboro) *Making Opportunities: Alternative Agriculture in North Carolina*. Through "alternative" agricultural practices, farmers are making a change in the market place and beyond. Increasingly we find alternative agriculturists and consumers on the rise locally, nationally and internationally. Examples of these changes include organic production and new food commodities produced and purchased locally. This study examines North Carolina's alternative food production system (organic, transitional, and sustainable food producers) from a political ecology perspective, and offers recommendations for making opportunities for growers, consumers and marketers, as part of a holistic farming and food system. (F-34)

ANTES, Scott E. (University of Alaska Fairbanks) *Pack Ice, Pasture, and Leaky Crankcases: Global Warming and Today's Alaska Native Subsistence Strategies*. As the twenty-first

century approaches, Alaska Native hunters face numerous environmentally related challenges to their physical and cultural survival from both without and within. An ever-warming global climate melts the Arctic pack ice upon which major food animals are entirely dependent. Large-scale melting and subsequent refreezing covers the natural reindeer and caribou food supply with a blanket of ice. While technical modernization does facilitate the Native Alaskan subsistence lifestyle by making transportation from home to hunting ground faster and more efficient puddles of crankcase oil replace dog team droppings and game populations dwindle in the wake of a changing climate and the technology of pollution. (F-37)

ARCURY, Thomas A. (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), **QUANDT, Sara A.** (Wake Forest University), **AUSTIN, Colin K.** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), **PREISSER, John** (Wake Forest University), and **BRAVO, Refugio** (North Carolina Farmworkers' Project) *Implementation of US-EPA's Worker Protection Standard for Hispanic Farmworkers*. The US-EPA established the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural workers in 1994 to reduce the health effects of pesticide exposure. The implementation of these regulations has not been systematically evaluated. This paper draws on data from our ongoing intervention project to evaluate WPS implementation in North Carolina. Survey data were collected from 270 Hispanic workers at 35 sites. Only 25% of these workers reported having received any pesticide information in the previous year. While 88% of the respondents reported they were exposed to agricultural chemicals, only 3% knew what chemicals were applied where they worked. The WPS must be thoroughly evaluated and steps taken to ensure implementation. (F-51)

ARNOT-HOPFFER, Elizabeth (Tucson Unified School District) *You Can Close the Door on the Majority Language, but it will come in Through the Window: Promoting Spanish Literacy in a Dual Language Immersion Program*. This paper will explore the implementation of a dual language immersion program within Tucson Unified School District, specifically focusing on a multi-age literacy program in Spanish, "Exito Bilingue". "Exito Bilingue" has proven to be a successful vehicle for fostering processes of bi-literacy as well as bilingualism. This paper will discuss the guiding principles of the "Exito Bilingue" program, and the specifics of program implementation. (S-38)

ASKINS, Kathryn (University of Arizona) *Native Cultural Centers*. As more Indian operated museums and cultural centers are established, the defining of tribal history and identity has moved into the hands of its owners. In many instances new tribal exhibits reflect the uni-dimensional theme of the tribal perspective, that often times disregard other

historical or thematically dimensions. This paper gives examples of this trend and explores some of the reasoning involved in tribal museum and exhibit development. (T-10)

ASTONE, Jennifer (California State University, Monterey Bay) *Closing Borders and Agricultural Potential in Guinea, West Africa*. Governments often attempt to restrict labor migration by increasing security on borders or closing them outright. The effects of such increased security restrictions on subsistence-based agricultural systems can be severe. This paper considers how Sekou Toure's anti-migration policy during the 1970s changed how farmers managed their natural resources producing results similar to the effects of forced labor requisitions during the French colonial period. During each of these periods, the community members altered their local resource management decisions, significantly decreasing the region's agricultural potential. (F-60)

ATKINSON, Meredith A. (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry) *An Examination of Views about Healthcare by Homeless Individuals in Rochester, NY*. This paper is an analysis of discussions with homeless individuals in Rochester, NY concerning their own feelings about their perceived access and barriers to health care, including their preferences about physicians and service. Also included is a discussion concerning interactions with members of a Healthcare team. Informal interviews were conducted along with the administration of a standard health status questionnaire. The respondents were individuals identified at both homeless shelters and at soup kitchens, as well as on a Mobile Medical Unit. (T-18)

BABER, Willie L. (University of North Carolina, Greensboro) *Spatial Interpretations of Booker T. Washington National Monument*. Washington's classic book, *Up From Slavery*, is discredited in Harlan's biography of Booker T. Washington and in Harlan's assessment of Booker T. Washington's character. However, Harlan's interpretations of Booker T. Washington are associated with an incorrect interpretation of Booker T. Washington National Monument. This paper describes Harlan's interpretation of the Monument, and how initial spatial errors about the Monument contribute to what most of us know about Booker T. Washington, as depicted in Harlan's two biographies of him. *Up From Slavery* is consistent with important spatial corrections of Booker T. Washington National Monument. (F-74)

BAER, Roberta D. (University of South Florida) and **WELLER, Susan C.** (University of Texas) *Physician and Lay Beliefs about AIDS: A Cross-Cultural Perspective*. Data were collected on beliefs about causes, symptoms, and treatments for AIDS among lay people and physicians in both

Guadalajara, Mexico and in South Texas. Consensus analysis was used to determine the extent to which agreement was seen within and between the four groups. Patterns of similarities and differences between physicians and lay persons, and across cultural/national backgrounds are suggested. (T-31)

BAILEY, Berkley B. (Department of Anthropology, University of Lincoln-Nebraska) *Nagpra Repatriation and American Archaeology: A View from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Trenches*. The Federal 1990 "Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act" [NAGPRA], has been viewed as inconsequential legislation by numerous American archaeologists. Many archaeologists do not include contemporary Native Americans into their research, hence avoiding the ethnic group that archaeology masquerades to represent. The University of Nebraska-Lincoln has experienced two acrimonious fights with Native America, the most recent in 1998. Recently Native Americans forged alliances, creating the "Great Plains Native American Coalition" and "Grassroots NAGPRA." The maneuver has provided potential repatriation for affiliated and unaffiliated skeletal remains. This paper explores the emic/etic events that transpired to bring this historic challenge to NAGPRA by the Great Plains American Coalition and Grassroots NAGPRA. (F-61)

BAILEY, Eric (University of Arkansas) *Medical Anthropology and African American Health*. Throughout the decades, the field of medical anthropology has been successful in investigating health care issues of various multicultural and multiethnic populations. Yet the quantity and quality of applied medical anthropology research upon the U S African American population has been minimal. The primary objectives of this presentation are: (1) to highlight the connection between cultural factors and critical health care issues associated with African Americans; and (2) to show how an applied medical anthropologist uses a cultural relativistic approach in developing new culturally-oriented strategies for clinical and public health programs affecting African Americans. (F-19)

BALDWIN, Sara (Minnesota State University, Mankato) *Are You Worth the Risk?: Mentoring Programs and Welfare Reform*. This paper discusses the popularity of church-sponsored mentoring programs as a method for helping those affected by welfare reform. Through interviewing participants and observing one of these programs in our area, our research team was able to recognize a disparity between those chosen for mentoring and the overall picture of poverty in Southern Minnesota. Issues of mental illness and chemical dependency hinder the perception that most are worthy recipients of church-sponsored aid. Embedded in this project are conflicts between the local faith community with limited financial resources and a population who appear ill-suited to regular participation in mainstream Christian life. (S-30)

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BALENQUAH, Lyle, MASAYUMPTTEWA, Lloyd and NATESWAY, Bernard (Northern Arizona University) *Hopi Perspectives on Ruins Preservation*. This paper describes a collaborative effort between the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, the National Park Service, and the Anthropology Department at Northern Arizona University in ruins preservation training. For the past two years Hopi students from NAU have worked in hands-on training with NPS staff and NAU faculty to develop skills in documentation, photography, stabilization techniques, and interpretation skills within the Flagstaff Area National Monuments. Hopi and NPS viewpoints differ on the significance and appropriate treatment of these ancestral sites. These differences represent considerations to be resolved for effective collaboration in the future. (S-52)

BARABÉ, Patrick (University of Arizona) *Mapping Consequence: Benefits and Pitfalls of Cartographic Analysis of Human Variables*. In examining human-climate relationships in the Southwest, much of the data can be represented spatially. A great deal of data is available in digital, geographically rectified formats. Others lend themselves easily to aggregate, cartographic analysis at various sub-regional scales. However, difficulties present themselves in the effort to agglomerate spatial data, or spatial attributes of data, which have traditionally been collected or distributed by diverse bureaucratic entities. This paper will discuss the mapping of socioenvironmental variables for the Southwest Climate Assessment Project, and difficulties which may themselves be indicators of the changing political and administrative nature of the Southwestern landscape. (T-15)

BARRETO FILHO, Henyo Trinidad (University of Brasilia) *The Politics of Establishing Protected Areas in Amazonia*. The establishment of the Jau National Park and the Anavilhanas Ecological Station in the Amazonas State of Brazil radically altered the social landscape of the Negro River Basin. This paper analyzes some of the political struggles involved in the process of establishing these protected areas and discusses some of the social problems involving the relocation of local riverine populations living within their borders. The paper also explores various social and environmental issues related to the "parks and people" dynamic within a sustainable development context. (T-71)

BARO, Mamadou (BARA/University of Arizona) *Privatization and Development: Recent Qualitative and Quantitative Evidence from the Senegal River Valley*. In the last twenty years, donor agencies and governments in the Senegal River Valley have promoted privatization as a means for achieving development in the region. Local governments have passed new land tenure legislation to facilitate privatization of agricultural land. Small farmers in the region

perceive this new policy as a threat to their livelihoods. This paper explores the current situation in the Senegal River Basin and links that situation to the political crisis of April 1988 when some 400,000 residents were thrown out of the country. (T-56)

BARO, Mamadou (BARA/ University of Arizona) *Alternative Approaches to Assessing Vulnerability: Qualitative and Quantitative Evidence from Niger*. Targeting meager resources toward the most vulnerable households is one of the major objectives for many development organizations. To achieve this goal, however, a viable targeting system requires reliable indicators to identify regions and households at-risk. A recent survey conducted in 30 villages and 800 households in Niger, presents a new alternative of assessing vulnerability at a village and household level. The measures of vulnerability used here compare indigenous classification systems with "outsider" quantitative indicators. (S-11)

BARRANCA, Dominic Matthew (University of Maryland) *An Ethnographic Look into the Used Clothing Market in Dakar, Senegal: Developing Trade Partnerships through the American Embassy*. While interning with the State Department in Senegal, the author researched an active area of U.S./ Senegalese trade, the used clothing market. By interviewing Senegalese importers and wholesale and retail merchants, the author reported barriers faced by Senegalese merchants in developing profitable trade relationships with American exporters. Unreliable credit sources, an arbitrary system of taxation, and intense market competition characterize a unique set of risks faced by Senegalese entrepreneurs, which are rarely understood by American exporters. Through ethnographic study of Dakar's wholesale and retail markets, the author reported to US agencies the risks and stresses faced by Senegalese traders. (poster) (F-50)

BARRAZA, Sara (North Texas University) *Construction of Methodology in the Field*. Participatory research was conducted at a fieldschool in Jilotepec, Mexico in conjunction with PROCOMU (*Programa Comunitario de la Mujer*). The fieldschool promoted community out-reach through PROCOMU workshops. This study reports on my research of PROCOMU focusing on children's adaptation techniques. (W-54)

BARRIOS, Roberto (University of Florida) *Heterogeneous Culture, Occupations and Birth Defect Etiology: The case of Neural Tube Defects among Guatemalan Maya in Palm Beach County, Florida*. Neural tube defects (NTD) are a relatively rare congenital malformation that affects approximately 1.5 of every 1,000 newborn infants in the US. NTDs are characterized by a heterogeneous etiology in which environmental,

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nutritional and cultural factors may be held responsible for the occurrence of these malformations. This paper examines the utilization of ethnographic field methods in the investigation of a perceived increased incidence of these birth defects among a population of Guatemalan refugees and immigrants in Southeast Florida. The application of anthropological methodology provides a holistic approach to the study of NTD etiology which takes into consideration a wide range of biological and socio-cultural variables that interact in a complicated web of causation. (F-51)

BARRON, Marcia (Trent University) *To Live a Good Life: Sociocultural Imperatives and Aboriginal Mental Health Program Design*. The resumption of responsibility over health care is a recent phenomenon for Aboriginal groups in Canada. Local tribal councils have the task of designing health care systems that respond to their populations' specific needs. The author has worked as a researcher and program-planning consultant with one tribal council in the design of a mental health care system appropriate to local needs. Basic to the planning process was the blending of Western treatment modalities with traditional healing approaches to mental health as the imperative: "to live a good life". The paper discusses the challenges and positive outcomes of this attempt to "construct common ground". (S-59)

BARROS-NOCK, Magdalena (Colegio de la Frontera Norte) *Environment and Free Market. The Case of the Fruit and Vegetable Business between Mexico and the USA*. My paper deals with NAFTA and fruit and vegetable production in Mexico. I analyze the participation of small farmers in the international market and how the production, packing and processing of fruits and vegetables for the international market has had environmental consequences in the rural areas. I explore the response of small farmers to the problems caused by land degradation, the presence of plagues and water salination, and the different strategies they have devised in order to overcome them. The analysis is based on two case studies from small communities and one from an agroindustrial region in Mexico. (W-57)

BEAN, Lowell John and VANE, Sylvia Brakke (Cultural Systems Research, Inc.), *Applied Anthropology among Native Americans in California and 44 Years of Applied Anthropology in California and Baja California Norte Applied Anthropology among Native Americans in California*. Applied Anthropology has become an important field of anthropology with respect to Native Americans for many decades. Since the mid-1970s, ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies have been carried out as a result of the stated needs, wishes, and demands of Native Americans. Scholars have learned that their welcome among Native Americans was/or is directly related to their usefulness in practical matters. It is important that those who teach

anthropology to students who hope to work among the Native Americans be aware of this and include appropriate studies in the curriculum. Among the subject areas to be reviewed will be cultural resource management, museology, publishing, public education, legal consulting, application of ethnohistory, and other scholarly applied anthropology. (S-12)

BECK, Sam (Cornell University) *Experiential Learning as Anthropological Practice*. Increasingly, pre-job work experiences in professional settings are crucial to rapid and successful entry into privileged careers. This presentation will center on how to use anthropology-as-practice to support in-context learning through internships, community service and site visits by discussing the Cornell University Urban Semester Program. (S-50)

BEGAYE, Darsita (Northern Arizona University) *Indigenous Women in Archaeology: Navajo and Australian Observations*. In recent years, indigenous women have entered the field of archaeology in growing numbers. In some instances, there are cultural norms regarding the appropriateness of female being involved in archaeological work. On a recent archaeological survey in South Australia, an indigenous Australian female archaeologist compared notes with three female Navajo archaeology students about their work on the Navajo Reservation and in South Australia. The results indicated some similarities and some differences in their experiences. There was also some discussion regarding the way that Navajo and Australian aboriginal societies view the role of a woman in archaeology. (S-52)

BELL, David (Affiliated Systems Corporation) *Network Relationships among Drug Users and Nonusers*. The emotional content of relationships within networks of both drug users and nonusers is explored. Emotional connection was measured in terms of trust, respect, caring, and openness toward the partner. A sample of 273 persons within 126 networks of drug users and 43 networks of non-drug users was interviewed. Each respondent described his or her emotional connection to injection partners, sex partners, crack use partners, persons from who they received drugs, and others close to each respondent. Emotional connection was found to be related to drug use patterns, gender of respondent and of partner, characteristics of the partner, and risk behaviors. (T-14)

BENDYCKI, Nadine A. (Cleveland Clinic) *What's Up Doc?: Topics, Trends and Terminology for the 21st Century Medical Anthropologist*. The structure and organization of American health care delivery system is changing dramatically as the 20th century draws to a close. These developments will have consequences for, and therefore should be of acute interest to, applied medical anthropologists, whether they are graduate

students looking for jobs outside the university or academicians looking for fertile topics for research and further exploration. This presentation surveys the health care futurist literature, highlighting industry developments and directions which would benefit from the perspective and methodologies of persons trained in the applied social sciences. Special attention is paid to the lingo and terminology of today's medical marketplace. (F-57)

BENT, Katherine (Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment) *Seeking the Both/And of an Ethnographic Research Proposal*. Much of contemporary scholarship challenges us to critique the assumptions that underlie the processes of inquiry as well as the knowledge that we claim as our results. This paper examines the layers of assumptions that circumscribe an ethnographic study of the relationships among health, environment, policy, culture, and sustainable development initiatives in one Hispanic community. I seek to analyze these assumptions as sources of meaning, interpretation and values by illuminating discourses contained within the proposal. This discourse analysis provides perspectives from which to consider questions of knowledge, power, vested interests, and relationships in scholarly inquiry. (S-58)

BERMAN, Tressa (Arizona State University) *Indigenous Arts, Untitled*. Indigenous claims to cultural and intellectual property rest upon claims to Native title that are inextricable from the historical relations of dispossession. Some scholars insist on the limitations of IPR to Native knowledge, arguing that extending IPR to Native ideas and knowledge results in the commodification of knowledge and is therefore counter to cultural preservation. This reasoning is based on a narrow view of property rights as economic rights, which become privileged in the discourse around IPR. What is missing is attention to the moral rights that western property regimes also embody, and increasing attention to group rights in copyright claims. Using cases from the U.S. and Australia, this paper focuses on these expansions in legal theories about what constitutes "property." (T-11)

BEVERLY, Paige E. (University of Memphis) and **TAYLOR, Cynthia** (University of Memphis) *Building Community for the Future: United Housing, Inc. and Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation in Memphis*. Residents of the greater Memphis area face many barriers in locating and purchasing quality affordable housing. In 1995, United Housing, Inc. (UHI) was launched by the United Way to address the issue of affordable housing in Memphis and to assist the non-profit sector in meeting affordable housing needs in local neighborhoods. UHI purchases FHA foreclosed houses for rehabilitation and resale to first time homebuyers. Recently, UHI began a partnership with Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (NRC), a national community building organization that will provide

access to resources at a national level. The role of the student anthropologist as a mediator between local officials, lenders, community leaders and residents is key to the success of the affiliation process and the development of a comprehensive affordable housing program in the greater Memphis area. (T-35)

BEVERLY, Paige E. and Russell, Jamie E. (University of Memphis) *Process Evaluation: WTAHEC's Immigrant and Refugee Youth Translator Program*. One of the key barriers to serving the immigrant and refugee population in the greater Memphis area is the lack of an easily accessible and adequately trained translator pool. The West Tennessee Area Health Education Center (WTAHEC) has developed a translator program comprising of local immigrant and refugee youth. Individuals participate in a three-phase program including training in medical terminology, facility familiarization, and translation. Prior research in the Memphis area has shown that many translators have unpredictable schedules and are not familiar with medical terminology and settings. This ethnographic research discusses development of the WTAHEC translator program and its effectiveness within local medical settings. In addition, we make recommendations for continued program enhancement including advising local health and social service providers regarding: the need of a translator for non-English speaking patient care, hiring bilingual staff members, circulate physicians and other staff with language proficiencies to other facilities, and promote awareness and referrals. (T-55)

BHUYAN, Rupaleem (Northern Arizona University) *A Community in Transition: Perspectives from the Nonprofit Sector*. This paper assesses social change in rural communities and how it affects health and social services in the nonprofit sector. The Verde Valley is a rural area experiencing significant demographic and economic changes. Many of the changes in region stem from rapid population growth and relative demographic shifts. This paper addresses how health and social services in the nonprofit sector have transformed to meet the needs of a community in demographic and economic transition, and identifies the inadequacies as rapid population growth threatens to strain prevalent agendas of both public health and social service policy. (T-13)

BICK, Bryan (Indiana) *How Pink Dollars Turn into Green Dollars: Gay Tourism in Quepos/Manuel Antonio* This paper looks at gay tourism in the area of Manuel Antonio National Park and the town of Quepos, Costa Rica. For the locals who are only peripherally involved with the tourism industry, the large amount of gay people visiting their community represents a trend that goes directly against their community values. The employees and owners of hotels and restaurants seem to be more tolerant towards gays and lesbians because they rely on gay tourists for a good percentage of their income, and they

are more likely to meet gay people and see beyond the stereotypes. Finally, the gay tourists themselves come because they feel a certain sense of anonymity when traveling in a foreign country; also, sex tourism seems to play a part in attracting gay tourists, just as it does in attracting straight ones. (T-12)

BILLIMORIA, Roshan (Formerly Director, NGO Operations, United Nations) *Timeless Wisdom in the Information Age: What Is Its Role?* Globally, as well as locally, humankind approaches the future century with a certain questioning. How can we sift knowledge from the flood of data and information that flows unceasingly these days across the various screens of our consciousness? Will the coming decades increasingly turn our attention and resources to managing our lives as members of the Information Age - or can we find balance by pausing to refresh and seek nurture from deeper well springs? What is the legacy we choose to leave to our youth and how shall we establish living links that keep alive this vital inner knowledge, across generations? (S-57)

BINKLEY, Marian (Dalhousie) *Re-inventing a Community: Lunenburg Nova Scotia*. Since the early 1990s, fishing-dependent communities of Atlantic Canada have been trying to cope with effects of the fishery crisis. One community's struggle is the focus of this paper. Once the center of the Canadian schooner fleet and the deep sea fishery, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, has now turned to tourism for its primary economic base. Over the last ten years the metamorphosis from fishing centre to tourist designation has accelerated. Changes in the economy have led to modifications in the social organization of the community. Low paying part-time seasonal jobs available mostly for women in the tourist industry have replaced the relatively high paying full-time year-round employment for men and women in the fishing industry. Livelihood strategies formerly employed in fishing-dependent households no longer meet their needs yet these households continue to struggle to make a living both inside and outside the fishing industry. (W-59)

BIXLER, Dorinda S. (University of British Columbia) *An Anthropological Analysis of Governance in the Process of Reconciling Local Problems of Critical Freshwater Allocations with International Water Export Demands: A British Columbia Case Study*. Anthropologists have identified the perspectives of social authorities in planning and governance roles as key to the local problems encountered in their studies. Local level human and environmental problems are no exception. In the same way local problems do not originate solely from local settings, finding solutions to such issues now and in the future will not be a wholly local exercise. In British Columbia, Canada, a significant amount of authority regarding the local environment is situated at the provincial level,

between local and state governance regimes. This paper summarizes provincial government actors' perspectives of human water relations as they engaged in the process of shaping domestic water legislation to reconcile local problems of critical freshwater allocations with international water export demands. (T-72)

BLAICH, Tavia (Northern Arizona University) *The New Age Movement: Changing Values*. In the past fifteen years, the face of religion in Sedona has changed due to the entrance of the New Age movement. People have shifted to New Age beliefs for a variety of reasons including disenchantment with other religions, a sense of disconnection from society, and disillusionment with a money-focused culture. This movement has caused conflict with other members of the Sedona area for a variety of reasons. Exploration of these reasons as well as the conference's theme of changing values and shifting priorities will be addressed in this paper. (T-13)

BLOMQVIST, Anna (Linkoping University, Sweden) *Are Blue Angels Really Green? Institutional Responses to Problems of High Transaction Costs in the Trade with Organically Grown Coffee*. The first eco-labeling scheme, the Blue Angel, was introduced in West Germany in 1977, and has been followed by many others. Eco-labeling schemes aim to provide consumers with a simple, credible and objective means to obtain information about the environmental qualities of labeled products. International trade with eco-labeled products faces problems of monitoring and enforcement necessary to ensure the credibility of the eco-label. This paper is a qualitative study of the international organizations developed to ensure the environmental qualities of organically grown coffee produced in Central America and consumed in Sweden. Using data from interviews with agents along the organic coffee chain, institutional strategies developed to cope with the dilemmas of monitoring organic production of coffee are described and analyzed. (W-57)

BOARD, Frances, (Wayne State University) **JOHNSON-WALKER, Patricia** (Hutzel Hospital) *Grief Support Choices in Pregnancy Loss*. Attention to grief response in pregnancy loss has increased in recent years; however, few studies have focused upon the support preferences of parents in grief from a pregnancy loss. This study used a retrospective comparative design to examine support preferences chosen by women visited by a grief counselor after experiencing pregnancy loss. Support preferences were identified through examination of a random record sample of 412 women. Discussion of the loss was the primary support preference, with differences demonstrated by age, previous loss, and gestation. The findings provide information useful to grief counselors faced with a daunting task. (W-73)

BOHREN, Lenora (Colorado State University) *Searching for Cultural Solutions to Border Environmental Issues.* Mexico and the United States are at the threshold of determining future policies to encourage reduction of air pollutants from mobile sources along the US/Mexico border. The Border XXI Document states: "significant population growth in the border regions has resulted in increased vehicle use resulting in dramatic increases in air pollution from mobile sources." The border region shares a common airshed, but does not share a common culture. Data profiling border characteristics is currently being used by decision makers to plan and implement policy that meets common air pollution standards and addresses cultural needs on both sides of the border. (T-34)

BOJKO, Martha J. and SCHENSUL, Stephen L. (University of Connecticut School of Medicine) *The Role of Community Support Systems in Managing Childhood Illness.* Effective management of childhood illness involves a partnership between families and health workers. The World Health Organization initiative on the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) trains health care workers to approach childhood illness in a comprehensive manner, combining the steps needed to manage several different conditions, particularly respiratory infections, diarrhea, measles, malaria, and malnutrition. In addition, the IMCI strategy provides a protocol of behavioral guidelines for prevention and early detection of childhood illness for both health workers and caretakers. Compliance by caretakers to these new guidelines requires knowledge, skills, resources, and the support of the family's social network. This paper presents findings from a field study of the interaction of maternal social networks and their role in addressing childhood illness in four countries (Philippines, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Niger). The results of the study will be utilized to develop approaches to strengthening the role of community and social support systems in effective prevention and treatment of childhood illness. (S-56)

BONILLA, Zobeida E. (University of Florida, Gainesville) *Beyond Family Planning and Fertility Control: Perceptions of Illness Causation among Nontraditional Agricultural Women Workers in the Dominican Republic.* This paper investigates women's perceptions on how their social reproductive roles, general environmental conditions, and agricultural work impact their health. The study was based on interviews with 111 women who worked in tomato fields, banana packing sheds, and processing plants. Traditionally the public health agenda in Caribbean countries has focused on fertility control programs and reproductive health. In contrast, this paper discusses the importance of women's perceptions in revealing other factors that affect their health. The findings suggest that occupational issues and problems associated with women's household work may play a role in defining ill health among the women interviewed. (F-36)

BORT, John (East Carolina University) and **SABELLA, James** (North Carolina-Wilmington) *Shrimp Aquaculture in Panama and Costa Rica: Does Shrimp Aquaculture Have to Have Adverse Environmental and Social Consequences?* Adverse environmental and social consequences of tropical shrimp aquaculture have been widely documented in many areas throughout the world. Pond based shrimp cultivation has resulted in extensive mangrove destruction, surface water pollution, ground water depletion and salinization of soils. Small farmers in many communities have had their lives disrupted, as large tracts of formerly agricultural land have been converted to shrimp cultivation. This presentation examines shrimp aquaculture in Panama and Costa Rica. To date, shrimp aquaculture has not had the detrimental impacts experienced in many other countries: the ecological consequences have been minimal; and the impact on local populations has been neutral or modestly beneficial. The analysis suggests that different combinations of political, ideological, and economic forces have combined in both countries to restrain the excesses found in other areas. We conclude, drawing on these examples, that shrimp cultivation without adverse and environmental social consequences is feasible, but requires a combination of political and economic controls to restrain destructive practices. (S-54)

BOUSCAREN, Stephen J. (San Diego City College) *Ethnoarchaeology workshops with the Paipai and Kumiai of Northern Baja California.* In 1996, Stephen J. Bouscaren and Mike Wilken conceptualized a series of ethnoarchaeology workshops to take place in northern Baja California. These workshops began in early 1997 after consultation and input from various members of the Paipai community of Santa Catarina and the Kumiai community of San Jose de la Zorra. This paper will present workshop themes, accomplishments, and benefits to community members and workshop participants. (S-13)

BOUTTE, Marie I. (University of Nevada, Reno) *The Challenges of Genetic Predictive Testing in Face-to-Face Communities.* Genetic testing generally reaches the public through family-centered testing where families come to genetic centers for services or via population-oriented programs where genetic services are brought to the community. With few exceptions both family-centered and population-oriented testing have been carried out in large urban centers and focused primarily on recessive diseases. This paper explores the challenges presented when family-centered testing for dominant diseases is brought to small, rural, face-to-face communities. Drawing upon studies of sickle-cell in Orchomenos, Greece, the Cherva Dor Yeshorim program among ultra-Orthodox Jews, and Machado-Joseph disease in a small Portuguese island community, this paper illustrates the important role medical anthropology plays in community genetics. (S-56)

BOWERS, C.A. (Portland State University) and **VASQUEZ, Miguel** (Northern Arizona University) *Computers: A Trojan Horse in the Reservation Classroom*. This paper examines double binds in the use of computers in reservation classrooms. While acknowledging political and economic gains connected with computer literacy, we argue that computers reinforce Western views of the autonomous individual, foster a taken-for-granted attitude toward commodification of knowledge and relationships, and socialize students to the idea that they are culture-free observers of an external world governed by the logic of "Darwinian fitness". Students need to understand that important forms of communal knowledge cannot be communicated through computers, and that the cultural way of knowing reinforced by computers differs from their own. (S-57)

BRADY, Susan (North Texas University) *The Methodology of Libertad Hernandez: Participatory Research as the Foundation of a New Approach to Anthropological Learning*. The field school in Xalapa with Libertad Hernandez gave the University of North Texas students a first-rate experience in applied anthropology. Our immersion into the communities provided us personal contacts enabling us to conduct participatory observations. Her methodology of using anthropological knowledge to work on problems with community members forged a human bond. In contrast, fieldwork with Mexican students in the Yucatan was guided by classic anthropology. Detached observation heightened the dichotomy of observer and observed. These methods leave students, especially young ones, in a stage of liminality caught between cultures. Working with people through applied anthropology in Xalapa affirmed human connections and made the transition much smoother. (W-54)

BRAUN, Shelly (University of Utah) *Political Culture, Policy-Making, and Advocacy: the Creation of Utah's Children's Health Insurance Program*. Anthropological inquiry lends insight to advocacy and policy-making. This paper examines how the character of Utah's Children's Health Insurance Program (UCHIP) fits with Utah's political culture. The process of creating UCHIP was observed, examining Utah's political culture as was evident from discourse at UCHIP meetings, the legislative session, and interviews. Central values of Utah's political culture are employment, self-sufficiency, independence, and trust in the market. UCHIP manifests these values. It is a non-Medicaid program that will operate in the private sector, assisting the working poor towards attaining self-sufficiency. Approaching advocacy and policy-making anthropologically can lend direction to advocacy efforts. (S-56)

BREDA, Karen (University of Hartford). *Constructing Common Ground: Consciousness Raising with Registered Nurses in Urban Homeless Shelters*. Many health care professionals practicing in inner city environments lack an

adequate understanding of the structural dimensions of poverty and homelessness under advanced capitalism. Health care planning and wellness promotion for poor urban populations often reflect imbedded societal prejudices, myths, and stereotypes. In keeping with the conference theme, *Constructing Common Ground*, this paper describes an emancipatory action research project involving registered nurses, homeless shelter residents, and homeless shelter staff associated with the University of Hartford's *Healthcare for the Homeless Program*. Inherent in the project is a commitment to mutually create and use relevant knowledge to shape wellness-oriented health plans. (W-73)

BRETT, John (University of Colorado at Denver), **RUPPERT, Dave** (National Park Service), **SUCEC, Rosemary** (National Park Service), **CYPHER, Kristin** (National Park Service) *Landscape as Theory and Practice: Problems of Definition and Use*. There is rich, varied literature on landscape from diverse fields including anthropology, geography, landscape architecture, and ecology. From these perspectives comes a clear understanding that landscapes are not only defined by humans in conventional, physical sense, but understood in variable ways through social and cultural processes. The National Park Service is often charged with the evaluation, management and interpretation of the nation's premiere landscapes. This paper examines the potential conflict between the rich theory and the more mundane practicality of the Park Service needs in daily service to managing and interpreting the nation's landscape(s). (F-74)

BROADWAY, Michael (Northern Michigan University) *Blowin' in the Wind or Can Applied Research Make a Difference?* In the Fall of 1996, a community workshop entitled, "The Impact of Meatpacking Plants on Small Towns: Lessons to be Learned from the U.S. Experience," was held in the town of Brooks, Alberta. The workshop identified a number of strategies that the community could use in preparing for Lakeside Packers hiring nearly 2,000 workers over a two-year period. Some of the proposed strategies included the expansion and dispersion of low-cost housing in the town, the provision of a food bank and homeless shelter and cultural sensitivity workshops. This paper reports on the town's efforts since 1996 to deal with Lakeside's expansion. (F-34)

BROOK, Kenneth (Montclair State University) and **LAZARUS, Freyda** (Upper Montclair State University) *Development and Implementation of a Service-Learning Program and Applied Anthropology*. Over the past decade, service-learning as an instructional strategy, a philosophy and a process has been integrated into the curriculum and institutional fabric of a growing number of colleges and universities. This presentation discusses the various contextual factors and key people that are conducive to an academic and institutional

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environment that is supportive of combining service-learning and applied anthropology. The institutional environment includes: the administration, faculty, students, mission, terms and conditions of work, and town-gown relationships. The integration of service-learning and applied anthropology can only emerge through the goals and vision of program developers desiring to extend the university structures and processes. In addition, time must be provided for program development and refinement by on-going reflection on progress, obstacles and new directions. (W-51)

BROOMHALL Lorie, SCHENSUL J., PINO, R., CONVEY, Mark and HUEBNER, Christina (Institute for Community Research) *Network Effects on Pathways to High Risk Drug Use Among Urban Youth*. Gaining an in-depth understanding of social networks among inner city adolescents can help predict drug use trajectories from recreational use of marijuana, alcohol and other drugs, to heroin and or cocaine dependency. Most research on drug risk networks has been quantitatively oriented, defining the structural characteristics of drug and other related interactions at one or at best two points in time. However, the processes, which contribute, to changes in network structure and membership are not readily known using a quantitative model. Ethnographic network research allows us to understand the processes that contribute to changes in network characteristics over time and the meanings of affiliation to network members. Using ethnographic data collected from young injection drug users and drug exposed adolescents in Hartford Connecticut, this paper will discuss: 1) similarities and differences in network characteristics among groups of young drug users; 2) the association between networks and drug use trajectories; 3) changes in networks over time; and 4) the influence of such networks on drug use decision-making. The paper will conclude with a comparison of Hartford results with related research conducted in other parts of the U.S. (T-14)

BROWN, Antoinette (Inter-American Foundation) *Factors Contributing to the Prevalence of Diabetes among the Oglala Lakota*. Life expectancy today for the 22,000 Oglala Lakota who inhabit the Pine Ridge Reservation (PRR) in South Dakota is 47 years. The tribe's goal is to increase member's life expectancy to 50 by Year 2000. Environmental conditions on PRR, where 20% of adults are diagnosed as diabetic, leave many at risk for morbidity and mortality related to that disease. Factors contributing to increased risk are poverty, isolation, and dietary habits. Grocery stores on the reservation are generally small, with a limited selection and relatively high prices compared to stores located away from PRR. (poster) (F-50)

BROWN, Kimberly Linkous (UBC) and **BUTLER, Caroline** (UBC) *A Tale of Two Fisheries: The Management of*

Commercial Sales and Subsistence Harvests on the Fraser River. The last century of fisheries regulation in British Columbia has separated Aboriginal fishing into the artificial categories of 'commercial' and 'food' fisheries. The Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy (1992) provided a structure for the regulation of an Aboriginal in-river commercial fishery and the management of subsistence harvests. However, the ongoing legal and social separation of commercial and food fisheries complicates their management under one structure. During the summer of 1998 the commercial and subsistence interests of the Sto:lo First Nation came into direct confrontation as a result of conservation concerns regarding the early Stuart sockeye run, suggesting the need for a new, Aboriginal-defined management structure. (S-54)

BROWNING, Anne (University of Arizona) *Mexican Mineral Policy as a Development Tool: Impacts on the Lives of Cananea, Sonora Miners, 1960-1990*. Mexico's use of mineral policy as a tool of economic development from 1960-1990 transformed the lives of Sonoran copper miners. After fifty years of foreign exploitation, the Mexicana de Cananea mine changed to shared and then national ownership and management. By the mid 1980s, Mexico's program for economic restructuring called for privatization. These policy changes are reflected in the articulation of social relations of production described in Wallerstein's world economic system (1974), with the core being the U.S., the semiperiphery Mexico City, and the periphery the border region, specifically Cananea. From a community perspective, policy changes impacted management-labor relations and contributed to the transformation of an important segment of the Mexican working class. This paper demonstrates how recent policies served as an impetus to change in the nature of multinational investment, industry management, and the mine workers' well being. (F-54)

BROWNRIGG, Leslie A. (Commerce, Statistical Research Division) *Policies Affecting the Enumeration of Farm Workers*. Farm workers were among the people omitted in prior U.S. censuses, contributing to the net undercount and consequent lower political representation and federal funding for jurisdictions where the omitted stay. Ethnographic methods identified barriers the bureaucracy built into its enumeration methods and recommended how better to find and accommodate respondents, who may not speak, read, or write English well, move itinerantly, live in irregular housing, or habitually fear government agents. This discussion focuses on farm workers to illustrate an on-going uphill struggle to use insights from ethnographic evaluation to change policies and procedures within the U.S. Census Bureau. (S-34)

BROWNRIGG, Leslie A. (Commerce, Statistical Research Division) *Services and Regulations for Farmworkers on*

Delmarva. Local and host state agencies are mandated or contracted to provide federally funded services to farm workers and to implement occupational regulations to assure the safety of people in the presumably itinerant occupation and the families who accompany them. How, how well (or if at all), services and regulations intended to be national are interpreted and delivered locally unsurprisingly vary from state to state and county to county. Among the impact of differential delivery of the maze of services for and regulations of farm workers appear contributions to conditions that induce farm workers to "settle in" or conversely drive farms requiring seasonal labor out of business. (F-51)

BRUNSON, Jan M. (Eckerd College) *The Relationship Between the Role of Women and Fertility Rate: Insights From a Small Village in Sri Lanka*. This study identifies the factors that contribute to Sri Lanka's record of low fertility rates. It describes the structure of national family planning programs and demographic statistics. The focus of this study is the influence of women on fertility rates in the context of a small rural village: their status in the social structure, their level of education, and their contribution to subsistence through work or income. The responses of thirty married women reveal that the education of women is not a factor in this case. The high value placed on the education of their children causes them to limit the number of children. In addition, women have relatively equal status to men in the village; and in most cases they are sources of income for the family. These facts and the availability of contraceptives and sterilization allow them to control the number of offspring. (W-53)

BRUNTON, Ron (Encompass Research & Institute of Public Affairs) *Anthropological Evidence and Sacred Sites: An Australian Example*. At the behest of environmentalists and others opposed to a development on Hindmarsh Island in South Australia, local Ngarrindjeri Aborigines claimed that secret women's sites and traditions of crucial importance would be desecrated. After other Ngarrindjeri people said that the 'women's business' was a hoax, the state government set up a Royal Commission. Although this found that the claims had been fabricated with the intention of preventing the development, some anthropologists continue to support the Ngarrindjeri 'women's business'. What are the implications of such support? What kind of arguments and evidence can anthropologists legitimately utilize in cases such as these? (W-52)

BRYANT, Carol (University of South Florida and Best Start Social Marketing) and **LINDENBERGER, James** (Best Start Social Marketing) *Determinants of Program Satisfaction with the WIC Program*. The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants & Children (WIC) is one of the most successful public health programs in the nation. WIC

participation is associated with improved nutritional status of pregnant women, nursing mothers and young children. Program administrators realize that program satisfaction determines whether participants redeem their food vouchers, follow nutrition advice and/or keep future clinic appointments. Several state WIC programs commissioned research to identify the determinants of program satisfaction and continued program participation in WIC. This presentation summarizes research findings and describes how results were used to guide service delivery improvements. Implications for other public health programs are also discussed. (F-18)

BUCHIGNANI, Norman, and INDRA, Doreen (Lethbridge) *Illegal Immigrants, Borders, and the Canadian Nation*. Narratives of direct border assault by unwanted immigrants contributed significantly to Canadian national-building ideologies during 1880-1980. Some now proclaim the dissolution of national borders by postmodern populations on the move that are no longer strongly tied to one place. However, while illegal immigration is only a minor Canadian social issue today, this is largely because: (1) most of the conflict-laden processes keeping out those deemed inappropriate, undesirable or illegal have moved from ports of entry to source countries, countries of first asylum, Canada Immigration Centres, and quasi-judicial boards of refugee determination; and (2) illegal immigration and asylum seeking have become increasingly intertwined, both practically and as social issues. Images of "waves" of asylum seekers directly "besieging" ports of entry continue to impact on representations of the Canadian nation—and primarily in historical ways. (F-10)

BURNEY, Michael (Burney & Associates) *The Development of Tribal Historic Preservation Programs: "Action Anthropology into the 21st Century"*. Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have provided for federally recognized Indian tribes to become Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs), with more on the way. The development of Tribal CRM program must provide training, education, and employment to tribal members; the goal being to develop an on-reservation program of tribal members trained to provide a variety of CRM services. Such an endeavor requires the anthropologist/archaeologist and Indian peoples mutually share their respective world-views regarding CRM. This direct-participation in the development of a tribal historic preservation program is viewed in light of Sol Tax's "Action Anthropology." (S-31)

BURNS, Allan (University of Florida) *Generational Adaptation and interethnic Communication Among Maya Immigrants*. Theory and application of knowledge about migration has changed to take into account the transnational strategies of migrants in the 1990s. Increased mobility because of rapid and secure means of transportation has changed migration patterns

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from movement from one location to another to a more complicated pattern that includes return migration, vacation visits to home countries, and a web of destination communities across several countries. The case of Mayan Migrants from Guatemala the began in the 1980s due to national violence is an example of how different generations of migrants have developed complementary patterns of migration. (F-12)

BURTON, Michael L. (University of California) and **NERO, Karen L.** (University of Auckland) *Household Food Consumption Patterns in Kosrae*. American policies in Micronesia produced wage jobs but little economic development. One consequence of these policies has been a high level of food imports, combined in some communities with decreases in local food production. We have studied food production, consumption, and exchange in four Micronesian societies and report here on food consumption patterns in Kosrae State of Federated States of Micronesia. We examine food consumption between and within households, as it varies with wage labor, urbanization, and household structure; and across seasons. (W-57)

BUTLER, Mary Odell (Battelle) *Protecting the Rights of Government Employees in Program Evaluations*. Ethnographic Interviewing Of government employees is used in program evaluations for federal, state and local agencies. Evaluators and agency supervisors assume that cooperation in evaluations is part of the job of agency staff, thus limiting their right to refuse an interview. Interviewees are promised confidentiality and asked to review information drawn from interviews. But this may not be enough to protect them from adverse consequences of information revealed to evaluators of programs with which they work. This paper addresses the issue of research protection for government employees based on discussions with IRB officials and employees about their experiences with program evaluations. (S-16)

BUTTS, Steven (Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College) and **GOODSON, Lisa** (Buckinghamshire Chilterns University College) *Diversion, Evasion, and Subterfuge: Community Participation in Tourism Development*. The importance of obtaining community participation is increasingly purported as being a necessary ingredient in the tourism development process. However, research conducted in the United States and Great Britain suggests that despite all the discussions, mandates, and policy changes that have occurred in recent years levels of community participation remain minimal. This paper attempts to explain why tourism-related public planners and policy makers continue in their failure to gain community participation, or even to make the public aware of proposed plans or developments. (W-55)

BYRNE, Bryan (Baffin Inc.) and **SQUIRES, Susan** (GVO Inc.) *Applying Anthropology in the Design and Development Industry*. Research, design, and development firms are recruiting social scientists as ethnographic research becomes more central to the creation of products, services, and marketing strategies. In this paper we discuss how ethnographers fit in the organizational model typically formed by these firms, the mentor-apprentice relationships guiding the creative work and the growth and break up of the firms in a social process we called "hiving". (W-51)

BYRON, Elizabeth (University of Florida) *Intra-Household Resource Allocation and Decision-Making in Manabí, Ecuador*. Development projects can bring a range of economic and social resources to households and communities where they are located. However, access and control over these new resources cannot be assumed to be equal within the household unit. Research on intra-household allocation links women's access and control of independent income to decision-making power and authority in the home. Women's income generating projects provide a case for testing the relationship of access to resources and decision-making at the household and community level. This paper presents a comparative analysis of women's participation in an agricultural processing cooperative in Manabí, Ecuador. It incorporates quantitative and qualitative methods to analyze the impact of women's income on their household and community relations. (S-36)

CARMICHAEL, Catherine (University of Arizona) *Hablar Dos Veces: Talking Twice: Language Ideologies in a Dual-Language Kindergarten*. This paper will describe a qualitative study exploring language uses and beliefs about Spanish and English with two Latino kindergarten students and their mothers. Interviews with the children revealed that even at a very early age, children have appropriated specific ideologies concerning language use, often reflecting the influence of dominant views of language. (S-38)

CARROLL, M. Brendan (North Texas University) *Blackboards in the Jungle*. The discipline of anthropology has traditionally relied on the classroom for instruction. While a classroom setting is effective for conveying theories and principles of anthropology, it lacks the context for establishing an understanding of applied anthropology. Fieldschool is the device for this lesson, and the application of concepts acquired in the classroom toward direct involvement in field studies provides the method. Only through participation and application can concepts of applied anthropology effectively develop. For the author, this understanding came through participation in a fieldschool in Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico. (W-54)

CARTER, Rebecca H. (University of Arizona) *The Political economy of Farmworkers in Sonora.* Changes in the Mexican agricultural economy under NAFTA have had significant impacts on indigenous populations. Thousands have been squeezed out of the southern Mexican traditional corn growing economy at precisely the same time that growth in the Sonoran export-oriented horticultural sector has demanded an inexpensive and politically disorganized labor force. Now politically neutralized and dependent on a production system that is argued to be dehumanizing, exploitative and unsustainable, these migrant farm workers and others like them are bearing the greatest burdens of globalization in terms of economic and social marginalization, as well as environmental degradation and pollution. (F-54)

CARTLEDGE, Daniel M. (Prescott College) *Eating What You Catch: Risks, Benefits, and Cultural Factors in the Consumption of Subsistence Fish.* This paper discusses anthropological contributions to a nationwide, EPA supported study of the benefits and risks of consuming fish caught for subsistence, known as the Comparative Dietary Risk Project (CDRP). The project's major goal is the development of an assessment document that will be of use to environmental risk managers, especially those who develop and disseminate fish consumption advisories. The project has created an analytic framework that incorporates the health risks and benefits of fish consumption, and that also addresses the role of cultural factors in the determination of these. Certain at-risk populations are given special attention. (F-53)

CARTWRIGHT, Liz (University of Arizona) and **THOMAS, Jan** (Kenyon College) *Beyond Biology: Core Values in Policies Concerning Maternity Care in the United States and Finland.* In this paper we explore how policies concerning maternity care are reflective of larger societal values. These policies are seen as culturally-constructed artifacts that reveal differences in the role of the state in providing health care, the value of midwives and obstetrical practitioners, the value and efficacy of technology and the value of the mother's role in this process. We divide policies into two levels: medical or hospital practice-based policies and state-level regulatory policies. Two countries, the United States and Finland, provide contrasting examples of how policies reflect deeper cultural differences about controlling access to maternity care and about the enactment of the birth event itself. This analysis provides critical information for policy-makers. We address how to establish dialogues that can challenge and refine current maternity care policy. (S-34)

CASAGRANDE, David (University of Georgia) *Tzeltal Maya Knowledge of Relict Primary Forest: Implications for Conservation in Highland Chiapas, Mexico.* Consensus among the Tzeltal Maya of Chiapas about names and uses of

primary-forest plants is no different than for plants from landscapes of greater human modification. This is despite the fact that only a small parcel of forest remains and people visit it infrequently. In addition, the Tzeltal recognize and name stages of forest succession. But unlike biological ecologists, they don't use species composition as a distinguishing feature of primary-forest. Their classification is based on features such as tree size, humidity, and soil characteristics. These empirical findings imply that knowledge about primary forest does persist after the forest has lost its resource value, and that collaborative conservation efforts should focus more on maintaining ecological characteristics than preserving particular species. (S-19)

CASH, Phillip C. (University of Arizona) *Writing the World: The Indigenous Texts of Charlie McKay.* The richness and breadth of American Indian literature is undergoing constant transformation as indigenous discourse becomes articulated within diverse language environments. Historically, these transformations have been shaped by the construction of "texts" as American Indian languages become the focus of linguistic inquiry. Only recently have Native writing and text production garnered scholarly attention. This paper focuses on contemporary indigenous texts created by Charlie McKay, a fluent Sahaptin and Nez Perce speaker. McKay challenges the underlying assumptions that define traditional American Indian literature and allows a re-examination of the dynamics of language in contemporary American Indian society. (T-10)

CASTRO, Alfonso Peter (Syracuse University) *Counterinsurgency and Community Resource Management: Lessons from the Mau Mau War in Kenya.* Counterinsurgency campaigns by nation-states and colonial regimes have had enormous impacts on communities worldwide during the twentieth century. While governments generally relied on violence, they also employed community-focused strategies aimed at disrupting or controlling local production and marketing systems. Measures such as curfews, travel restrictions, market controls, compulsory labor, establishment of restricted zones, and forced resettlement have often resulted in profound changes in how people use and manage their resources. This paper presents a case study of counterinsurgency's impact on local resource management in Kirinyaga, Kenya, during the 1950s Mau Mau struggle, focusing on use of the Mwea Plains. (F-60)

CAUGHRAN, Neema, *How Many Buffaloes Can Dance on Limited Land?: A View of Micro-Finance in Nepal.* Micro-credit loans to women, we are told, are the answers we have been waiting for; the answers for almost everything from world hunger to gender equity. If you put money in the hands of women, they will be able to do the rest. Is it true? This paper takes a critical view of Grameen Bank clones making

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and managing loans to women all over Nepal especially in the *Terai* (lower lands), as a part of a "Women's Empowerment" Project. This research examines how these loans effect gender relations in a community and if women, or families, often become self sufficient as a result of receiving a loan. In this research we examine if loans are empowering. (F-76)

CEDERSTROM, Thoric (Food Security Policy Officer, Save the Children) *Addressing the Immediate Causes of Child Undernutrition: The Positive Deviance Approach to Household Food Security*. Among the immediate causes of child undernutrition is inadequate dietary intake: children do not eat adequate amounts of nutritious food. In response to this common problem, Save the Children has utilized an innovative methodology called Positive Deviance (PD). This methodology recognizes that in target populations there are usually children identified in nutritional surveys that deviate positively from the median and are well-nourished in terms of the reference (U.S.) population even though they live under the same economic and ecological conditions of undernourished children. The food consumption and preparation habits of these deviant households are studied and innovative behaviors are documented. Once evaluated in terms of their nutritional benefit and economic feasibility, these deviant behaviors are extended throughout the project area. This paper presents Save the Children's successful application of this methodology with examples from Viet Nam and Mozambique. (S-11)

CELLARIUS, Barbara (University of Kentucky) *Waiting 'Till the Cows Come Home, Making Hay While the Sun Shines: Postsocialist Economic Strategies in a Bulgarian Mountain Village*. Following the fall of communist party rule and subsequent dismantling of collective production systems, residents of a village in Bulgaria's Rhodope Mountains have employed a variety of subsistence and market-oriented economic strategies. They raise livestock, potatoes, and garden vegetables and collect numerous wild products. The resulting produce is used for household subsistence, bartered for other items, and sold for cash. Some people also engage in wage labor, private business, or craft production, while others collect pensions. These strategies have allowed villagers to weather the economic changes thus far. However, the economic and environmental sustainability of this system is uncertain. (S-35)

CERVENY, Lee K. (Syracuse University) *Women and Co-Management*. This paper examines cooperative management arrangements, where governments, local communities and other stakeholders share power in the management of common-pool resources, and their impacts on women. The effects of co-management structures on women's utilization of the resource is discussed, as well as the participation of women in

the processes of resource planning and decision-making. In addition, the compatibility of co-management theory and practice with feminist theory is addressed. (T-54)

CHAIKEN, Miriam S. (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) *Safaris, Surveys, and Rapid Rural Appraisal: Lessons for Contemporary Development*. Recent initiatives in development planning are intended to speed up the planning process and reduce the expenses associated with feasibility, social soundness, and environmental impact surveys. Rapid rural appraisals and sondeos emphasize speed and efficiency, although Robert Chambers counters with sound admonitions to avoid the "windshield surveys" that neglect the needs of the hidden masses. Participatory development necessitates the incorporation of indigenous perspectives and concerns, often inherently difficult and time consuming to assess. How then to best accomplish the goal of designing feasible, culturally sensitive, and effective development programs? Lessons from the British colonial era in East Africa may provide a suggestion in the formerly common practice of routine safaris that promoted interaction between local people and the administrators charged with oversight. While not advocating a return to colonial rule, it is apparent that when district administrators spent half their time outside the office, in contact with rural communities (often on foot), they maintained an intensity of communication typically absent today. I examine the legacy of safaris and provide suggestions for contemporary development. (F-76)

CHANLER, Gay (Northern Arizona University) *Demographic Change, Water Quality and Quantity*. This paper examines population growth, demographic shifts and their affect on the quality and supply of water in the Verde Valley. Issues of water quality and quantity involve the economics of tourism and growing recreational use, irrigation rights and land subdivision, and pollution from habitat change, runoff, and unknown sources. An evaluation of past and current water conditions of the Verde River and Oak Creek, as well as the infrastructures both extant and planned for drinking water, sewage treatment, and reclamation will identify the regional requirements and options available for protection of economic health and quality of life. (T-13)

CHARNLEY, Susan (United States Environmental Protection Agency) *Community Involvement in Environmental Decision-Making at the United States Environmental Protection Agency: The Superfund Case*. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is one federal agency that is making some effort to involve citizens in environmental decision making processes. How is community involvement conceptualized by Agency staff? What constitutes successful community involvement, and how can we measure its impact? This paper addresses these questions using the Superfund Community

Involvement and Outreach Program as a case study. The paper also examines the politics of community involvement at the Agency, and some of the implications of the Superfund case for the democratization of environmental decision making more broadly. (S-53)

CHAVEZ, Leo (University of California, Irvine) *Manufacturing Consent on an Anti-Mexican Discourse*. A series of magazine covers published since 1965 present the subject of Mexico, the US-Mexican border, or Mexican immigration. In contrast to treatment of immigration generally, which fluctuates between affirmative and alarmist positions, presentation of Mexico and Mexicans during this period has been overwhelmingly negative. The magazine covers rely on commonly held assumptions about Mexico and Mexican immigration to tell their stories. For example, the "wetback" narrative, the "flood of immigrants" narrative, and the "loss of sovereignty" narrative are central to the discourse. Images and metaphors of war, conflict, and crisis are embedded in the narratives expressed. (T-52)

CHIERICI, Rose-Marie (State University of New York, Geneseo) and **MAZZEO, John** (University of Arizona) *Partnership for Change: NGO and Local Community Organizations in Borgne, Haiti*. Corpus Haiti, A Rochester, NY Based Organization Has Worked With Committees In Borgne To Conduct A Needs Assessment And Prepare A Proposal To Acquire A Mill For The Community. Funding was negotiated and approved and the project is now underway. This project serves as a model for other community organizations who are now articulating their needs into proposals and seeking support for their implementation. This paper examines the role of grassroots oriented development organizations as facilitators of change and participants in locally conceived projects. (F-20)

CHILTON, Mariana (University of Pennsylvania & University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center) *What Epidemiology Can't Measure: American Indian Diabetes and Devastation*. While diabetes mellitus reaches epidemic proportions in American Indian communities, epidemiologists decontextualize the phenomenon by describing its etiology as lack of health education, and genetic failure to metabolize the contemporary American diet. Despite millions of dollars spent on research, little is done to address American Indian diabetes appropriately, as the individual, the social and the political are absent from clinically defined health measures and treatment protocols. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, this paper delineates the social etiology and cultural meaning of nutrition and diabetes among American Indians in Oklahoma to describe their human ramifications and create broader health policy measures. (T-19)

CHRISMAN, Noel (Washington University) *Developing Community for Health Promotion*. South Park is a small neighborhood with a relatively high proportion of Latinos. This paper reports on a long-lasting project to work with residents and local agencies to construct community from the bottom up and the top down to develop health promotion/disease prevention projects. Graduate and undergraduate students have been instrumental in developing relationships with a series of South Park institutions: a large Latino health care organization, an elementary school, and the park and community center. With a set of university grants, a team is using interviews and focus groups as organizing mechanisms to mobilize householders. (F-20)

CHRISTIANSEN, Christy and KOESTER, Stephen (University of Colorado) *A Comparison of HIV/HCV Risks Between Methamphetamine and Heroin Injectors*. Methamphetamine is out of the closet. Findings from a year long ethnographic study in Denver detail the drug's resurgence and the implications for HIV/HCV transmission. Comparisons are made between methamphetamine injection drug users (IDU) and IDU who inject heroin in order to delineate similarities and differences regarding injection and sex risk taking and risk avoidance, HIV knowledge, and other related health concerns. (S-17)

CLARK, Lauren and MARQUEZ, Lorena (University of Colorado) *What We Learned from a Photographic Study of Toddlers' Home Environments*. John Collier Jr. noted that we are "not good observers," but with "the sharp focus of the camera [we] might...see more, and accurately." To see what "more" of a child's health-related environment could be seen, a photographic component was added to a longitudinal interview-intensive study of three Latino families of different acculturation levels. The 1000 photographs from the Day in the Life of the Toddler both verified and disputed interview data. This presentation shows photographs and discusses what "more" was learned after baseline interviews had already explored mothers' perceptions of the toddler's family relationships, health status, and environment. (S-56)

CLATTS, Michael C. *Integrating Ethnography and Virology in the Study of Transmission of Blood-borne Pathogens among IDU'S*. National Development and Research Institutes, Inc. Persons who inject drugs are at high risk for exposure to several viral pathogens, including HIV-1, HBV, and HCV. The processes by which drugs are prepared and injected are complex and variable. Differences in practices may effect transmission of viral pathogens but available data about injection practices suffers from selection and reporting biases, and lacks sufficient behavioral specificity. New methodological approaches are needed to understand the behavioral practices which facilitate injection-mediated viral transmis-

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and Costa Rica. The production of birth has been the subject of vigorous "modernization" efforts internationally, as part of global objectives for the reduction of maternal and infant mortality. Since the 1950's, WHO, UNICEF, PAHO, USAID and other organizations constructed funding and policy imperatives aimed at re-producing local birth conventions in the image of biomedicine. These organizations were interested in training lay midwives (so called "traditional birth attendants") in biomedical obstetrics. For many nations, "modernization" of midwifery through medicalization was one way to illustrate "development" to the international community. We explore how these policies were taken up by the Costa Rican and Guatemalan nation-states. Costa Rica has the lowest maternal and infant mortality rates and Guatemala the highest among the Central American nations. We analyze how the international politics of training intersected with Costa Rica's and Guatemala's individual priorities for rural populations and different ethnic groups. We illustrate how these policies affected rural women as both mothers and midwives. Finally, we explore the dissonance and synchronicity of the Costa Rican and Guatemalan policies. Together, they constitute a critique of the efforts to international discourse of medicalization, modernization, and midwifery as a locus of nation-state production, and the agency of local women to rework policies "from above" to the needs which spring up "from below." (F-36)

CRAIN, Cathleen (LTG Associates, Inc.) and **TASHIMA, Nathaniel** (LTG Associates, Inc.) *Consulting Careers for Medical Anthropologists*. The horizons for anthropologists, and especially medical anthropologists, in the private, consulting arena are and will continue to be virtually unlimited. In this paper, we will present some of the areas and issues that we see as being particularly fertile for the future of medical anthropology. We will also present some of the barriers that we face in the discipline and how these may affect individual members. Finally, we will discuss some potential means for addressing, reducing, or eliminating those barriers. (F-57)

CRISMON, Sandra (University of Georgia) "Public Participation and Environmental Justice in EPA Region 4 Watershed Projects: An Examination of Selected Projects in Georgia and Alabama". The EPA has been promoting the "watershed approach" as a form of community-based environmental protection and as an integrated, holistic way of addressing the diverse threats to watersheds. For this internship, selected watershed projects in Georgia and Alabama with some level of EPA involvement and using some form of the "watershed approach" were examined. Interviews were conducted with project participants to determine how "stakeholders" were defined and identified in these projects and how outreach methods were selected. Emphasis was placed on issues of "public participation" and on identification of and outreach to

minority and low-income groups. Simultaneously, outreach activities aimed at broadening participation in the Broad River Watershed Protection Project were implemented. The ultimate goals of both portions of the project were to provide information on participation issues for those developing and implementing watershed projects and to recognize some of the difficulties in meeting the goals of watershed projects in community-based environmental protection. (S-53)

CROWDER, Jerome. (University of Pittsburgh) *Between Home and Clinic: Understanding Conceptions of Community in an Urban Barrio in El Alto, Bolivia*. This paper problematizes assumptions about "community" made by local health care providers in a clinic in a barrio in El Alto, Bolivia. I argue here that the notion of community ascribed to by clinic staff (which corresponds to current trends in international development ideology) has no corresponding reality among the barrio's residents. Divided by political affiliation, regional identity and economic competition, the residents, primarily Aymara migrants from the Altiplano, do not experience the barrio as a community. Failing to understand this, the efforts of clinic staff to cultivate trust and meet the health needs of residents have been largely unsuccessful. (T-16)

CRUCE, Ashley (University of Kentucky) *'I Wish We'd Never Heard of Those Loans': A Case Study of a World Bank/Danida-Sponsored Group-Based Lending Project in Meru, Kenya*. This paper covers a case study of a World Bank and DANIDA-sponsored Agricultural Services Project in Meru District, Kenya. While carrying out research on women's groups in the district in 1995, I was invited to a Training of Trainers Workshop to offer my preliminary findings. In 1998, I met up with one of the groups who had been "chosen" for the project. This paper highlights the failures of the scheme from the women's perspectives; it also outlines the opposing ideologies between the donor group-based loans and the indigenous models used by women's groups. (T-54)

CRUZ TORRES, Maria Luz (University of California, Riverside) *The Political Ecology of Shrimp Mariculture in Mexico*. Shrimp mariculture in Mexico has evolved from an experimental venture in the 1980's into a complex industry in recent years. This developmental process has been fraught with successes, conflicts and contradictions. Mexican institutional policies were crucial in defining the limits as well as the possibilities for the unfolding of all of these processes. This paper will examine the history of institutional policies regulating both the industry and the natural resource. It will discuss the environmental and social impact of the industry upon rural-coastal populations and their emerging local resistance. (T-33)

CULHANE-PERA, Kathleen A., MD MA (Health Partners Family Practice Residency) *Hmong Child-feeding Practices and Iron-deficiency Anemia*. Purpose: Investigate child-feeding practices which contribute to milk-induced iron-deficiency anemia in Hmong children. Methods: Interviews with 8 key-informants and 7 focus group with 29 adults who had anemic and non-anemic children. Results: Families bottle-feed in a traditional breast-feeding pattern rather than breast-feed to accommodate American lifestyle. The traditional child-rearing practice of *hlub* –loving and pleasing children so they won't return to the spiritworld — makes it difficult to stop “picky” children from drinking bottles, drink less mild and eat more food. Application: A videotape on anemia was created for Hmong parents and an evaluation of the videotape is planned. (poster) (F-50)

CUNNINGHAM, Kiran (Kalamazoo College) and **RHOADS, Russell** (Grand Valley State University) *Women's Economic Opportunities in the Gendered Landscape of Town and Countryside: A Case Study from the Venezuelan Andes*. This paper is about a group of women who live in a rural Venezuelan town that depends on the activity of the surrounding commercial agricultural region. Within a context of successful agriculture and a national economic crisis, these women have found an opportunity to create their own small businesses providing services to the townspeople and tourists. The emergence of these businesses will be discussed in terms of how it stems from and contributes to an increasingly gendered landscape of town and countryside. We will examine the implications of this changing and disrupted landscape for women's autonomy and self-determination. (T-30)

CURRAN, Joanne (State University of New York, Oneonta) *Evaluating Service-Based Change*. Constructing understanding of groups “other” than one's own requires a process of overcoming fears and challenging premature categorical thinking. Service learning experiences provide opportunities for thoughtful consideration of alternate communities and enhance students' abilities to recognize similarities as well as differences between groups. This presentation describes the collaboration between college and community agencies that provide service to people with mental retardation, reflection guides for increasing understanding of experiences, and research on positive change in student attitudes toward that community. (S-50)

DAWSON, Susan, (Utah State University), **MADSEN, Gary E.**, (Utah State University), **COONS, T. A.** (University of New Mexico's Health Sciences Center), **GILLILAND, F. D.**, (University of Southern California) *The Work Environment and Health Concerns among Women Uranium Workers*. An exploratory study of 74 women uranium workers was conducted in the western United States. These included miners,

millers, truck haulers, and office workers. About half of the respondents reported the likelihood of having past, present, or future health problems related to their uranium work. Several of these health problems were gender-related. Occupational and environmental concerns of the workers will be presented as well as issues regarding public policy, research, and worker rights. (F-53)

DE BREMOND, Ariane (University of California, Santa Cruz) *Decentralization and Land-related Conflict Resolution in Post-War Guatemala*. This study assesses the circumstances under which decentralization can foster effective democratization and therefore increase accountability and participatory decision-making through a comparative case study analysis of the regional provinces of Alta and Baja Verapaz, Guatemala. It examines the factors, which contribute to or limit, the establishment of linkages between provincial government structures and civil society around issues of regional development, particularly agrarian sustainability and resource management. This paper considers the connections between development planning and ongoing agrarian conflict in the context of post-war efforts towards state decentralization and examines local efforts of land conflict mediation at the regional level. (F-17)

DEERE, Christopher C. (Northern Arizona University) *The Importance of Native American Anthropologists Working in their Communities*. Native American community members trained in anthropology is one way that Native American groups can help refocus anthropological study away from placating outside consumerism and political agendas. Community ties, an understanding of the community from an insider perspective, and a desire to aid the community will allow Native American anthropologist to best use their skills as applied social scientists toward an applied focus. These assets promote community goals, such as the protection of tribal sovereignty, the maintenance of intellectual property rights, the promotion of the community political interests, and the passage cultural knowledge to new generations. (S-52)

DELIND, Laura (Michigan State University) *Community Supported Agriculture (CSA): It's Still Largely About Vegetables*. Community supported agriculture is a model for resisting a corporately-controlled and market-dominated food system. Within it, farmers and residents directly interact and share the risks of local food production. Emphasis is placed on raising fresh vegetables, supporting small-scale producers and reintegrating agriculture into community life. Nevertheless, as the CSA concept grows more popular, especially among middle-class Americans, its underlying philosophy loses ground to the concerns of production management and membership retention. CSA becomes more an alternative marketing strategy and less an alternative to the market economy. (F-34)

DERMAN, Bill and **FERGUSON, Anne** (Michigan State University) *Representing the Environment: Emerging Dialogues in the Southern African Water Reform Process*. In Southern Africa, the environment is increasingly recognized as a stakeholder in natural resource management, entitled to have its rights recognized alongside those of agriculture, industry, and other rural and urban interests. This paper focuses on the water sector to examine how its "rights" are conceptualized, represented, and put into practice in the context of policy and legal reforms being promoted by national governments, multilateral development assistance organizations, and environmental NGOs. Focusing on Zimbabwe and South Africa, where water management is being decentralized, we examine how diverse stakeholders are positioning themselves to represent environmental interests on the newly emerging Water Catchment Councils. (S-15)

DESANTIS, Lydia (University of Miami). *Health-Culture Reorientation of Registered Nurse Students*. Schools of nursing need to prepare graduates for the movement of health care from hospital to community. This requires a health-culture reorientation for students and faculty from mainly acute care/disease treatment to illness prevention and health promotion/maintenance. The reorientation necessitates teaching-learning contexts that provide opportunities to: (a) participate in the lifestyles of communities served; (b) learn from the community; and (c) gain first-hand appreciation of how environmental and ecological factors interact with lifestyle to affect health. The paper discusses how registered-nurse students in a weekend undergraduate program underwent a form of health-culture reorientation through learning experiences that combined cultural, community, and environmental assessments with participant-observation. (W-73)

DEVIN, Robin (University of Rhode Island) *Fathers' Groups In Haiti*. International emphasis on improving maternal and child health has given little attention to the role fathers play in maintaining the health of their children. Previous research in rural Haiti has shown that the care provided by fathers and other male caregivers has an impact on children's nutritional status. As a result of these findings fathers' groups were formed to provide men with information on child health issues. Interviews conducted with the participants and their female partners demonstrate the importance of continuing efforts to involve fathers in child health programs. (S-56)

DeWALT, Billie R. (University of Pittsburgh) *Multilateral Banks, NGO's, and Local Communities: Challenges for Scholarship and Consulting*. In an attempt to increase transparency and accountability, multilateral banks and bilateral lending agencies have placed greater emphasis on working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and on stakeholder participation in project planning. These measures have

opened up greater possibilities for the kind of development planning long advocated by anthropologists and other social scientists. Evidence from my own involvement as a consultant in several projects, however, indicates that NGO involvement and stakeholder participation have also created substantial difficulties. These difficulties indicate the need for incorporating social analysis as an essential component of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development programs and projects. (T-59)

DEWALT, Kathleen (University of Pittsburgh) *Women's Income, Social Power and Child Welfare in Manabi, Ecuador*. Previous research in Manabi demonstrated that women's education is less predictive of child health than in other regions of the world. We have argued that this is due to women's low social power and control of resources in Manabi. For example, women do not often leave their communities, or do food shopping. We have expected that participation of women as *socias* would result in greater access to resources and also in better child welfare. In this paper, drawing on the survey in-depth interviews, we examine the of participation in the association among *socias*, effects on child growth comparing *socias*, non-*socias*, and women who do not reside in communities with associations. (S-36)

DIAMOND, Bret (University of Georgia) *Protected Areas or Protected Interests? The Rise of Pseudo-Parks*. Recent years have witnessed a florescence of NGO's concerned with protecting the rights and ancestral lands of indigenous peoples. Under increasing external pressure, several extractive industry-friendly governments have sought to subvert proposed policy reform by masking development initiatives in a cloak of conservation. Protected areas that are created ostensibly to benefit native peoples and fragile ecosystems, simultaneously permit extractive activities which are purported to be in concert with the local people's cultural values and traditions. In an effort to ascertain the effectiveness and consequences of this new management strategy, this paper examines one such reserve area located in southwest Guyana. (T-59)

DIRKSEN, Murl (Lee University); **AL-BAQAIN, R.** (University of Hohenheim); **BURNETT, G. W.** (Clemson University) *Environmental and Socio-Economic Conditions of the Bedouin of Jordan's Karak Plateau*. Begun in 1995, the al-Karak Resources Project (KRP) is a long term multidisciplinary investigation whose main propose is to document ways in which central Jordan's inhabitants have exploited available natural resources on the Karak Plateau. The 1997 excavation at al-Mudaybi included a contemporary studies team specifically focused on resource utilization and socio-economic changes at the primary level of agricultural production. The team undertook interviews with eleven Bedouin families as well as with agricultural civil servants and

social workers working with the Bedouin. Reflecting ancient custom, the Bedouin now visit the plateau from April to August to graze herds on immature crops and then on grain stubble. However, because of economic restructuring, Jordan must curtail subsidies to the Bedouin for purchase of feed and water. Bedouin livestock are therefore more expensive than imported livestock. Bedouin are consequently being forced out of the livestock production business. The Bedouin have no alternative to pastoralism. It has been suggested that since the range traditionally used by the Bedouin is seriously overgrazed, forcing Bedouin to give up pastoralism will have desirable environmental consequences. The community feels besieged, and the potential for social chaos and tragedy are considerable. (F-53)

DIRR, Matthew T. (Arizona State University) *The Mango Deal: Fruit, Networks, and Transnational Agriculture*. Export agriculture has long been a topic of study for anthropologists. This study highlights the export trade of fresh mangoes from Mexico to the U.S. Unlike much of the previous work that focuses on the local economic and social elements of agricultural production, this study focuses on agricultural exports as a transnational process. The mango trade incorporates the use of internationalized capital, familial business networks, and supply/demand interaction on opposite sides of the US/Mexico border. The articulation of social, structural, and financial elements across national boundaries distinguishes the fresh mango export industry from other multinational commodity chains. Understanding the intersection of these elements poses a particularly interesting arena for anthropological research. (F-33)

DONALD, Roderick K. (University of Oregon) *Applied Anthropology and the Human Imperative of Imperative of Interpreting the Moral Commonality of Our Multicultural Experiences*. In the U.S., culturally pervasive fears of crime have "affective" and "applied consequences for all sectors of society and facilitate in sustaining the mytho-logic (Ricoeur 1974) of punishment. This fear of crime, an integral component of the "new think" in penology, assist in fueling the growth industry of incarceration at an alarming rate (645 per 100,000, one of the highest rates in the world) will institutions of incarceration struggle pervasively with ineffective redressive measures. The moral imperative of importance here concerns itself with what it means to be human (Sherper-Hughes 1997, West 1997). An example of a "case study" of the experiences of individuals impacted by the criminal justice system will be discussed relative to our present reflections on Multiculturalism. (T-73)

DONGOSKE, Kurt E., and KUWANSISIWMA, Leigh J., (Hopi Cultural Preservation Office) *Archaeology in the American Southwest: Same Game, Different Rules*. Through-

out the historical development of southwestern archaeology, Native Americans were viewed primarily as anecdotal sources of information about the prehistoric past. Even with the advent of the "New Archaeology" and the focus on "scientific archaeology", little attention has been paid by archaeologists to Native American concerns regarding the treatment of the archaeological record. Recently, federal legislation has provided Native Americans a significant voice in how archaeological resources are managed, both on and off the reservation. Additionally, because of the federal government's encouragement of Native American self-determination, many tribes have perceived a need for employing archaeologists. Using the Hopi Tribe as a case study, this paper examines how Native Americans have significantly influenced the practice of southwestern archaeology. (S-57)

DOUGHERTY, Monica (North Texas University) *Lifestyle Adaptations: The Function of Fieldschool in the Comparison of Social Realities*. Different cultures utilize different tools, objects, and strategies toward the end of maintaining social cohesion. Fieldschools give students the opportunity to interact with community members. My participation in a fieldschool established between The University of North Texas and The University of Quintana Roo at Chetumal allowed me to experience the social realities of two indigenous communities located in contrasting environments within the state of Quintana Roo, Mexico. This paper will describe my application of functionalist theory to an analysis of the maintenance strategies in the communities of La Union, Chac Choben, and my native community of Dallas, Texas. (W-54)

DOWNING, Theodore E. (University of Arizona) *21st Century Indian Wars: Should a Private Company and its Financial Backers be Required to Disclose Agreements they Make Which Affect the Sovereignty and Resources of Indigenous Peoples?*. This paper examines a new battlefield for 21st Century Indian Wars. Fewer than 4,000 Pehuenche Indians stand in the way of a largest Chilean company's development of a series of hydroelectric dams. In 1992, the private sector arm of the World Bank Group and a private company signed a confidential Agreement to mitigate the impact of the first, the Pangué Dam on the tribe. An independent evaluation that I conducted in 1995-1996 discovered the Company had not fulfilled its agreement and the tribe was suffering substantive environmental damages. Moreover, the Pehuenche were unaware of the Agreement or its provisions. The Pehuenche and other stakeholders participated in the evaluation with the understanding that its results would be laid bare in a public, culturally appropriate manner. But rather than disclose this information, as of the information until after they had completed negotiations to relocate the Pehuenche at a nearby, second dam. The IFC acquiesced to the Company's decision to selective release my findings – to non-Indians. They withheld the same information from Indians. Ignoring internal com-

plaints against human rights shortcomings of the first agreement without the informed participation of the tribe. What may be done to insure that people who are "in the way of development" are fully, informed of decisions made by government, the private sector, and NGOs that affect their sovereignty and resources? Under what conditions should they not be told? (S-16)

DRESSLER, William W. (University of Alabama) *Cultural Consonance and Blood Pressure in an African American Community*. The link between the cultural models shared within a society and the behavior of individuals has more often been assumed than investigated. The term "cultural consonance" has been proposed to describe the degree to which individuals behave in a way consistent with cultural models. Cultural consonance has been measured by linking traditional ethnography, cultural consensus analysis, and survey research. In this presentation, the interaction of cultural consonance in lifestyle and cultural consonance in social support in relation to blood pressure is examined in an African American community. The results indicate that multiple dimensions of cultural consonance are associated with health status, and that these dimensions combine synergistically. (T-31)

DRISCOLL, David (University of South Florida) *Anthropological Contributions To The Risk-Based Redevelopment Of Brownfields In South Florida*. Over the past few years a multi-agency governmental partnership has sought to stimulate the redevelopment of lightly contaminated properties in inner-city Miami. This presentation describes that process, and my experiences as an environmental anthropologist working on behalf of the partnership. I conclude with an evaluation of the overall strategy used in eliciting community engagement in the assessment of potential public health risks associated with the redevelopment process. (S-53)

DRISCOLL, David L. (University of South Florida) *GIS as an Instrument for Environmental Risk Characterization*. Geographic information systems can provide a spatial representation of regional health conditions. They have been used in descriptive, correlational epidemiological investigations of potential exposure-disease relationships on a national scale for decades. Recent advances in GIS technology and data accessibility have increased the importance of this instrument by allowing researchers to focus the scope of their investigations to the city and even the neighborhood levels. This presentation describes the development of a GIS application integrating health data with the locations of lightly contaminated properties in the Model City region of Miami as part of a brownfields redevelopment initiative. An additional GIS layer showing the placement and nature of formal community organizations collected using basic anthropological

methods proved an important tool for environmental risk communication. (S-37)

DU TOIT, Brian M. (University of Florida) *Religion and Its Role in Adjusting to Displacement*. Planned migrations, diasporas and relocations by socio-linguistic groups frequently involve the presence of a religious leader to serve settlers in their new setting. Due to unsettled conditions following various forms of unplanned or involuntary displacement people face a variety of crises. These may affect diet, clothing, conditions of purity/pollution, gender contact, burial of the dead and many other critical conditions. In many cases agencies and personnel involved in dealing with displaced populations employ or involve religious agents to assist in these critical transitions. (F-12)

DUARTE, Carlos (Arizona State University) *The United States-Mexican Border as a Hyper-reality: Implications for an Applied Anthropology*. The US-Mexican border has been conceptualized as: part of a nation-state as a regional social system and 3) as a station in the circuits of transnational migrants. Criticisms of these perspectives, which assume the concepts of region and culture area, provide a basis for a definition of the border as a hyper-reality of contested discourses and their social practices. Emphasis is placed on the possibility of effective intervention in the formation of emerging identities and resistance processes that, ultimately, redraw the line of legitimate access to resources. (F-33)

DUFFIE, Mary Katherine (University of California, Los Angeles) *American Indian Access to Health Services in Urban Southern California*. A volunteer survey of urban American Indian community gatherings (churches, pow-wows, athletic events) indicates significant obstacles to health services for Indians of low income. This population finds that they do not have ready access to health services in urban areas or to Indian health services-generally located outside urban areas. Heart problems, cancer, and suicide are just a few of the health problems identified by this survey as requiring urgent attention. (S-33)

DUKE, Michael (Hispanic Health Council) **BROOMHALL, Lorie** (Institute for Community Research) **SINGER, Merrill** (Hispanic Health Council) *Violent Pasts, Violent Futures: Ongoing in the Lives of Drug Users*. Violence is part of the fabric of daily life for many intravenous drug users. Drawing from life history interviews and survey data of drug users in Hartford, Connecticut, this paper will explore the relationship between exposure to violence and drug using behaviors, as well as the degree to which violence becomes a byproduct of those behaviors. In particular, the paper focuses on the ways in which addiction, poverty, violent upbringings, structural

racism, and the ruthlessness of the drug trade create an atmosphere in which violence becomes an inevitable part of everyday life. (T-73)

DURDLE, Jodi (Memorial University) *Warning: During Times of Change Some Things Will Stay the Same.* The Northern Cod Moratorium has had a dramatic impact and the fallout is still being dealt with by residents of the fishery dependent, rural, coastal villages throughout Newfoundland & Labrador. How have women come to terms with what has changed and still incorporate things that haven't? This paper takes an analytical view of the coping strategies put to use by women as they attempt to locate a middle ground between all that has changed in their communities, families and households and the pre-existing attitude that women are responsible for 'holding it all together.' The discussion expands on material from previous fieldwork, including material from a recent project that focused on the health determinants of women who continue to work in a changing fishery. (W-59)

DURRENBERGER, E. Paul (Pennsylvania State University) *Structure and Cognition: Workers' Models of their Union.* Triads tests show that union members at different workplaces have different conceptual models of their union. While there is an 'etic grid' of management and union roles, some members classify people by union vs. non-union, some in terms of hierarchy, and some in terms of their workplace. The differences lie in the power relations between management and union at the different sites. I show how changes in those power relations at one site were related to changes in consciousness. (T-32)

EAKIN, Hallie (University of Arizona) *When the Rain Fails: Understanding the Vulnerability of Arizona Ranchers to Climatic Variability.* What are the implications of climate variability for cattle ranchers in the semi-arid Southwest? How, and in what socioeconomic, political and environmental contexts are ranchers vulnerable to climate variability and change? Access to land and water resources, environmental sustainability, market fluctuations and the various demands of public agencies complicate the ways in which ranchers respond to climatic events. Using a case study of the 1996 drought in southern Arizona, this paper explores the confluence of economic and political events that exacerbate the vulnerability of rancher to inter-annual climatic change. (T-15)

EARLE, Duncan (University of Texas, El Paso) *Housing the Placeless in Border Colonias: The Policies of Prejudice and Fetish.* The 1,500 Texas-Mexico border Colonias housing a half million people are known as substandard subdivisions lacking basic services, a material definition focused on things, not people. On this basis, millions of dollars of state and federal money have been spent to improve colonias infrastruc-

ture. A shift to defining colonias as social formations in the context of labor, land, water and housing politics departs from the fetish of inferior things and the ideology of disasterization, and leads to very different conclusions about what helps and what hurts colonias betterment. A critique of colonias assistance efforts and policy is offered here, with alternatives based upon residents' mental and physical construction of colonias, and the concept of social health. (F-58)

EBIN, Syma A. (Yale University) and **STAVE, Krystyna** (UNLV) *Upstream-Downstream Relationships: Social Constructions and ecological Imperative.* This paper examines the potential for and shape of upstream-downstream conflicts. Resource users along the path of a resource that moves between geographical areas may differ in their valuation, use and management of natural capital, and their activities may affect opportunities for future resource use within their own communities. In addition, these upstream-downstream relationships pose special challenges. We consider the role that social, ecological, and external factors play in structuring natural resource-based conflicts in two cases. The first focuses on the migratory Pacific Salmon; the second on flowing freshwater in New York's Catskill watersheds. These cases provide new insights for understanding and addressing environmental conflicts. (S-54)

EDBERG, Mark (Development Services Group, Inc./ University of Virginia) *Image and Action: Narco-corridos and the Narcotraficante Image on the U.S.-Mexico Border.* This paper discusses ongoing ethnographic/qualitative research investigating how culturally-specific discursive modes on the U.S.-Mexico border (El Paso, TX/Juarez, Mexico), in combination with social conditions, have shaped the creation of a *cultural persona* — the *narcotraficante* (drug trafficker). Specifically, the research focuses on the way in which the *narcotraficante persona* is constructed, disseminated, and incorporated into day-to-day practice through the medium of the *narco-corrido*, a recently-emergent variation of a traditional border song form called the *corrido*, which was typically used to memorialize the exploits of heroes. The paper draws some preliminary conclusions about the *narcotraficante image* as a "packed symbol," and about its link to involvement in risk behavior (violence, drug use), particularly since the *narco-corridos* specifically characterize *narcotraficantes* as folk heroes in many cases. The portrayal and dissemination of the *traficante image* via the *narco-corridos* is viewed as potentially similar to the way other "outlaw" characters or popular personas are constructed and understood in analogous situations of longstanding poverty, such as in urban centers elsewhere in the U.S. For this reason, it is hoped that research results will generally contribute to a better understanding of how to focus and frame prevention efforts surrounding drug use, violence, and other related issues. (S-58)

EDWARDS, Diana S. (Center for Adoption Research and Education) *Illegitimacy and the Cultural Shaping of Maternity*. Birth is a universally significant event that, in the United States, has been shaped by definitions of legitimacy that reflect inequalities of gender, class, and race. A generation ago, shame and other social controls were used by authority figures to persuade unmarried white women, where maternity was illegitimate, to relinquish their infants to adoption. Twenty to fifty years later these stigmatized mothers describe their experiences and the effects of relinquishment on their lives. Analysis of their life stories provides insights for policy makers, families and professionals affected by adoption, and anthropologists. (W-53)

EDWARDS, Matthew J. (University of Memphis) *Gambling, Growth and Medical Care: A Look at Primary Health Care in Tunica*. This paper explores the development of the primary care system in Tunica County, Mississippi since the induction of the gaming industry. The establishment of gaming industry has resulted in the growth of health care facilities in the area. This paper chronicles the development of health care availability and delivery in Tunica and assesses current primary care system in terms of cultural sensitivity, functionality, and effectiveness. Research findings are grounded in participant-observation and interviews with healthcare providers, patients, and community advocates of health care in the area. This study provides insights for local, state, and national policy makers into the successes and pitfalls in this realization of health care delivery system at a county level. (T-55)

EDWARDS, Matthew J. (University of Memphis) *Riding on the Waves of Progress: Community Development through Tourism in the Delta since the Delta Initiatives*. The publication of the 1990 Delta Initiatives laid the groundwork for new development initiatives in the Lower Mississippi Delta. The creation of the Lower Mississippi Delta Development Center (LMDDC) was the first step in initiating this regional development, and tourism chosen as its first target. This paper chronicles the development of rural, community based tourism initiatives and the student's role in this process. It highlights the successes, failures and future direction of the project and focuses on the role that students can and do play in the process. (T-35)

EICHNER, J., MAY, J. T., and VALDMANIS, V. (University of Oklahoma), and **TIGER, Jane** (Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes) *Can a Single Approach Define Health Care Needs?* The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribe (C&A) in Western Oklahoma contracted with faculty from the College of Public Health at the University of Oklahoma to assess health care needs and requisite services. A three-part study was developed. First, an epidemiology review of Indian Health Service (IHS) statistics provided information regarding the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. Second, tribal members

were surveyed to determine which health care services were needed. Third, a series of site visits were conducted to other tribes in the state to collect information on health care programming alternatives. We found little correlation between the causes of mortality/ morbidity (IHS statistics) and tribal members' perception of needed services (drawn from the survey data). In completing the assessment and developing the plan, we addressed two vastly different perceptions of health issues/future needs: (a) the mortality/morbidity data and (b) the perceptions by tribal members of important health issues. The plan we proposed was responsive to tribal views (community) and conventional health data (academic). Our paper uses this case to explore further this articulation and elaborate a framework for community/ academic exchange relationships. (W-73)

EISENBERG, Merrill (University of Arizona) *Getting in the Game: Opportunities for Anthropologists in Domestic Tobacco Research*. The institution of large tobacco taxes by some states, and the outcomes of state lawsuits against tobacco companies has and will continue to create funding for public health programs to curtail the use of tobacco. Opportunities for anthropologists to inform the development of these efforts and to design and conduct evaluations will expand over the next few years. This paper describes the structures within which tobacco programming is likely to occur and the types of research that will be called for, and offers suggestions on how anthropologists can cultivate opportunities to inform those efforts. (S-10)

EISENBERG, Merrill and LEE, Hye-Ryeon (University of Arizona) *Anti-Tobacco Use Media Campaigns: Approaches to Tobacco Prevention and How Teens Process Them*. Social marketing media campaigns targeting teens have been widely used to disseminate tobacco-use prevention messages. This paper reviews the types of messages that have been used in anti-tobacco use media campaigns in several states in the U.S., Canada, U.K., and Australia. Data from the evaluation of the anti-tobacco media campaign in Arizona are also presented. These data address the ways in which teens process and interpret media messages that are intended to discourage them from using tobacco. (S-10)

ELLIS, Shellie, HEGE, Anita, TRAVIS, Sheila, and KIDD, Kristin (Women's Health Center of Excellence, WFUBMC) *Exploring Women's Needs To Change Clinical Practice*. Women's health is attracting the attention of policy makers and health care providers nationwide who now recognize women as the major health care consumers they are, making 75% of health care decisions for their families. Thus, understanding women's experiences with health care is critical. Over a three-month period, we facilitated 11 discussion groups representing women of all ages in and surrounding Winston-Salem, NC. Groups included Euro-American, Hispanic

(English and Spanish speaking), African-American, Asian American, Native American, lesbian, and rural women. We present these women's frustrations and difficulties in getting health care and suggest clinical practice changes that can accommodate them. (W-53)

ELMORE, Paul R. (Northern Arizona University) *Casinos and Change in the Verde Valley*. The presence of a casino in the Verde Valley has had an impact on modern day indigenous culture. What exactly is the impact of gambling on the Yavapai-Apache Nation and what are the historic roots of casinos? The assertion of this paper is that gambling is an historic phenomenon among Indian Tribes and if there is a problem with gambling abuse, it is due to a loss of traditional controls. Can casinos help reinforce cultural values and tribal identity? This question will be examined in-depth as it applies to the Yavapai-Apache Nation. (T-13)

EMANUEL, Robert M. and **GREENBERG, James B.** (University of Arizona) *Lluvia Enojada Tyoo Nasi: The Political Ecology of Forest Extraction in the Sierra Chatina, Oaxaca*. The last 25 years of rural development in the Sierra Chatino has been accompanied by increasingly large-scale environmental changes. The most obvious outcome has been the loss of 40% of the areas natural vegetation. Deforestation has accelerated and exacerbated flooding and climate changes in the region as witnessed last autumn by the effects of El Niño driven storms such as Hurricane Pauline. This paper will focus on these processes of deforestation in the region. We will outline the major activities contributing to cover removal, the circumstances whereby this removal is accelerated or slowed down. Lastly, we will look at the deeper economic, political and ethical motivations for the deforestation. (T-33)

ENGBRETSON, Joan (University of Texas, Houston) *Paradoxical Shifts in Self Awareness after Exposure to Touch Therapies*. Reiki is a form of touch with origins stemming back to the Tibetan sutras. It was rediscovered in the mid-twentieth century and gained popularity over the past decade. Twenty-two essentially healthy individuals were interviewed after receiving 30 minutes of Reiki touch. Content analysis revealed paradoxical responses both between and within the participants with a shift in self-awareness heightened by sensate, symbolic and state of awareness experiences. These data will be interpreted in relation to contemporary American society and compared to descriptions of historical and cross-cultural healing practices. (W-73)

ENGLAND-KENNEDY, Elizabeth (University of Arizona) *Effects of explanatory models and identity on communication and conflict between undergraduates with learning disabilities and professors*. Learning disabilities (LD) are the most

common yet least understood disabilities on college campuses. miscommunications and misunderstandings lead to conflicts that interfere with educational processes and sometimes lead to lawsuits. Based on findings of an ethnographic study of undergraduates with LD, I will discuss issues of identity, legal "rights", communication, stigmatization, and explanatory models affect decisions of undergraduates with LD to disclose their "disabled" status or not. Implications for teaching, and for conflict avoidance and resolution will be addressed. (S-56)

EREM, Suzan (SEIU Local 73) *Leadership and Crisis among Chicago Hospital Workers*. I discuss the relationships between management and the union at one Chicago hospital. A steward who had served for several decades was central to the union's presence in the hospital. I show how she was able to unite the members to lead a successful action against management when they disciplined members for infractions of policies that had been sanctioned by decades of past practice and discuss how the situation reversed quickly when she retired, leaving the unit in a crisis of leadership. (T-32)

ERICKSON, Pamela I. (University of Connecticut) and **KAPLAN, Celia P.** (University of California, San Francisco) *Maximizing Qualitative Responses about Smoking in Structured interviews*. Many studies of smoking behavior use structured surveys to gather data from a large number of respondents. Yet survey questions are often unable to capture all potential responses to questions about reasons for smoking and quitting. Open-ended questions allow respondents to communicate more than standardized responses allow. We analyze data from a study of smoking among 605 African American and Latina women to determine whether face-to-face or self-administered interviews elicit better qualitative data on reasons for smoking and quitting among ex-smokers, current smokers, and experimental smokers. Results suggest that self-administered surveys elicit more responses to open-ended questions. (S-10)

ERVIN, Alexander (University of Saskatchewan) *Ingredients and Standards for Undergraduate Curricula in Applied Anthropology*. Programs and standards for the graduate training of practicing anthropologists have been established at about thirty departments. Yet, except for a handful of innovative undergraduate programs, almost 400 departments, do not provide meaningful training in applied anthropology. This is wasteful, considering the tens of thousands of undergraduates who could benefit from a more direct knowledge of applied anthropology and its use in their jobs and service to communities. The paper speculates on the ingredients and standards for training undergraduates in applied anthropology. Furthermore, how do we disseminate recommendations to instructors who may have yet had little applied experience themselves? (S-50)

ETTENGER, Kreg (Syracuse University) *The Prospect of Quebec Sovereignty and its Possible Impacts on Cree Resource Management in James Bay*. The Crees of northern Quebec have long struggled to maintain control over land and resources in the James Bay region. One outcome has been the creation of various arrangements with Quebec and Canada regarding input into regional development and resource management. These have provided a measure of security which allows many residents to pursue traditional activities and maintain indigenous resource management systems. The Crees are now faced, however, with the prospect of a future independent Quebec. This paper explores how insecurity created by continuing pressure for Quebec's separation from Canada might affect Cree resource use on local and regional levels. (F-60)

EVANS, Cathy R. (Northern Arizona University) *New Age Movement Impacts*. The Sedona/Verde Valley region is experiencing impacts to the environment and archaeological sites as a result of activities practiced by New Age enthusiasts. Some "New Agers" visit archaeological sites to practice their particular method of religious or spiritual expression, and in the process disturb and desecrate ancient and sacred archaeological resources and the fragile ecological environment. Economic development and tourism interests are impacting the changing growth and value issues experienced by the local communities. This paper will examine the impacts of "New Agers" to better understand how local communities can sustain their ancient cultural and natural resources. (T-13)

EVANS, Michael J. and ROBERTS, Alexa (National Park Service) *The Many Voices of Sacred Geography*. The federal preservation program is built on a bedrock of protecting individual sites, structures, and artifacts, sometimes divorced from their original context. The Indian way is different, presenting preservationists with a suite of challenges. Tribes have a more holistic approach aiming to preserve what some call their "sacred geography" where the meaning of place is articulated and expressed through a multiplicity of voices. This goes beyond simple definitions of cultural landscape, traditional cultural property or ecological landscape. Preservation should not focus solely on individual or groups of items but rather on their contextuality within the various levels of cognized landscapes. (F-14)

EVERETT, Yvonne (Humboldt State University) *Participatory Research on non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) in California: A Case Study*. The demand for non-timber forest products including mushrooms, medicinal herbs and floral greens has increased dramatically in the United States in the last decade. Many of the products are being harvested from public lands, especially from National Forests. Gaps in knowledge and experience are emerging as public agency staff

seek to develop sustainable management guidelines for these diverse and little known resources. This paper reports on the first four years in the evolution of a participatory research program to address the lack of information about NTFPs and to enhance communication among stakeholders in this growing industry. The program is funded by the USDA Forest Service Pacific Southwest Research Station and involves non-timber forest product harvesters, USDA Forest Service staff, researchers, non-governmental organizations and rural community members in Northern California and Southern Oregon. (W-90)

FECHNER, Mary (University of Oregon) *It's Never Too Early: Building a Career in Medical Anthropology While Still in School*. Medical anthropology is a growth field, at both post-Master's and post-doctoral levels. Professional development should begin while still in school. This presentation provides a model for searching out and developing careers in the field of medical anthropology. Medical anthropologists should learn how to identify critical problems and research areas, investigate career markets, create and maintain networks of professional contacts, conduct informational interviews, and build toward post-Master's or postdoctoral careers now. (F-57)

FELDMAN, Kerry (University of Alaska, Anchorage) *A 'Mashpee Case' on the Alaska Peninsula: Demonstrating Alaska Native Occupancy and Genealogical Descent in King Salmon as of 1936*. The Village Council of King Salmon, Alaska, has unsuccessfully attempted for over ten years to gain recognition from the BIA as an IRA village. The effort is headed by Alutiiq descendants of survivors of the Katmai volcanic explosion of 1912. Their ancestors hunted, trapped and fished in the area from time immemorial to the present, although WW II intervened and an Air Base was constructed in 1942. Did the presence of the Air Base attract Natives to King Salmon or can it be demonstrated that Natives lived along the creeks at King Salmon prior to the Air Base? Anthro-pological research utilizing archaeology, linguistics, ethno-history, archival data, and Russian explorer journals of 1818/1829 are offered to support the Native application. (W-52)

FINERMAN, Ruthbeth (University of Memphis) and **MARTIN, Cindy** (University of Memphis) *Reaching the Same Conclusions Comparative Perspectives on Immigrant Health in Memphis*. Immigrant and refugee numbers in Memphis have swollen in the last five years. Although reliable census data are not available, various sources estimate the Hispanic population alone at approximately 50,000. Little is known about the health status and needs of this population in Memphis. Two recent projects took different approaches to collect preliminary information on these issues. The projects and perspectives are evaluated in light of initia-

tives to address the unique health needs of this rapidly growing community in Memphis. (F-51)

FINLINSON, H.A. (Central del Caribe), **OLIVER-VELEZ, D.** (NDRI), **COLON, H.M.** (Central del Caribe), **ROBLES, R.R.** (Central del Caribe), **DEREN, S.** (NDRI), **ANDIA, J.** (NDRI) *Syringe Acquisition by Puerto Rican Injection Drug Users in Baymon, Puerto Rico and East Harlem, New York.* Differences in the acquisition of syringes in Puerto Rico and New York are intimately related to risky injection practices and the transmission of HIV among Puerto Rican drug users in the two sites. This paper draws on data from a large-scale survey, ethnographic observations and in-depth qualitative interviews to compare patterns of syringe acquisition from drug dealers, shooting gallery managers, "street-based" sellers who are neither drug dealers or shooting gallery managers, pharmacies and Needle Exchange Programs. The manner of acquiring syringes, including associations with injectors' reuse of personal syringes and syringe clogging, is discussed in terms of HIV transmission. (W-71)

FISHER, William (William & Mary) *Indigenous Politics within the Reserve.* This paper analyzes political fields as they develop within indigenous communities faced with challenges to their land and resource base in Amazonia. Culturally specific indigenous political organizations mediate contacts and make agreements with other regional actors. Indigenous conceptions of political leadership vary regarding its role in maintaining equality, distributing surpluses or mitigating scarcity. Problems on reservations include the development of social inequality and the continued pressure to sell resources in order to maintain internal political legitimacy. The paper also considers how anthropologists may broach such issues from a position of advocacy based on self-determination and security for indigenous peoples. (T-71)

FISKE, Shirley (LEGIS Fellow) *"Pfiesteria Hysteria" - Policy And Programmatic Challenges To Anthropology.* This paper reflects on the programmatic and policy responses to the organism, *Pfiesteria piscicida*, particularly at the federal executive and legislative levels. The degree of scientific uncertainty and the furor over the discovery of the organism and its effects have created a series of Congressional hearings, interagency commitments for funding, and laws offered out of committees in Congress. A continual theme is the need for scientific certainty about the organism, its life cycle and its health effects in particular, with only secondary emphasis on the information that are provided from social and economic sciences. This paper describes the multiple policy arenas active, and identifies challenges to anthropology to make our perspectives relevant to these arenas. (F-75)

FITZPATRICK, Judith (Ethnographic Institute) *The Oceania Volume.* One of the more contentious issues in coordinating the volume for the Pacific region centered upon authenticity. Consideration about who may speak for a particular culture deserves further reflection and will be explored in this Panel. Potential participants were hesitant to join the project as a result of being loathe to speak for a particular culture group and this included scholars who identified as a group member. The credibility of cultural anthropology has been under siege for some time now but does this mean the role of anthropologist in communicating about cultural difference must vanish? The project aims through the use of the anthropological perspective to develop an awareness of cultural diversity and describe how people sustain their autonomy and cultural meaning in their lives. (W-72)

FITZPATRICK, Scott M. (University of Oregon) *Historic Preservation and Archaeology in Palau: Present Issues and Future Concerns.* The Republic of Palau in Western Micronesia has seen many political, social, and economic changes during the past decade. These include a Compact of Free Association agreement with the United States and an increase in development related to tourism and capital improvement projects. The Palau Division of Cultural Affairs has the responsibility of protecting and preserving historically and culturally significant sites from impacts that may result from these developments. In order to more effectively preserve and manage these sites, a five-year plan was developed that outlines the agency's responsibilities and strategies in 1998-2003. This paper discusses the processes involved in developing the plan, future concerns the DCA has in the face of increasing tourism, and the historical experiences that have shaped indigenous and non-indigenous perceptions of what constitutes a "cultural" or "historical" resource. A number of recent historic preservation case studies and training projects are used to examine the nature of Palau's concerns, emphasizing the need for more inter-agency coordination and community education about Palau's unique cultural heritage. (W-55)

FLANAGAN, Kerri L. (Arizona State University) *The New Politics of Identity in Local-Global Spaces: Exploring Re-inscriptions of Indigenous Ethnicity.* The discourses of transnationalism and globalization have infiltrated anthropology generating critiques concerning the theoretical and practical value of the local as constructed and bounded. These analytical frameworks politicize culture, identity, place, space, and power within the dialectic of global and local. A primary question persists: do current definitions and usages of these terms capture the interplay of popular, nation-state, and global practices? This paper addresses how new mobilizations of indigenous identification redraw local-global processes in ways which challenge the term "transnational." Particular attention will be given to indigenous peoples of southern Mexico. (F-33)

FLOCKS, Joan (University of Florida), and **MONAGHAN, Paul** (University of Florida) *Reducing the Risk of Pesticide Exposure in the Fern and Foliage Industries*. This paper reports on two years of findings from a four-year academic/community collaboration between representatives from the Farmworker Association of Florida (FWAF) and health science researchers from the University of Florida and the University of South Florida. The project focuses on reducing adverse health effects of pesticide exposure among workers in the fern and foliage industries of Central Florida. The project team has collected data from 16 focus groups with Mexican and Haitian fernery and nursery workers, interviews with health care providers and industry managers, and surveys with all of these parties. The data will be used to create a health intervention program or product which could include informational and educational materials, individual and community behavior adjustments, and recommendations for technical and policy changes in the industries. (F-51)

FLOERSCH, Jerry (University of North Texas) *Meds, Money, and Manners: An Ethnography of Case Managers*. With historical-sociological, ethnographic, and qualitative methods this study (1997) examines case managers (thirty-five) at one Midwest mental health center that provides services to the adult mentally ill. The study uses Michel Foucault and Pierre Bourdieu to frame an epistemological practice question about two interdependent forms of practice knowledge: situated and disciplinary knowledge/power. It demonstrates that the disciplinary knowledge of strengths case management produces goal-oriented subjects and its focus on goals suppresses an illness language. Studies that use only case records are insufficient because the situated is unwritten; thus, ethnography is crucial to the study of relationship between knowledge and practice. (T-53)

FOGEL, Cathleen (University of California, Santa Cruz) *Are Forest Commons?* This paper briefly explores common property or common pool resource (CPR) theory as it relates to human forest practices. In doing this it touches upon human-nature/forest interactions as several scales, from local to global. CPR theory has thus far been primarily applied to small-scale "local" resource management systems, existing in discrete places. This essay asks whether CPR theory can be re-envisioned around much larger forest expanses, and throughout geographically disperse forest places. If CPR theory is relevant to larger and dispersed social systems of forest use/management, then what lessons does it offer? Also, can CPR theory shed light on some limitation of modern forest management systems stemming from embedded notions of nature as "property" and "object" of management? (F-17)

FORREST, David W. (University of Florida) *Place Paradise: Landscapes of Escape and Hiv in Miami's South Beach*.

Miami's South Beach is viewed by many as an escapist paradise, a landscape imbued with implications about the nature of the local gay community, the body and sexuality. To HIV prevention activists, however, high HIV infection rates are a more significant aspect of South Beach. These conflicting meanings of place provide the context for different interpretations of the significance of local social interactions, the body and sexuality. This paper discusses how the failure to negotiate these conflicting meanings of place often hampers HIV prevention efforts in the community. (S-61)

FOWLER, Cynthia T. (University of Hawaii) *Social Relations and Agricultural Interactions among Forest Farmers and Coastal Horticulturalists in Sumba*. Why do forest farmers and coastal communities maintain complex networks of trade? In the district of Kodi on the island of Sumba bartering and marketing agricultural goods reduces the high level of ecological uncertainty that accompanies tropical agroforestry and grasslands horticulture. The mutual benefits afforded by the trade of agricultural goods is especially evident during times of acute environmental stress such as the drought of 1997 and 1998. Crop sharing provides famine relief for the coastal residents who are most affected by drought. In exchange, the traditional Marapu priests and elders supply forest farmers with ritual assistance that helps to alleviate the anxieties caused by ecological stress. This paper explores the agricultural techniques and social strategies that connect forest farmers and horticulturalists. (S-71)

FRANCISCO, Leilani (University of South Florida) and **STOFFLE, Brent** (University of South Florida) *Entering the New Millennium: Using Software to Triangulate*. As we enter the next millennium, concerns with diversity are more prevalent, with applied anthropologists leading the effort to contextualize by incorporating culture. In attempts to construct common ground for enhanced comparisons and investigations, it is pertinent that methodology be honed. The importance of triangulation to ensure holistic presentations of data has long been recognized. With the recent technological boom, opportunities for analyzing data with computer software are emerging at an accelerated rate. This paper discusses the role of triangulation in applied endeavors, presents examples of how software can be implemented towards this end, and provides a summary of software technologies that can be utilized in various contexts. (S-73)

FRATE, Dennis and **INGRAM, Abby**, (The University of Mississippi) *Culture History and Environmental Conflict: In-Home Use of Agricultural Pesticides in the Mississippi Delta*. A highly visible media event over two years ago publicized the arrest and prosecution of unlicensed applicators for spraying agricultural pesticides in urban dwellings. This event lead to increased governmental involvement, including new

regulations regarding pesticide storage, odor additives, general access, and container disposal as well as the actual clean-up of over 400 affected homes. Initially, little or no attention was devoted to the long-term and widespread in-home use of such pesticides applied by rural residents themselves. Ethnographic research documented that this practice is embedded into the history and social fabric of the rural population including occupational behavior and socioeconomic status. Quantitative data recently collected on over 740 households determined that over 15 percent reported using such agricultural chemicals in their homes. Such behaviors could be related to a wide range of poor health indicators evident in the resident population. Based on this research a culturally appropriate health education intervention has now been developed by residents and is currently being delivered in a pilot demonstration project. (F-37)

FRAZIER, John (Conservation and Research Center) *From Marco Polo to Harry Truman to Captain Kirk: (Where's The "Biology" In Biological Conservation?)*. Flux is the norm for life on Earth, as well as the planetary, solar, and galactic systems making life possible. Humans are agents, but also advocates of transmogrification; events of human history most proudly displayed are major transitions. Change results in adaptation or extinction. Biological conservationists are concerned with extinction, and dedicated to investigating, but also changing (somehow) processes of change. Given the nature of humans and this planet, but especially the geopolitical structures constructed this century, conservation biology hardly appears to be related to reality. This presentation examines fundamental dependencies, regularly ignored and repressed by conservationists. "Everything flows, ho hum" (Heraclitus). (F-37)

FREIJ, Maysoun and **CHILLAG, Kata** (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) *Constructing Communities at the Centers for Disease Control: Historic and Current Perspectives at the National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention*. How and for what purpose is "community" defined at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC)? Specifically, this presentation analyzes historic and current trends in the National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention's commitment to collaboration with communities. This paper examines the operational consequences of institutional conceptualizations of community as they relate to CDC's official mission of "healthy people in healthy communities". This investigation is based on interviews with CDC employees involved in community-level interventions, as well as content analysis of CDC documents that provide guidelines for community-based projects. (T-16)

FRISHKEY, Amy (North Texas University) *The Emergent Fieldschool: Bridging the Border Between Theory and*

Practice. Anthropological fieldschools have often been mistaken for "tourist packages" that romanticize other social realities at the expense of theoretical consideration and application. This misconception effectively validates the stereotype of anthropologists as being divided into two incompatible camps of theorists vs. practitioners. My argument is that fieldschools, in fact, can provide students with an opportunity to bridge this border through an emphasis upon the ideological synthesis that emerges from the individually-informed application of ideas learned in the classroom to the interpretation of cultural practices. I will refer specifically to a joint fieldschool, developed between American students from the University of North Texas and Mexican students from the University of Quintana Roo at Chetumal, as a unique example of the dialectical interchange that this proposed approach permits. (W-54)

FRITZ, Jessica (University of Maryland) *Teen Women in Action: A Visualization of Theory and Practice*. The Young Women's Project is a multicultural organization dedicated to improving the lives of teen women. These women face numerous problems including poverty, pregnancies, violence, and few support services or legal rights. This organization provides training to teen women which is utilized by them in planning and implementing community based projects. As an applied anthropologist working within YWP, anthropological skills were valuable in each phase of the project. Through a photographic presentation of the process, the Young Women's Project reflects positive community change and an integration between theory and practice. (poster) (F-50)

FROSSARD, David (Colorado School of Mines) *How Farmer-Scientist Cooperation is Devalued and Revalued: A Philippine Example*. Scientific collaboration between crop scientists and developing-world farmers is a growing, but still far too rare, occurrence. Reductionism and the privileging of certain forms of "scientific" discourse typically produce at least three "exclusions" (in the words of Vandana Shiva) by which farmer participation is systematically devalued and dismissed. A Philippine peasant farmers' organization named MASIPAG has worked for more than 15 years to validate farmer-scientist participation in scientific rice development. The exclusionary roadblocks these farmers face, and their often successful responses, are detailed here. (T-50)

FROST, Caren J., (Division of Child and Family Service, State of Utah) *Understanding Diversity in Child Welfare: The Importance of Cultural Competency among Social Workers*. Effective child welfare practitioners must understand the different demographic populations they see in their everyday work environment. Population diversity in the United States has led to questions concerning forcible culture change versus enculturation in the context of child abuse and neglect. Since

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new arrivals to the United States have culture-specific definitions of child abuse and neglect which do not necessarily coincide with current state and national definitions. If child and family services agencies hope to handle child abuse and neglect appropriately, these agencies should provide their practitioners with a repertoire of cultural tools with which to meet target families who require state social services. Thus these agencies should require cultural competency as crucial training information for social workers. In this presentation I will speak about some of the social service training which deals with cultural competency and I will provide a case study comparing Utah data to national demographic data for children in state custody. This information will allow a better understanding of why improvement in cultural competency among social workers is essential for handling community issues in child welfare. (T-60)

FROST, Christopher and **MONROE, Martha** (University of Florida) *Do you See What I See? Cultural Influences on Perceptions of Forests and Forest Resources*. Human civilization depends directly upon natural resources and indirectly upon functioning ecosystems. How contrasting cultures value natural resources will influence whether these resources will be utilized sustainably. A survey instrument was developed to examine attitudes and knowledge of forests and forest issues. Chronbach's alpha and principle component analysis provided instrument validation. The survey successfully compared groups; pilot tests in Florida revealed that participants generally had little knowledge of forest ecosystems but showed empathy and even moral obligation toward forests. The instrument will be used in Florida and the Peruvian Amazon to allow comparisons of attitudes toward forests and forest resources. (poster) (F-50)

GABRIEL, David (Praxis Int'l., Univ. of South Florida) *The Power of Humane Values in Everyday Action: Implications for Real Prosperity*. The Basque cooperatives in Mondragon, Spain, portray the potential for social arrangements in recreating the everyday conditions of work so as to turn non-satiation economics on its head, MCC offers a viable set of alternatives for organizing enterprise, especially as a solution for command economics. The cooperatives have created real prosperity—social wealth through job creation, business development, education, and community reinvestment. The core belief of MCC's 30,000 worker-members is that people are capable of translating their social commitments into their everyday work through a labor ethic that seeks the common good of the community as the wellspring for their enterprise. (S-14)

GALVIN, Kathleen (Colorado State University). *Effects of El Nino Dynamics on East African agro-pastoralists*. Rainfall greatly exceeded norms in East Africa late in 1997. It continued to rain into 1998. Catastrophic flooding occurred, human

and livestock disease incidence skyrocketed and many crops rotted or were washed away. This El Nino phenomenon also detrimentally affected livestock and crop production of the Maasai of northern Tanzania. However, relative to the previous drought year of 1996-97, the 1997-98 El Nino impact was not so severe. This paper will explore the effects of climate variability on the Maasai economy. Implications for adaptation and vulnerability to climate variability will be assessed for these and other livestock herders in East Africa. (F-15)

GARCIA, Anthony (Institute for American Indian Development) *Urban Indian Junkies: Secondary Analysis*. As our environment changes from rural to urban, many American Indians have relocated to the city over the past three generations. Two thirds of all American Indians now reside off the reservations. Over the course of research into drug abuse in the city, a population of American Indian "junkies" became available for a secondary analysis. This analysis is a unique attempt by American Indian researchers to actually analyze data and develop an appropriate theoretical base, rather than acting merely as "informants" or "data collectors". The self-identity of these drug users as American Indians seemed to set them apart from other drug addicts. This Indian identity perhaps bettered these junkies treatment, welfare and health care, where caretakers seemed to view them as "Romantic Savages." (W-56)

GARCIA-DOWNING, Carmen (University of Arizona) and **DOWNING, Theodore** (University of Arizona) *The Status of International Standards for Assessment and Avoidance of Health Risks in Involuntary Resettlement*. Over the past 20 years, a set of international resettlement standards have been evolved in the guise of the resettlement policies and procedures of the World Bank. This paper examines the transformations in these policies from the perspective of the assessment and avoidance of health risks. The examination includes the most recent revisions which, in their initial versions, appear to downplay the significance of health risks. (S-12)

GARDUNO, Everardo (University of Baja California/ Arizona State University) *Drug Trafficking and Indigenous Groups in Baja California*. Last September 17, three entire families were executed in the Mexican suburb of El Sauzal, Baja California. Two of these families were Pai-Pai Indians who had migrated from their community of Santa Catarina and whose heads were presumably involved in drug trafficking affairs. This paper discusses this and other events occurred in this region within the last 5 years, as well as the social causes and cultural factors that account for this involvement: the non-agricultural subsistence, the lineage segmentary system, the characteristics of their social dispersion, and the counter-state indigenous ideology. (F-33)

GARNER, Robert S. (The University of Memphis) *You could be Infected: A look at Tattoo Parlor Hygiene in Memphis.* Tattooing poses serious health risks for individuals and communities involved. Previous research shows that tattoo artists and clients are at risk for contracting blood-borne communicable diseases if stringent cleaning and sterilization procedures are not used. Based on interviews and participant observation in tattoo parlors in Memphis, Tennessee, I focus on the cleaning and sterilization practices of these parlors. In addition, Memphis tattoo parlors are compared with a tattoo parlor in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where I use photography to show recommended precautionary health procedures. Findings are used to inform health care authorities in Memphis of the general status of health and cleanliness in tattoo parlors. The further scope of research in this field is enormous. Tattooing is becoming increasingly popular, and infectious diseases are on the rise in many parts of the United States. Health precautions and sterilization must be used as stringently in the tattoo parlor as in the operating room. (T-55)

GARRETT, James (International Food Policy Research Institute) and **DOWNEN, Jeanne** (CARE) *Assessing Livelihood Status among the Urban Poor.* Projected increases in the global urban population mean that by 2025 the majority of the poor will live in urban areas. In order to address problems that will accompany the shift in the locus of poverty, methods for better understanding complex urban environments and assessing the vulnerability of the urban poor must be developed. This paper synthesizes lessons learned in conducting rapid urban livelihood security assessments, drawing on experiences in Bangladesh, Tanzania, Mozambique and Peru. It provides a review of the motivation for conducting urban poverty assessments, outlines the process and implementation, and suggests ways to improve future assessments. (S-11)

GASKILL, Jennifer (University of Maryland) *Aging Minority Latinos in the Washington D.C. Area.* My internship has focused on improving the environment for the elderly. I am working closely with Dr. Judith Freidenberg who specializes in the anthropological research of aging. I have been involved in all facets of her research. Primarily I have identified funding sources and collected information for the preparation of grants. Methods of research include informational interviews of both public and private aging related agencies. Literature research has also been conducted in libraries, over the Internet and from agency sources. Final products will include a network of professionals involved in aging issues and an annotated bibliography. Once funding is established I will be participating in the applied anthropological research of our target population. (poster) (F-50)

GATES, James F. (University of Florida) and **SMITH, Suzanna** (University of Florida) *The Impacts of the Florida*

Net Ban on Commercial Fishing Families. This project provides quantitative and qualitative information about the family impacts of the 1995 ban on the use of commercial entanglement nets in Florida waters. We used data collected from a sample of commercial fishing families in 1991-1993 (Time 1) as a baseline. In 1997-1998 (Time 2), we collected data from the same study group and compared families functioning before and after the Net Ban. Our primary objective was met. Objective: To collect and analyze survey data from a sample of commercial inshore net fishing families to determine whether families were worse off as a result of the Net Ban; and to identify the personal, family, and community coping processes families use. (S-54)

GAUDIO, Rudolf P. (University of Arizona) *Cross-Culturally Queer? The Ethical Challenges Of Gay/Lesbian Anthropology.* Drawing on fieldwork with northern Nigerian men who self-identify as womanlike and/or homosexual, this paper considers whether and how nonnative anthropologists can work to improve the material conditions of life of sexual-minority individuals and communities. Particular attention is paid to apparent mismatches between contemporary theories of gender and sexuality, and the ways in which people who are not professional academics articulate values of material and moral well-being. Sexual minorities in North America and northern Nigeria face different cultural, political and socioeconomic constraints, making it difficult, but not impossible, to conceive of potentially beneficial, cross-cultural "queer" collaborations. (T-70)

GEIGER, Vance (Rolling College) *Stuck in Stage Two. Stage Two of the Scudder-Colson model of relocation as a process in "Transition."* Chamber's model of Integrated Rural Poverty linking poverty, physical weakness, isolation, vulnerability and powerlessness provides a road-map for how a relocated population may remain in Stage Two. Conversely, the integration of these two models in analyzing refugee resettlement also provides a set of avoidable causes and effects. Case material from Southeast Asia is used to illustrate the efficacy of the models for analyzing the reintegration of resettled refugees. (F-12)

GENTRY, Kristine M. (American University)
ALEXANDER, Sara E. (Baylor University) *Supply-Controlled vs. Demand-Driven Tourism: Must One Model Exclude the Other?* The Low Impact Eco-Tourism (LIET) model offers an alternative to traditional ecotourism in that it is "supply-controlled" where the opportunities offered tourists are commensurate with biological, sociological, and logistical carrying capacities. Most present day tourist operations are unsustainable because they are demand-driven and pay little concern to the needs and wants of resident and some tourist populations. Data gathered in Belize examines the wants and

needs of both hosts and guests and is evaluated to show how the LIET model can be used to satisfy the needs of both groups while protecting the natural and cultural resources necessary for sustainable tourism. (W-55)

GIBSON, Jane W. (University of Kansas) *Applied Video Ethnography*. This paper and videotape explore the challenges of service-oriented applied video ethnography as experienced through projects in Nicaragua and Costa Rica. As visual anthropologists' skills are employed by third party clients, important issues are raised that include the implications of client agendas for the anthropologist-consultant's learning and production; the role of pre-production research; the multiple responsibilities of the videographer-anthropologist; teamwork issues; reciprocity; and the post-production problem of balancing audience and client demands for "compelling" images and stories with the ethics and traditions of video documentary production in anthropology. (W-51)

GLASS-COFFIN, Bonnie (Utah State University). *The Anthropologist as Sub-Altern: Ecuadorian "New-Age" Tourism Events and the Construction(s) at Cochasqui '97*. This paper recounts the author's experience as an invited speaker at a government-sponsored new-age event held at an archaeological site in northern Ecuador in 1997. It discusses how inhabitants of a "common ground" often develop symbiotic relationships (whether mutualistic or parasitic) and reviews how the multiple constructions at Cochasqui '97 effect the interweaving of multiple agendas in which the anthropologist played a key, but sub-altern, role. After presentation of the case, it discusses implications for construction of anthropological futures. (W-55)

GLOVER, Jerry, (Hawaii Pacific University) *Cultural Dilemmas in Health Care Organizations*. Cultural dilemmas exist when stakeholders with "seemingly opposing" values are actors in organizational cultures. Specifically, these dilemmas occur when the cultural values of diverse stakeholders provide different solutions for the problems of organization and management. These different cultural orientations, if not resolved, may impede organizational performance in such areas as providing and improving essential services to health care consumers. This paper will provide a model for the identification and reconciliation of cultural dilemmas in health care settings, using data from a nine-nation study of organizational culture to illustrate common dilemmas. (F-52)

GODWIN, Jonathan (North Carolina State University) *A Community Apart: The Effects Of Tourism Loss At Playa Cocal, Costa Rica*. Tourism has winners and losers. The opening of a national park (Manuel Antonio) resulted in the decline of beach communities near the town of Quepos, seven

km. away. One of them, Playa Cocal, has become a community of ramshackle homes occupied by poor fishers, immigrants and squatters. The community receives few of the wealthy tourists who come for relaxation. This paper addresses the question of why this beautiful, relaxing spot has been virtually overlooked. It illustrates that the much-touted benefits of tourism affect communities in contradictory ways and that tourism produces not only winners, but also losers. The future for the economic recovery of the community is not possible without new government resources being invested in Playa Cocal's infrastructure – a lesson that must be communicated to other rural communities considering tourism development. (T-12)

GOLDBERG, Anne J. (Arizona State University) *Transnationalism and Borderlands: Concepts of Space on the U.S.-Mexico Border and Beyond*. This paper problematizes the linkage between studies of international borders and studies of transnationalism. While obvious connections exist, the conceptualization of space by both actors and anthropologists creates a division between the two types of research. Following Flynn's (1995) concept of 'deep territorialization,' this paper will explore this division in Nogales, Arizona, a town on the U.S.-Mexico border and the site of an ongoing applied study of education. Implications of this theory for the current research and for anthropology will be discussed. (F-33)

GOLDSMITH, Douglas S. (National Development and Research Institutes) *As If an Ethnographer: Limitations of Truncated Studies of Drug Taking*. Eighteen years of implementing studies in New York City into behaviors surrounding hard drug use, drug treatment approaches, and related concerns about health damage and HIV infection, have revealed both serendipitous benefits and weak points of some interdisciplinary quantitative/qualitative collaborations. While complexities of drug usage are quickly emergent in ethnographic contacts, any lived reality is only understandable through long term immersion with subjects. Even well intended attempts to construct ethnographer-absent "ethnographic description," such as close-ended sets of questions that purport to characterize a population or "sub-culture," have limited utility and fall short of what ethnography can gain. Accurate and current knowledge of the specifics and ranges of drug use and other behaviors ought to inform the design of health care interventions for such communities. (T-17)

GONZALEZ, Norma (University of Arizona) *Y Volver, Volver, Volver: Language Ideologies and Identities*. This paper will explore two aspects of language ideologies which impact on the schooling of children: language as emblematic of identity, and language as a commodity to be traded for upward mobility. Language data from households indicate that children in the borderlands are exposed to particular forms of

discourse which index their identities. This paper will examine processes in which children adopt diverse perspectives in constructing anti-essentialist accounts of identity. (S-38)

GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia (University of Kentucky) *Defining the Limits: Including Environmental and Social Limits in Development Planning*. Current definitions of development include the concepts of local participation and environmental sustainability in an effort to meet both human and environmental imperatives. However, such definitions may not coincide with local perceptions of development. In a development planning process in a former ejido in northern Mexico, the practitioner goal of "optimizing the limits" originally referred to the environment. Now, practitioner-villager partners are expanding local perceptions to include environmental imperatives with the local human imperative of income production opportunities. A key element is having technical knowledge of the natural resources, social knowledge about the villagers and knowing the limits of both. (T-34)

GOODMAN, Kenneth J. (Battelle), **ROSE, John M.** (Battelle) *Adapting to a Contract Research Environment: Methodological Issues in Applying Anthropology*. This paper explores the inconsistency between "traditional" research methods taught in anthropology graduate programs and the types of methods feasible in contract research settings. As graduate students, the key methodological lesson we learned was that proper anthropological studies are done in close contact with a group of people over a relatively long period of time. However, various constraints in studies conducted for public and private clients create a need for innovative uses of qualitative research techniques. The inspiration for this paper comes from our experiences over the last few years working in a private research firm. We will discuss some of the classic texts in anthropological research methods still being used in applied training programs, review the ongoing discussion within the profession on methodological issues in applied settings, provide examples of our own encounters with the constraints and limitations of applied research, and suggest alternatives for methodological training and application. (W-51)

GOPALAN, Pritha (Academy for Educational Development) *Resistance and Reflexivity: The Role of Ambivalence in Adult Participation in Educational Contexts*. This paper discusses the range and variation in indigenous groups' participation in formal and informal education in Orissa, India. It will illustrate the distinctions adults make between the private realm of the household and immediate close community or village, and the public realms of work and political participation where they come into contact with non-indigenous others. Education lies at the intersection of the two realms, but adults are often ambivalent about their participation in educational contexts unless there is a concerted effort on the part of the educator to

address this ambivalence. This paper addresses this issue of ambivalence from the standpoint of a range of select case studies of interactive instances among non-indigenous educators and indigenous adult participants. (F-55)

GORMAN, E. Michael (University of Washington) *Micro-Environmental Issues and Public Health Implications of Methamphetamine Use in Seattle: a Report from the Field*. Methamphetamine abuse represents a matter of growing public health concern in Washington state which has seen treatment admissions for the drug climb by 1000% since 1991, exceeding those for respectively heroin and cocaine. This paper reports on the findings of NIDA funded SURE [Substance Use Risk Exploration] Study at the University of Washington, an ethnographic study of several high risk meth using populations, including gay/bisexual men, women, the homeless and street youth. (S-17)

GOSELIN, Claudie (University of Toronto) *From Female Circumcision to the Culture of Work: Feminist Action-Research with a Women's Association in Mali, West Africa*. This paper will discuss methodological, ethical and epistemological issues related to fieldwork conducted in Mali in 1997-98. As part of research on the discourses on excision, I worked in collaboration with a local women's association. This methodology was purposely chosen as an ethical, feminist approach to applied research. Over the year, various difficulties emerging from working in a cross-cultural setting forced me to examine the local culture of work in the development sector. Local hierarchies and patronage systems rendered feminist solidarity problematic, and the most ethical course of action was not always obvious. The process and methodology of the main collaborative project between the researcher and the association, an evaluation study, will illustrate some of the successes and difficulties encountered. (T-54)

GOUGH, Robert P. (Rosebud Sioux Tribe Consulting Attorney) *Tribal Intellectual Property Rights: Contemporary Lakota Legal Approaches*. Various strategies have been attempted within the context of national and tribal law for the protection of American Indian cultural properties used beyond tribal boundaries. Cultural properties include such tangible items as human remains, sacred objects and other physical properties of cultural importance, as well as intangible resources: names, images, designs, stories and practices. National and tribal laws reflect the values, traditions, and customs of their originating cultures. American Indian strategies have ranged from the seeking of federal protection by securing the implementation and enforcement of appropriate legislation to direct application of culturally based tribal law. This paper surveys the range of protections explored by several American Indian interests for the protection and control of specific cultural properties. The paper focuses on

the legal relationship of tribal law within the framework of Western legal traditions. (T-11)

GOW, David D. (George Washington University) *Beyond Platitudes, Good Intentions, and Moral Self-righteousness: The Meaning (Fullness/Lessness) of Development Anthropology.* This paper will take as its point of departure a recent, provocative article by James Ferguson in which he categorizes development anthropology as academic anthropology's "evil twin," arguing that there is a symbiotic relationship between the two, perhaps even a dependent one. But since development anthropology is here to stay, perhaps the time has come to move beyond the standard critiques and think more constructively. One major unacknowledged issue is the problem of meaning. What does development mean within the context of development anthropology and what is the justification — theoretical, philosophical, moral, methodological, or otherwise — for development anthropology in the first place? The paper will begin to answer these questions by analyzing the work of several well-known "authorities" in the field: Holmberg, Hoben, Cernea, and Horowitz. (F-76)

GOZDZIAK, Elzbieta M., and TUSKAN, John J. Jr. (Refugee Mental Health Program, CMHS, SAMHSA) *Interdisciplinary Policies for Mental Health Services* Using as a case study the Federal Refugee Mental Health Program and the interagency agreement between the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), this paper discusses issues and challenges related to formulation of interdisciplinary policies and procedures for the delivery of mental health services to refugees and torture survivors. The biases and philosophical underpinnings of both the resettlement and the mental health fields will be analyzed in relation to their implications for policy and program development. Several mental health initiatives, including torture survivors, newcomers from Iraq, and Cambodian refugees in Long Beach, California will be used as examples. (S-33)

GRABER, Dorothy (Washington State University) *Testimony in a Repatriation Case: Intercultural Relations and the Practice of Indian Artifact Collecting.* As indigenous people have lost their lands, the new "owners" have taken possession of the land and everything on it. In testimony from a civil repatriation case in southeastern Oregon, the racism embedded in the practices of artifact collecting and grave looting are revealed. The struggle over who defines what is sacred, what is a burial item, and whose "property rights" are to be protected emerges as tribal members, archaeologists, the collector, his family members and a notorious looter, called as an "expert" witness by the defense, explain their positions to the judge. (S-33)

GRABER, Gregg (Washington State University). *(Whose) Tragedy of the Commons: The Politics of Public Land Usage in Southeastern Oregon.* There is a perceived "tragedy of the commons" developing on public lands in southeastern Oregon today. The politics of that tragedy pits the rural culture's custodians of the land-ranchers-against the urban culture's custodians-environmental organizations. These two groups are squaring off for the battle over who gets to decide the rules for public land utilization. An often ignored third party, the Burns Paiute, are working at the margins of this contest in an attempt to recover some of their land and usage rights. In court rooms and local politics, the modern equivalent of a range war has begun. (S-33)

GRABER, Valerie (Western Washington University) *Economic and Social Role of a Farmers' Market Within a Community.* Farmers' markets can play a valuable economic and social role in communities of all sizes. They provide economic benefits to a community by keeping jobs and money within the region. They also provide social benefits by serving as a public space where people of all ages and cultures may come together to shop and to socialize. In this paper I discuss research conducted between spring and fall of 1998 at a farmers' market in a medium-sized community in the Pacific Northwest. The goal of the research was to determine, through both qualitative and quantitative methods, the actual economic and social importance of the farmers' market within this particular community. (S-71)

GRAGSON, Ted (University of Georgia) *People, Parks, and Conservation in the Paraguayan Chaco.* The Chaco of lowland South America has been identified as a critical ecoregion for conservation on ecological and social grounds. Results of an investigation carried out in the Paraguayan Chaco with the Nature Conservation address how conservation and sustainable development are taking place in a country where they are constitutionally recognized as "...a natural right..." for all inhabitants. The research addresses the balance of conservation science, local peoples, institutional strength, fiscal and policy instruments in a country facing a reality as noted by an informant "In the Chaco we do not have the luxury of setting aside parks to the exclusion of people." (F-37)

GRANT, Vernelda J. (Northern Arizona University) *Worldview in Archaeology and Western Apache Culture.* In the American Southwest, there is a growing number of Native Americans entering the field of Anthropology. With this increasing interest there are various worldview commonly linked to traditional life and the state of existence that affect work ethics of Native American Anthropologist. In this paper, I will present personal perspectives, as and anthropologist, that reflect the balance between science and the traditional way of

life. Specifically, I will draw example from the previous archaeological projects I completed for the San Carlos Apache tribe. (S-52)

GREENBERG, Stacey (University of Memphis) *Building Communities of Intent: The Role of the Anthropologist in Refugee Communities*. This paper explores the role of student anthropologists in building communities of intent. Specifically, this paper summarizes my involvement with refugee groups in Memphis, Tennessee. This paper begins with how my original involvement in the refugee community, my role as Family Mentor at Refugee Services, and my participation in the creation of The First Supper: Stories and Recipes from the Refugee Women of Memphis. Continuing with a post-modern approach, I also explain my participant observation with refugee children at an enriched summer school program, the mapping exercises that came out of it, and my practicum experiences as Parent Counselor with the Memphis City Schools' Refugee Project. Lessons learned and recommendations for future action conclude the paper. (T-35)

GREY, Mark A. (Northern Iowa University). *"Those Bastards Can Go to Hell": Small Hog Farmer Resistance to Vertical Integration*. Concentration and vertical integration in the pork industry has led to fewer producers growing more hogs. In the battle between corporate growers and family farms, the odds are clearly stacked against the latter. However, there remain a hand-full of communities where small hog farms thrive. This paper visits one such community in Iowa. How these farmers survive against the forces of concentration and vertical integration will be examined. (F-34)

GRIFFITH, David (East Carolina University) and **JOHNSON, Jeffrey C.** (East Carolina University) *Representation, Authority, And Environmental Risk: Examples from The Mid-Atlantic*. People learn about environmental risks from a variety of sources, many of which are of questionable quality because of vested economic or political reasons or because of lay interpretations of environmental processes. Several studies remind us that people tend to be poor judges of the actual environmental risks they face, ignoring some risks that are more likely to harm (e.g. smoking) while exaggerating others that are less likely (e.g. toxic dinoflagellate poisoning). Drawing on research into Pfiesteria, commercial and recreational fishing, and seafood consumption, this paper presents evidence from the Mid-Atlantic coast that shows how the specific risks are represented, and the perceived authority of those representing risk, have led to the neglect of severe environmental risks while giving a disproportionate amount of attention to other, far milder environmental risks. (F-75)

GRIFFITH, David C. (East Carolina University) *Occupational Health Issues Among Immigrant Workers*. In addition to work-related injuries such as chemical exposure, heat stress, muscular strains, trauma, and other common occupational injuries, the conditions under which farmworkers gain access to farm employment, and mix farm and nonfarm work, influence well-being and exposure to health risks. This paper will draw upon examples from Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Mexico, and the United States to show how different social relations of agricultural production have different health consequences. Specific attention will be paid to the differences among workers performing fieldwork under different legal statuses and the relationship between subcontracting and health. (F-51)

GRIMES, Kimberly (University of Delaware) *Consumption, Ecology and Local Politics: The Rise of the Agrupacion Ecologista of Putla, Oaxaca*. As the international economy penetrates once remote regions in Mexico, local responses vary and are often contradictory. In Putla, Oaxaca, the creation of a local ecology group who opposes the encroachment of national and international interests in their area, has challenged the local political hierarchy and has increased awareness of the negative effects of these interests on the community. This paper examines changing patterns of consumption in Putla, the inconsistent views about how such changes effect the community and individual lives, and the struggles the local ecology group confronts in its efforts to gain control of the town and surrounding valley. (T-33)

GROSS, Joan (Oregon State University), **KINGSTON, Deanna** (Eastern Connecticut State University), and **ROJAS, Monica** (Oregon State University) *Results of a Project to Elicit Community Folklore*. In July 1998, Gross, Kingston and Rojas designed an exhibit entitled "Studying Folk Performance" for a local community celebration of the arts, science and technology. Goals of the exhibit were to increase the awareness of the anthropological study of folklore in the general public and to record local forms of folklore in order to discover commonalities in the local Corvallis, Oregon, community. In this re-creation of the exhibit, the authors share the results of the folklore collected and consider how the context of the exhibit contributed to the patterns of folklore shared with the authors. (poster) (F-50)

GUARNACCIA, Peter (Rutgers University) *Developing Popular Nosologies of Illness: A Puerto Rican Example Medical*. Anthropologists have developed rich studies of individual popular illness categories; less attention has been paid to the local systems for organizing these categories into diagnostic systems or nosologies. This paper discusses efforts to develop a "popular nosology" of mental health problems in Puerto Rico to parallel the professional psychiatric nosology.

Data comes from anthropological, clinical and epidemiological studies of a range of kinds of nervios (nerves). Developing popular nosologies both provides additional understandings of individual illnesses and provides an alternative basis for mental health praxis. (T-31)

GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (Oregon State University) *"Like an Alien in We Own Land." Gender and Ecotourism in Afro-Antillean Panama.* Around the world, international tourism has grown at accelerated rates. Constantly, new countries—"developed" and "underdeveloped"—are added to the list of destination areas. In this paper, I discuss some of the ways in which Afro-Antilleans in the Archipelago of Bocas del Toro, in Northwestern Panama, have responded to the recent growth of tourism in the area. I also consider issues of identity construction in this multicultural setting par excellence. In addition, I argue that variables such as gender and ethnicity play an essential part in the development of local and global articulations in the archipelago. (F-11)

GUILLETTE, Elizabeth A. (BARA and the University of Arizona) *Risk Implications of Children's Continuous Exposure to Pesticides.* Cumulative, aggregate risks are believed to occur with chronic exposure to pesticides. Children, ages four and five, of the agricultural region of the Yaqui Valley in Sonora, Mexico were found to have multiple neuromuscular and mental deficits. A two year follow-up study indicates a continuation of the same deficits, plus poorer hearer-sensory abilities and increased illness incidence, than found with lesser-exposed children of similar genetic, socio-cultural background. The similarities of findings to those correlated with other environmental contaminants, raise questions concerning the future. Anthropologists can play important roles in policy, social, economic, educational and health adaptations for needed adjustments. (S-37)

GUO, Zibin (University of Tennessee) *Illness without Labels: The Interpretations of Dementia-Related Problems in a Chinese American Population.* This paper, based on three years of ethnographic research in a Chinese-American community, discusses the impact and the utility, culturally constructed interpretations of aging and mental illness on the ways in which Chinese American elderly, their family members, and community health care providers respond to the labels of dementia-related problems. This paper suggests that the reluctance of accepting dementia-related labels in a Boston Chinese American community does not necessarily indicate a complete repudiation of dementia-related symptoms. Rather, by disassociating such symptoms with clinical labels and normalizing mental declination it often serves the elderly and their family members to better regulate and deal with the consequences of the problem. (T-57)

HAAG, Allyson (University of South Florida) and **STAVERSKY, John** (University of South Florida) *Developing an Approach to Research During a Qualitative Methods Course.* This class in qualitative methods entailed carrying out team-based field research projects at three sites in Southwest Florida. The first site was an area private school serving children in grades pre-kindergarten through eighth. This group used interviews and observations of key personnel to address the question "How does leadership provide a window into the culture of this school?". The second group conducted interviews and survey-based research at a local community college in order to explore the demographic characteristics of a specific technical program offered there. The third group studied two schools in central Florida, investigating school culture and professional development issues specific to each site. In this paper we will discuss how each site decided upon the particular approach their group took in designing and implementing their research plan. (S-73)

HACKENBERG, Robert and **BENEQUISTA, Nicholas** (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona) *The Future of an Imagined Community: Trailer Parks, Tree-huggers, and Tri-national Forces Collide on the Southern Arizona Borderlands.* The San Pedro Valley in Cochise County bordering Mexico has the last free flowing stream and preserved native flora and fauna in the area. It is the site of Riverdale a 19th century rail center, now located on an interstate highway and seeking a viable future. Its decision-makers debate the pros and cons of an RV center for winter visitors, a "Western" movie set tourist knockoff, a truck garden, vineyard and orchard site, an upscale retirement community, and an ex-urban residential zone within the county providing cheap homesites for Tucson commuters. Meanwhile, external forces arising at the national and international level threaten to remove the decision on the shape of the future from local control. We will speculate on the most probable outcome of these local and global "worlds in collision". (T-52)

HAENN, Nora (Indiana University) *A Political Conservation in Calakmul, Mexico: Government-Farmer Relations and the Ascendancy of an Ecologized Political Arena.* As political ecologists have demonstrated, natural resource management takes place within the context of power relations at varying institutional levels. This paper emphasizes the agency of local actors in Calakmul, Mexico, a setting where subsistence farmers have turned conservation programs into a platform for economic development. I first outline the history of relations between government agents associated with the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve (on Mexico's Yucatan peninsula) and communities surrounding the Reserve. I further contextualize these relations within Mexico's national political framework. The paper details two examples in which farmers effectively used ecological platforms to pressure for development aid.

Their successful pressuring demonstrates a distortion of conservation programming-by both government agents and farmers-to include issues not necessarily related to environmental protection. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of this distortion for both democratic representation and natural resource management in the Calakmul region. (S-19)

HAINES, David W. (George Mason) *Immigrants, Refugees, And Displacees: A Place For Policy.* Whether policy is viewed as an issue of rational analysis, of organizational coherence-making, or of political decision-making, it is of central concern in addressing the situation of immigrants, refugees, and displacees. This paper categorizes some of the basic insights that emerge and examines the different policy modalities that can exist, depending on the specific situation of voluntary or forced migration being considered. "Illegal immigration" in the United States is used as a specific example of the often unhappy fate of rationality in the policy process. (F-10)

HAMILTON, Sarah (Virginia Tech) *Tradition and Nontradition: Gender-based Market Disruption in Ecuador and Guatemala.* It is an article of faith among many analysts of gender and development that increasing market orientation among small-scale farmers, and especially the introduction of nontraditional export crops, can be expected to marginalize Latin America women from control of household lands, labor, higher technologies, and incomes. Case studies from Ecuador and Guatemala demonstrate that indigenous women have claimed a larger share of both domestic and export production and marketing than is generally expected, despite male domination of many production and marketing institutions. The paper examines structural and cultural factors underlying gender-based market disruption. (T-30)

HAMMOND, Roberta M. (Florida Department of Health) *The Anthropology of Epidemiology: The Politics of Foodborne Outbreak Investigations.* With the emergence of new pathogens and unusual vehicles of transmission, food safety has become an important political and economic issue at all levels. The science and process of foodborne illness epidemiology are often directed by media sensationalism, public hysteria, and interagency jurisdictional squabbles. Using a case study of a foodborne illness outbreak, this paper discusses the nature of foodborne outbreak investigations and the dichotomy between the evolution of the outbreak itself and the controlled chaos of the investigation as it is directed by outside influences. (S-37)

HANDWERKER, W. Penn (University of Connecticut) *A Short Scale for the Clinical Management and Treatment of Stress in Multicultural Settings.* The risk of death falls for

people with high social support. Stress contributes to death from all major causes of death, I applied standardized research methods appropriate to the study of culture to data collected from 100 working women with a wide range of ages, educational levels, class backgrounds, and ethnicity (African-, Native-, European-, and Hispanic-Americans). Findings point to a more precise way to characterize the stressor and social support dimensions of social relationships. One outcome is a short, easily administered and scored instrument that can facilitate clinical assessment and management of stress, and health outcomes like depression, in culturally diverse populations. (T-31)

HANNIGAN-LUTHER, Kris (Oregon State University) *Survival Strategies: A Womans Cooperative in Rural El Salvador.* In 1992, at the end of a twelve year civil war, women from seven rural Salvadoran communities formed a cooperative in order to improve the quality of their lives. Research conducted during 1994, 1995 and 1998 examines whether the women in this cooperative view their projects as successfully meeting their needs/goals. Research also investigates the impact of womens involvement. The act of forming this cooperative is a survival strategy in itself. The participants employ other strategies and negotiations as they formulate, implement and manage income-generating endeavors amidst conflicts in the communities, families, and in the cooperative itself. (F-11)

HANSEN, Art (Clark Atlanta) *Planning for Displacement.* Forced displacement is too common to be categorized as if it were unusual and unplanned-for. People anticipate and plan for displacement in many different ways. Some plans are specific and formal, ranging from the provision in homeowner's insurance policies to governmental civil disaster and evacuation policies. Other plans or strategies are diffuse and informal, from guidelines encoded in folktales to dispersed social networks and investing in movable property. This paper advances the process of a systematic inventory and analysis of the frequency and types of forced displacement. (F-10)

HANSEN, Ellen (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *Methodological Challenges in Collaborative Research.* As a team of academics and community representatives, we are negotiating our way in this project that examines the impact of welfare reform on women's lives in Tucson. Methodological challenges involve developing strategies for finding the target research population of current and former welfare recipients, as well as meeting the demands of team members, who have diverse perspectives on the research project. This paper discusses the difficulties we face in the design and implementation of the research, and how we work to achieve common ground, maintain the integrity of our research methods, and meet project goals. (S-20)

HARDIN, Jennifer A. (University of South Florida) and **ROSENBERG, Judith** (University of South Florida) *The Epistemology of Data Collection*. Applied anthropologists regularly find themselves working within diverse teams in conducting research. Often the research "team" must develop a coherent and logical scope of work that will provide data related to critical research questions, which may or may not have been conceptualized by the collective "team." Negotiating the methodology chosen to address overall research questions and the specific role that each approach to data collection will play in the overall research effort can be a precarious process influenced by individual and group theoretical orientation and epistemological perspectives. This paper will address the team process of defining and carrying out a plan for data collection and the process of negotiation that must occur throughout the overall research effort. (S-73)

HARPER, Krista (University of California, Santa Cruz) *Does Everyone Suffer Alike? Race, Class, and Place in Hungarian Environmentalism*. Much of the success of environmental movements hangs on the belief that everyone suffers from environmental degradation, whether rich or poor. Hungarian environmental groups have been particularly successful at presenting the environment as a consensus issue. Recently, however, new environmental groups and activists began to address the environmental issues of the rural poor, elderly pensioners living in cities, and Roma (Gypsy) communities in Hungary's postsocialist "Rust Belt." They stress that those who suffer most from the increasing socioeconomic disparities of the postsocialist period are more vulnerable to environmental degradation and illness as well. In this paper, I present how Hungarian grassroots activists are creating concepts of environmental justice and social exclusion, and I describe some of the projects they are developing to address the social and environmental effects of the transformation from state socialism. (F-17)

HARRIOT, Vivienne (Eldercare and Home Management Agency) *Applying Anthropological Knowledge to Care of the Aged*. This paper examines cultural aspects of geriatric care and how culture impacts that area. Socioeconomic, psychological and biological variables will be explored from an ethnographic standpoint. As a geriatric care provider, I will show how applied anthropology is relevant to care of the aged. (T-20)

HARRIS, Christopher A. (Washington State University) *Radioactive Middens and the Politics of Place: Encountering Dawn Mining's Disposal Proposal*. This paper presents initial analysis of the local resistance against Dawn Mining Company's plans of importing "low-level" radioactive waste to "cleanup" their uranium milling ponds in Ford, Washington. This case of the motion of nuclear waste illustrates the socio-ecological problems associated with the large-scale domina-

tion of nature. Dawn Mining's plan to use the earth as a sink for radioactive waste encroaches on a place where lives are lived, and this provides a space where meanings of place are articulated and defended by different actors. In resisting Dawn's plan, a variety of local actors render social justice issues visible. (S-33)

HARRIS, Christopher A. (Washington State University) *Re-visioning Space: Building a Foodshed in Spokane*. People in Spokane, like many other localities, are linked to an intensifying global food system. As such, the region is a space for the operation of a dominant agroindustrial complex where farmers produce commodities for the world market and consumers purchase highly processed food from afar. Recognizing the socio-ecological problems associated with the globalization of food, some people are resisting this process by practicing a place-based agriculture. This paper explores the notion of a foodshed and how it captures recent efforts in the Spokane region towards a localized sustainable agricultural practice that privileges a relationship between people and a relationship between nature and culture. This movement is an example of the politics of place that re-visions the spatial relations of the global food system and potentially becomes a site of agrofood alternatives where the local can inform the global. (F-59)

HARTHORN, Barbara (University of California, Santa Barbara) *Chemical Exposures, Pregnancy, and Newborn Health among Mexican-born Farmworkers in Rural California*. This paper is based on post-natal interviews of a small sample (n=10) of adult Mexican-born women agricultural workers. This paper explores women's accounts of exposures to agricultural chemicals and other hazards in the workplace and perceived effects of these experiences on pregnancy and neonatal health. This study of first generation rural immigrants is part of a comparative study of the reproductive health trajectories of first and second generation urban and rural immigrant workers in California. (F-51)

HASSIN, Jeanette (University of Arizona) *Health: Mind, Spirit, Body and Community Involvement among American Indians in the Southwest*. Anthropologists frequently grapple with the notion of health: how it is understood and expressed, and how it is reflected and impacted by the person's life and environment. When speaking of a community and its health, it is often analyzed at the level of the group. This paper combines the two areas of concern, the individual and the group, to show how participants in a leadership program for American Indians define their personal health in relation to their community involvement. It will illustrate how they incorporate traditional beliefs with new cognitive and applied tools to expand their definition of personal health to encompass multiple concentric circles of social involvement. (T-57)

HEBERT, Tony (University of Florida) *The Standing Rock Quality of Life and Local History Project*. The Standing Rock Quality of Life and Local History Project is a quality of life and local history study integrated with two community based training and documentation programs on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation of North and South Dakota. The Standing Rock Quality of Life and Local History Study provides grassroots evaluations of community conditions to local decision-makers and agencies. Residents actively take part in the definition of research questions and collection of interview data for this study; through the Sitting Bull College Qualitative Research Seminar, a hands-on training program in qualitative methods and oral history documentation. Youth are also involved in the project through View our Voices, a community based photography and video production program. View our Voices encourages youth to document oral histories and those issues important to themselves or local quality of life. The Standing Rock Quality of Life and Local History Project stresses grassroots assessments, collaborative research, program development, and the transfer of skills and knowledge to local residents. (poster)(F-50)

HEFLEY, Genevieve Dewey (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *Collecting and Archiving Cultural Landscape Data*. This year our team developed a new instrument designed to elicit and better represent Native American knowledge of natural and cultural resources. The "Landscape Instrument" was created with the purpose of tapping into Native mental and social constructions of space and place. Capturing this data into an accessible electronic database for use in current and future ethnographic research has impacted and refined the methodology of applying and transcribing this instrument. This paper clarifies the difficulties and complexities of converting unbounded textual information into a field specific database without losing the focus and intention of the material gathered in the field. (F-14)

HENDERSON, Helen (University of Arizona) *Changing Approaches to Gender and Agriculture in Applied Anthropology*. For over twenty years, anthropologists have investigated constraints to women's agricultural productivity. As Women in Development has transformed into Gender and Development, applied research has recognized the relevance of linking situational practices and field research to national agricultural planning and to international donor agency policies. Increasingly important is the linking of bargaining models as applied to socio-economic factors in the household and "hearthold" to situations in the wider community. Such an approach clarifies the connections between women's local concerns and international environmental and legal issues. (T-54)

HENDERSON, J. Neil (University of South Florida) *Von Mering's Double Burial: Cosmological Constructs in an*

American Nursing Home Culture. The duplicity of meaning in the ecology of people and the patients place in a nursing home unwittingly produces a cognitive map the patients date with death. The cosmological elements of ultimate destiny and the trajectories leading toward it begin and conclude outside the nursing home, according to von Mering. They constitute the American version of double burial. This paper provides an example of the patient's career as it negotiates the interior units of a 90-bed nursing home, each of which has its own double meaning for staff and patients. For staff, the meaning is mundane work allocation efficiency, yet, for the patients it is their path(os) to death. (F-52)

HENDERSON, Laura (Oregon State University) *"We Children Have Rights": the Naturalization of Values as a Way of Resistance*. While a number of recent social histories foreground the sophisticated counter ideologies that Indian *dalit* (oppressed, low caste) groups have developed, recent and vigorous globalization trends introduce new ways to contest power relations. This paper examines the symbolism employed by an Indian activist group that works to eradicate child labor, as they appropriate and naturalize ideas embedded in international human rights discourse. It is suggested that there is some congruence between these western-derived concepts and already existent strains of antihierarchical critique among this group's *dalit* clients. In this setting, globalization filters into and bolsters local efforts to combat economic exploitation. (F-11)

HENEHAN-BROWNING, Teresa (New Mexico State University) *Alternative Organizations in the U.S. Organic Food Market: The Case of New Farms in Mora, New Mexico*. Facing increased concern about food contamination, U.S. consumers support limited market niches through consumption of organic food and food products. The concern with food contamination by distant agribusiness production also has led to increased support for local agricultural production. In northern New Mexico, NewFarms, a non-government organization, has linked new forms of organic food production to a program of sustainable agricultural development in a poor, marginalized rural region of northern New Mexico. Drawing on ethnographic and documentary research, this paper analyzes the problems faced in introducing new organizational forms, strategies for establishing community linkages, and future alternatives for organizations in alternative food market niches. (T-30)

HENNESSY, Catherine H. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) *Assessing Elders' Long-Term Care Needs in an American Indian Context*. Currently, long-term health care is unavailable or inaccessible to most older American Indians living in reservation settings. The Indian Health Service has acknowledged the need for formal population assessments of

long-term care needs as a basis for developing these services in Indian Country. This presentation describes the process and recommendations of a study of elders' long-term care needs among 11 Pueblo tribes in New Mexico. Cultural and political factors influencing the choice of study methods and the framing of the assessment findings are discussed. (F-52)

HENRICI, Jane (University of Texas at Austin) *Welfare Reform and Getting Work in San Antonio, Texas*. Employment is a central issue in welfare reform: specifically, how poor women with small children are going to find and keep jobs. Within Texas, the state government and certain private business owners now operate programs intended to assist with job training and employment. However, the incentives moving planners and the incentives driving those seeking jobs may conflict. Gender, race and ethnicity interact with divisions among those involved. This paper reports on interviews with employers in San Antonio participating in welfare reform projects and discusses the employers' stated objectives within the context of the conditions being experienced by poorer families. (T-60)

HEWNER, Sharon (D'Youville College, Buffalo, NY) and **STEEGMANN, A. Theodore, Jr.** (SUNY Buffalo) *Exposure in a Community Neighboring a Toxic Waste Site: Applying the Lessons from Love Canal*. Determining the population at risk for health problems related to toxic waste exposure, is a problem facing epidemiologists and environmental specialists. In a neighborhood located a few miles from Love Canal and surrounded by a dump used by factories for the last 50 years, residents noted a high incidence of health problems including cancer. This paper reports the results of one summer's ethnographic fieldwork to determine possible behavioral avenues of exposure and examine prevalence of serious health problems in specific cohorts. Health risks among adults, who played in the dump as teens, appear much greater than in the general population. (poster) (F-50)

HEYMAN, Josiah McC. (Michigan Technological University) *United States Surveillance over Mexican Lives at the Border: Snapshots of an Emerging Regime*. Two processes intersect at the U.S.-Mexico border. The first is massive U.S. interdiction and the database surveillance of undocumented immigration and narcotics smuggling. The second is the deepening of the urbanization process as new generations are born and raised in a border context. They intersect when young Mexican or Chicano men are interdicted crossing illegally or carrying loads of drugs. Their identities are then entered into U.S. databases thereby significantly shaping their life options. The overall effect is the emergence of a surveillance regime over border people. (T-52)

HIGGINS, Patricia J. (State University of New York at Plattsburgh) *Anthropology in Careers: A Mini-Course for Undergraduates*. "But what can I do with a B.A. in anthropology?" Faculty members at undergraduate institutions face this question repeatedly. A one-unit mini-course uses published materials (especially from Practicing Anthropology) and the experiences of Plattsburgh graduates to explore careers in which anthropology has been found useful. Based on ideas and materials developed by John Omohundro (Careers for Anthropology B.A.Os), students practice identifying and articulating the "marketable" skills they are developing and explore ways in which anthropology can be used in the job search itself. Besides reassuring current students, the course can lead graduates to credit more of their success to anthropology and thus enhance public perception of anthropology's usefulness as well. (W-51)

HILL, Jane H (University of Arizona) and **GREAVES, Thomas** (Bucknell) *Human Rights and the American Anthropological Association: A Case from Chile*. The Committee for Human Rights is a permanent standing committee of the American Anthropological Association. For several years CfHR has intervened around the world in human rights disputes when the issues are of special relevance to anthropology, and when the committee believes it has a chance of making an impact. A model intervention is the CfHR's recent action in the case of the Pangué Dam on the Upper BioBio River in Chile, where dam construction by a Chilean power company, with funding from the International Finance Corporation, poses a human rights threat to the Pehuenche Indians. The history of CfHR's involvement in the case throws into high relief both the payoffs and the frustrations of this type of policy intervention. (S-34)

HILL, Robert (University of Oklahoma) *Iterative Activities and Behavioral Pieties in Parent Education Site Visit Observations*. Otto von Mering's classic, but heretofore unheralded, ethnographic analysis paradigm will be employed to anchor the structure, meaning and patterns of behavior in transactional dyadic interactions between parents and educators in a family preservation/family service program in Oklahoma. Parent participants are mostly low income, young, highly differentiated by ethnic and residential background, and at "low risk," as determined by their responses to the Child Abuse Potential Inventory, and their low frequency of referral into the program by local courts or child protection services. Parent educators represent a variety of social and pedagogic backgrounds. (F-52)

HIMMELGREEN, David (University of South Florida) *Multi-Dimensional Assessment of Food Insecurity in Domestic and International Settings*. To be food secure means to have access to nutritionally adequate and safe foods at all times and

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to be able to acquire such foods in ways deemed acceptable by society. As such, food security involves food availability, accessibility, and utilization. The purpose of this presentation is to examine the multiple dimensions of food security in domestic and international settings, and to propose a model for assessing food insecurity (limited or uncertain access to safe and nutritionally adequate foods). Although gains in agricultural productivity and economic growth have been made in the last few decades, the problem of food insecurity and hunger persists. Focus should be not only on under-nutrition but also on over-nutrition as manifestations of poverty and food insecurity. Both forms of malnutrition have implications for health domestically and internationally. Careful assessment of food insecurity can provide better targeting for at-risk populations. (F-18)

HITCHCOCK, Robert K. (Department of Anthropology, University of Lincoln-Nebraska) *Repatriation, Indigenous Peoples, and Development: Lessons from North America, Africa, and Australia.* Over the past two decades, indigenous peoples from around the world have made major efforts to get governments, museums, and universities to repatriate human remains and associated cultural property. Native Americans and Native Canadians, San of southern Africa, and Australian Aborigines have all sought to obtain the remains of their ancestors from places where they have been kept in storage or on display. In some cases, they have reburied the remains; in other cases they have sought to establish their own museums or cultural centers where they can maintain the socially significant materials under culturally appropriate and respectful conditions. This paper examines a number of cases in which repatriation efforts have served to enhance cultural identity and at the same time promote social, economic, and spiritual development. (F-61)

HOFFER, Lee (Urban Links, University of Colorado, Denver) *Structure, Change and Interaction: Variations in HIV Risk Behaviors of Customers within a Heroin Dealing Network.* This paper explores the link between heroin dealing and HIV risk. Researchers typically assume dealers 1) optimize profit and 2) inject with customers. Ethnographic research with a heroin dealing network refutes these assumptions arguing two distinct types of dealers exist within heroin dealing networks: the "connection" and the "user / street dealer." This research demonstrates injection behavior is influenced by which of these types of dealers are "central" in the network at the time the user purchases heroin. These findings illustrate the dynamic nature of heroin dealing networks and the impact of network change on HIV risk behaviors of users. (T-14)

HOUSE, Stephanie *Una Mexicana on Main Street: Citizenship, Race, and Nationalism.* Central to this paper is the

question of how subordinated groups can and do become incorporated into the national community. This question is addressed in relation to Mexicans and Mexican Americans in the United States. It briefly discusses the historical development of race and nationalism in the U.S. and the ways in which other groups, particularly 'white ethnics' have sought a place for themselves within the nation.

Primarily focusing on Flores and Benmayor's edited volume *Latino Cultural Citizenship* (1997), it then examines the ways in which Latinos have come to understand their own citizenship, and how they have sought rights as equals. This paper explores the experiences of Mexicans and Mexican Americans in the rural Midwest as a means of both complementing and challenging Flores and Benmayor's work. In particular, the life of an elderly mexicana is used to illustrate the complexities of citizenship, including its interfaces with race, class, and gender. (W-52)

HOWELL, Jayne and CRISSINGER, Jane (California State University Long Beach) *Seeking Shelter from the Storm.* Researchers indicate that the decision to leave an abusive relationship is based upon a combination of psychological, social, and economic factors. This paper aims to identify factors that led women at SafetyFirst, an urban domestic violence shelter in Southern California, to seek refuge there. Ethnographic data discussed here were collected over a one-year period at SafetyFirst, and concern women's socioeconomic backgrounds and the events leading up to them entering the shelter. Analysis focuses on ways that women's perceptions of their social support networks may affect the decision to enter a shelter. (W-53)

HRYCAK, Nina (University of Calgary, Canada) *Symbolic Meaning of Self-Representation in Narratives: Central American Refugee Women in the Canadian Health Care System.* The growth of cultural diversity challenges the effectiveness of health care agency personnel in constructing a common ground in their service delivery to clients from various subcultures. The research study investigates the help-seeking processes and identifies the problems and strengths of the Canadian health care system from the emic perspective of Central American refugee women in Canada. I stress the importance of female voices as sources of self-image and transculturative process as people's lives and the impact of those perspectives in healthcare. (poster) (F-50)

HUNTER, Andrea A. (Northern Arizona University) *An International Educational and Research Program for Native American, Aboriginal Australian, and Maori Cultural and Natural Resource Management and Preservation.* Recently, Northern Arizona University, University of South Australia, and Waikato University (New Zealand) created a formal

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partnership to allow the three universities to engage in creative teaching, joint research, and development programs involving faculty, staff, students, and administrators. A viable infrastructure now exists to conduct cooperative programs for exchange on international indigenous cultures and on indigenous perspective in cultural and natural resource management and preservation. This joint venture has resulted in the development of two international courses; international research projects; a website called "Indigenet"; and undergraduate and graduate student exchange. This paper is an overview of our international, cooperative project. (S-52)

HYLAND, Stan (The University of Memphis) *Issues in Evaluating Neighborhood Change - Economic Development and Community Building Indicators*. The funding of universities by major foundations and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has generated a tremendous amount of research on indicators of neighborhood and urban change. Much of this research literature has focused on the measurement of outcomes in the domains of income, health, safety, social mobility, and the arts. Little has been documented on the measurement of community building areas such as visioning, networking and connectedness. Based upon a three year HUD sponsored project in inner-city Memphis, this paper examines a series of community building outcome indicators and analyzes their interrelatedness to economic development indicators. Based upon this analysis the paper suggests a series of actions for future applied anthropological work. (T-60)

ICE, Chris Logan (North Texas University) *Alternatives in Field Methodology as Proposed by Libertad Hernandez and The Changing Field Experience*. Ever-changing aspects of field research have produced new methodologies which break old paradigms and establish alternatives. Mexican social scientist Libertad Hernandez proposes field methods resembling theoretical aspects of participatory rural appraisal. Field experiences are progressively moving away from the static rhetoric of the classroom towards a mutual exchange between subject and object. This paper will attempt to illustrate that through "sharing" information current binaries are replaced and the sustainable community will manifest itself within its relative physical and social environment. Also discussed in this paper will be aspects of the field experience as they are perceived by the participatory researcher. (W-54)

IJAGBEMI, Bayo (University of Arizona) *The Paradox of the Goose that Lays the Golden Egg: Enduring the Environmental Impact of Oil Extraction in the Nigerian Delta*. While the economic benefits which the extraction of hydrocarbon oil (petroleum) brings to countries endowed with this mineral are made apparent in such phrases as "oil boom", "petro-dollar" and "oil wealth", the concomitant opportunity cost of this extraction is usually extenuated or flatly denied.

The fact that this cost is usually borne by a few (minority — who live in the vicinity of oil fields and rigs) of the corporate entity that enjoys the oil derived wealth may perhaps account for this. This paper will examine the environmental impact of oil exploration and mining in the Niger Delta area of Nigeria, a burden that represents the price that the communities in the oil producing areas have to pay on behalf of the rest of the country. (T-56)

IVANITZ, Michele (Griffith University) *Brokering the Rainforest: Native Title, Indigenous Land Use Agreements and the Australian Gold Coast*. Since the 1992 Mabo decision followed by Wik in 1996, the practical considerations of Native Title form significant components of land and resource management in Australia. Subsequent amendments to the *Native Title Act, 1993* include the use of Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) as mechanisms whereby sustainable systems of land and resource development that protect the needs of future generations may be developed between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal interested parties. This paper will address the practical aspects of developing ILUAs as environmental management mechanisms specific to the tourist-mecca of the Australian Gold Coast and the Kombumerri Native Title Claimants. The various mechanisms that fall under the category of ILUA, participation of the claimants in local level systems, the political implications of compromise and the potential use of ILUAs as environmental dispute resolution mechanisms are examined. The paper concludes with considerations given to interface between broad-based Aboriginal and mainstream approaches to environmental management in a heavily urbanized area of Australia. (T-11)

JACINTO, Joel (Search to Involve Pilipino Americans, Inc.) *Translating Tradition: Community and Cultural Development in the Pilipino American Community*. The paper presents my personal and professional transformation as a result of theoretical and applied experiences gained through the graduate program at CSULB. I am a cultural arts and community development specialist in the Pilipino American community, the largest Asian and Pacific Islander group in California. The graduate course work and practical experience has greatly improved my effectiveness and success as the Executive Director of a social service organization and the cultural program director of a folk arts organization. (T-20)

JAMES, Kenneth L. (Pacific Gas & Electric; Univ. of South Florida) *Participatory Peregrination: Implications for Organizational Change in the Globalization of the Dignity of Work*. Globalization can be understood as expansion of potential markets across ideological and political borders and the process by which knowledge and understanding transcends such borders, especially the sort necessary to transform

socioeconomic conditions for the better. The Mondragon Cooperative Corporation (MCC), which derives social justice economics from local, Basque belief in the dignity of work, creates its organizational orientation from an international search for humane labor relations to underscore work as a major conduit for social change. However, even MCC is struggling with how to globalize its evolved social principles in the midst of the heightened global competition. (S-14)

JASAREVIC, Larisa (California State University) *Dependency and Relief Agencies: Lessons from the Bosnian War*. The 1991-1995 Bosnian war created many refugees, most of whom sought shelter in Tuzla Canton. A host of relief agencies provided refugees with humanitarian aid. As the war subsided, these agencies attempted to switch from emergency aid to self-help projects. However, most refugees resisted this shift. Based on data gathered while a relief worker, this paper examines how, in providing the refugees with emergency aid, relief organizations had unintentionally created dependency. In exploring the dilemma of the transition from material assistance to self-help projects, this paper might provide some useful lessons to relief agencies operating under similar circumstances. (W-52)

JEFFREY, Jaclyn (Texas A&M International) *Making Public Roads Meaningful on the Bottlenecked Border*. The traditional use of descansos, hand-made signs, and other landscape markers which impose local meaning on interstate roadways is familiar to most travelers in the Southwest. In Laredo, Texas, however, these markers are swept away almost daily in the effort to expand infrastructure fast enough to keep up with NAFTA-induced growth. Historically isolated, Laredo is now gridlocked by traffic and, thus, the recipient of numerous roadway development projects. This paper examines how transportation officials, citizens' committees, and local residents are working to make roads which meet the cultural and economic needs of the affected populations. (S-61)

JEPSON, Michael (South Atlantic Fishery Management Council) *"They Keep Changing the Science!": Reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and Forming a Common Ground for Fisheries Management*. With the reauthorization of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 1996 came significant revisions to the National Marine Fisheries Service guidelines for fishery management councils. One of the primary revisions was the revival of the concept of Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY). The use of MSY was primarily at the insistence of environmental organizations who lobbied during the reauthorization, advocating the need for a risk averse approach to management. From a different perspective, commercial fishers have often claimed that fisheries managers often "change the science" and in light of the most recent revisions to the Act, there may be some truth

to this assertion. The paper discusses this and other revisions to the Act with regard to forming a common ground for fishery management. The difficulties in forming common ground may stem from conflicting models of fish behavior and the environment: one a rational scientific model, the other an experiential based folk model. These are two very different views of the same landscape which both sides claim to know and understand. The paper will explore the possibility/ impossibility of forming a "common ground" with "common meanings" that are acceptable to both sides of this conflict. (S-15)

JEZEWSKI, Mary Ann (University at Buffalo), **CHO, Kap-Chul** (Red Cross Junior College, South Korea) *The Health and Well Being of Korean Women Living in the United States as Student Wives*. Wives of Korean students, who travel with their husbands to the United States while the husbands pursue degrees, often experience the extremes of culture shock. This study investigated the processes used by Korean women to adapt to life in the US and the barriers encountered as wives of students and mothers of young children, in adapting to this new life. Fourteen Korean wives were interviewed. All interviews were completed in Korean and transcribed verbatim. Preliminary analysis reveals that the women in the study felt very isolated and lost without the support of their family. Many of them feared Americans, especially males, yet they also wanted to establish friendships with Americans. The Korean wives and their student husbands generally did not form support networks with other Korean students. Instead there was a degree of antagonized competition among them. Although the wives were in good health, they lacked health insurance and this made the threat of illness for them and their children a constant source of stress. (S-59)

JOE, Jennie R. (University of Arizona) *Psychological Consequences of Forced Resettlement for Navajo Families*. Since 1977, a number of resettlement options have been forced upon Navajo families who were left homeless and landless, a predicament following a settlement of a longstanding intertribal land dispute. Most of these families found the resettlement options offered unacceptable and attempted to find ways to remain near their former homes. Their choices, however, not only disenfranchised their children's future but also have been a source of constant stress. This paper focuses on some of the mental health consequences suffered by these "relocatees." (S-12)

JOHNSTON, Barbara (Center for Political Ecology) *Public Interest Anthropology in a Globalized, Privatized World*. In many countries of the world, development responsibilities and roles once held by national governments are increasingly the domain of private corporations. National and multinational corporations are developing natural resources, building dams, constructing power plants and transmissions lines, and

building and operating telephone and other communication systems. Development financing is typically obtained through public institutions like the International Finance Corporation, or, from private investment consortia that include corporations, investment funds, and banks. The increasingly diverse source of funding, mobility of investment capital, and a development process implemented by private, for-profit corporations suggests enterprise that, from an economic point of view, is efficient, flexible, and resilient. From a broader sociocultural perspective, diverse and flexible funding and a privatized development process poses specific challenges. This paper reviews some of these challenges — especially the struggles to protect existing or construct new political mechanisms that insure public access and involvement in development planning and decision making processes— and suggests possible avenues for anthropological engagement. (T-59)

JONES, Timothy W. (University of Arizona) *The Beginnings of a Foundation for an Applied Archaeology*. Since 1984 it has been quantitatively shown that there is a difference between people's reported behavior and actual behavior (as measured through household refuse). At first this difference may not appear to have much significance for archaeological research, but in-depth analysis has revealed that this difference has major implications for what archaeological data reveals in comparison to what is revealed by other social science data. The information provided by archaeological data adds a new dimension of information not previously available with much of social science data. The implications form the foundation for an applied archaeology that uses contemporary archaeological data to study contemporary behavior. (W-51)

JORDAN, Ann (University of North Texas) *Self Directed Work Teams: Lessons Learned about the Teaming Process*. Based on one self-directed team of knowledge workers from a 3 year study of 45 work teams across 10 companies, this case study explicates the process of becoming a team. As the move to work teams continues to gain momentum in companies across the United States, managers are perplexed by the difficulties of empowering teams for success, especially knowledge worker teams. The presentation will focus on those findings from the research which have the greatest utility for anthropologists advising clients in applied settings. Additionally it will underscore the reasons why anthropologists can make a valuable, and frequently unique, contribution to understanding the teaming process. (W-51)

JOSEPH, Rebecca (National Park Service) *Is the Statue of Liberty Black?* Worldwide, Auguste Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World" is the most widely recognized icon of the United States of America. For nearly a century, public discourse about the Statue of Liberty has been dominated by themes of Franco-American friendship and European immi-

gration. Counter-narratives about the statue's origins, the most contentious of which configures the statue's racial identification as black, have circulated widely among African Americans at least since the icon's 1986 centennial. What do we know about Liberty's early years and how do we know it? Why is it important now? (F-74)

KABUI, Hiram N. (University of Memphis) *Health Insurance among African-Americans*. This paper analyzes the factors responsible for the inadequate health insurance coverage among African-Americans in the mid-south region. This research is based on a literature survey and on interviews. The focus of the paper is to examine health care policies, access to health care, medical practices, and economic and sociocultural factors including education level, family tradition, and religious beliefs that contribute to varying rates of health care coverage among African-Americans in this region. The applied implication of this study is to inform policy makers regarding consequences of inadequate health insurance coverage on the well-being of the minority population. (T-55)

KALIFON, Zev (Bar-Ilan/Northwestern) *Variation in the Acceptance of New Medical Technologies: Transplant Failure and IVF Success in Israel*. In recent years a strange (almost paradoxical) variation has developed in the acceptance of new medical technologies in Israel. Transplant centers are underused by Western standards, while at the same time, Israel has proportionally more fertility clinics than other Western nation and these clinics are very active in IVF technologies. Both procedures began with cultural and religious "pros" and "cons", however in one case the positive elements prevailed and in the other the negative. The purpose of this study is to examine the cultural and historical forces which lead to this extreme variation. It is hoped that such an analysis will lead to a more culturally sensitive exploitation of medical resources. (T-53)

KANU, Mohamed (The University of Memphis) *Gender Differences in the Treatment success for Substance Users*. The paper examines gender differences in the treatment success for substance users in two state-funded agencies in the Memphis metropolitan area. This study focuses on two substance abuse treatment facilities namely Harbor and Grace House facilities. Each of these two public projects provides services to approximately 100 clients every year. This research is primarily based on the outcome evaluation data available with these agencies and with TOADS (Tennessee Outcomes for Alcohol and Drug Services) for the period of two consecutive years 1995-96 and 1996-97 followed by interviews with agency directors and staff members. This study provides us insights into the providers' perspective of treatment outcomes. The research findings will inform the state policy makers to help them determine the effectiveness of present intervention efforts. (T-55)

KAUCK, David (CARE/International) *From Drawing Board to the Field: Vulnerability in Development Practice*. Despite its centrality to development targeting and program priorities, both the meaning and measurement of vulnerability still elude easy application to real-world contexts of poverty and household livelihood insecurity. Development practitioners often find the concept of vulnerability, as measured in pre-project assessments and baseline studies, ambiguous and difficult to operationalize during the project design phase and, later, in monitoring and evaluation. This paper compares development experiences across Sub-Saharan Africa to assess the application of vulnerability as a concept in the formulation of program priorities, the targeting of specific populations, and design of program interventions. (S-11)

KEARE, Douglas (Lincoln Institute of Land Policy) *Top Down or Bottom Up? Planning Urban Development for Century XXI in the US-Mexican Borderlands*. Robert Hackenberg recently re-examined some old assumptions concerning alternative development strategies which could be applied to cities in the Mexican borderlands. Central plans requiring heavy investment and elaborate infrastructure contrast with piecemeal neighborhood initiatives incorporating local priorities and community participation. My discussion will trace parallels in the general development literature but will focus on recent analysis, policy and practice in the development of cities and their management with special attention to the borderlands. I will argue that exclusively top down or bottom up approaches are akin to one hand clapping; hence, not much impact produced. (T-52)

KEARNEY, Michael (University of California, Riverside) *The Mission of the U.S.-Mexican Border in Modulating Transnational Flows of Economic Value and Shaping Identities*. This paper illustrates two basic missions of the U.S.-Mexican border. The first is the differential filtering of forms of economic value, e.g., commodities, remittances, embodied labor power, that flow unevenly across it. Trade and immigration policies. The second is to CLASS-ify identities that cross and do not cross it. The border thus becomes politicized to the degree that it shapes identities and regulates uneven flows of forms of value and bodies across it. (T-52)

KEDIA, Satish (The University of Memphis) *Involuntary Resettlement and Mental Health: A Study of Garhwali Resettlers in the Himalayas*. Traditional peasant communities in the Central Himalayan region, who were involuntarily resettled in the plains due to the construction of a dam project, have responded poorly in terms their health outcomes. Direct and indirect alteration in the human ecology, exposure to pathogens and pollutant, nutritional deficiencies, stress associated with the move, and lack of therapeutic resources have resulted in adverse physical and mental health impacts

for these resettlers. This paper primarily focuses on the mental health implications of involuntary resettlement including evidence of neurasthenia among these resettlers. The research finding advocates for preventive health measures, health education, and adequate provisions for mental health services for the project affected people. (S-12)

KEDIA, Satish, WILLIAMS, Charles, and HEPLER, Nancy (The University of Memphis) *Client's Responses to Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention Programs in the Mid South*. Based on a longitudinal evaluation project on alcohol and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs of various agencies in the state of Tennessee, this paper discusses the clients' responses to these efforts. Prevailing wisdom in addiction literature primarily draws upon care providers' perspectives that tend to be primarily biomedical and clinically oriented. Authors in this paper argue for the need to recognize the clients' perspective in this realm. The socioeconomic, life style, and behavioral realities of clients as well as their beliefs and rationale about the addiction and treatment efforts, largely, determine the compliance and hence, effectiveness of treatment regimen and rehabilitation pursuits. This paper also examines how changes in institutional guidelines and managed care policies affect these clients and the manner in which they respond to these changes at the policy level. (T-55)

KEENE, Arthur S. (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) *Anthropology in the Public Interest: A Program for Engaged Community Research Through Service Learning*. The Anthropology Department at U-Mass/Amherst has assumed a leadership role in developing service learning on our campus. Service learning anthropology courses have explored the forces associated with late capitalism that undermine efforts to build meaningful and effective communities. Central to service learning courses are the following principles; 1) effective service learning must begin with a solid (anthropological) understanding of community and how it works 2) students must be aware of the local cultures they will engage (including the cultures of agency partners 3) students must be versed in the ethics of entry into a community that is not their own 4) effective service learning requires sustainable, mutual partnerships which require a rethinking of traditional University/community relationships. Each of these issues will be addressed, using specific case studies from our anthropology classes. (S-50)

KELLEY, Lisa (University of Iowa) *Growing Old in St. Lucia: Expectations and Experiences among the Rural Elderly*. In St Lucia there is an increase proportion of elderly persons secondary to decreasing fertility and mortality rates, and increasing life expectancy. People living longer is a reflection of social success, however increasing numbers of

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elderly (often with chronic health problems) challenge family, social, health, political, and economic systems. Who will provide care and how this care will be provided are at the forefront of health and social service planning and debate. This paper describes the status of the elderly in St. Lucia. Expectations, as well as current care experiences of elderly persons and their caregivers are described. (F-30)

KEMPTON, Willett (University of Delaware) and **FALK, James** (University of Delaware Sea Grant) *Cultural Models of Pfiesteria*. Based on semistructured interviews and a survey, this paper describes the cultural models used by Mid-Atlantic residents to understand *Pfiesteria piscicida*. We find that *pfiesteria* is understood using three prior cultural models: a disease in fish, a parasite in fish, and a toxic contaminant of fish. All three of these models lead consumers to avoid consumption of fish products that might be from affected areas, apparently unnecessarily. We propose that a more appropriate model of *Pfiesteria* might be that it is a predator which, like a sea jelly, uses a chemical means of immobilizing its prey. This pedagogical and communications strategy is suggested by our research results, but has not yet been tested. (F-75)

KENNY, Erin (University of Kentucky) *Privileging Gender In Rural Mali: A Cautionary Tale*. This paper reviews a February, 1997 educational workshop organized by USAID-WID and Peace Corps in Kita, Mali. The conference was designed to cover a variety of topics pertaining to nutrition and was directed specifically toward the needs of village women. What became clear during the four-day workshop was that the diversity of site placements of Peace Corps volunteers complicated the relative social positions of women who had been invited to participate as divisions emerged that reflected Malian social stratification. This paper examines the dynamics that progressively developed as the participants negotiated networks based on class identification and makes suggestions to avoid reproducing these organizational difficulties in future workshops. (T-54)

KERSHAW, Douglas (University of North Texas) *Anthropology & Upward Bound: Diversity through African Drumming and Dance*. This paper describes a collaboration between the Applied Cultural Anthropology Research Center and the Upward Bound Program at the University of North Texas. Upward Bound is a national program designed to encourage low income, first-generation high school students (9-12) to pursue post-secondary education. The Anthropology/Upward Bound Summer Project provided training in the performance of music and dance from Ghana. The project introduced anthropology and thoughtfully engaged students in critical listening dialogues on cultural diversity. The paper reviews and analyzes the development and success of the project. (W-70)

KEY, Jenny (University of Memphis) *Community Building through Youth*. Youth have a unique perspective of the communities that they live in. A group of youth from the Boys and Girls clubs of greater Memphis gathered information pertaining to the heritage, of their community, Orange Mound, through interviews, pictures, and library research. The end product of their work with student anthropologists was a timeline of the Orange Mound community that will be used in neighborhood schools as a learning tool. (T-35)

KHLEIF, Bud B. (University of New Hampshire) *Some Issues in Globalization of Identity: Towards Updating Ferdinand Toennies's "Community" Vs. "Contractual Society"*. According to some writers, the contemporary crisis of identity can best be understood as a reaction to the postmodern condition, to a plurality of voices that ferociously compete in construction reality for others. The purpose of this paper is to examine what may have brought about the so-called crisis and condition, to establish a framework anchored in Toennies's classic conceptualization of *Gemeinschaft* vs. *Gesellschaft*, by updating it through some facets of "globalization," of "the process of the world becoming a single place." In this context, some notions from Fredrik Barth and Mary Douglas on boundaries, Erik Erikson and Peter Berger on social location, and Hettne and others on dilemmas of globalization vs. localization are incorporated. Attention is paid to multiculturalism as an accommodating movement and to tension in ethnic identities. (S-70)

KINGSOLVER, Ann (University of South Carolina) *The 'End off the Road' for Tobacco? Kentucky Farmers' Thoughts on Alternative Crops, Identity, and Institutional Knowledge*. This paper — based on twelve years of ethnographic interviewing in a rural Kentucky county — suggests that a switch from burley tobacco production (intertwined with community identity) to alternative crops in a mixed livelihood is not a simple substitution, given poor experiences with institutionally advocated crops, e.g., peppers and cucumbers. Although it failed to pass, S. 1415 (the "tobacco bill") has led to more talk among community residents of the need to think through creative possibilities for their future. (S-71)

KLEIN, Charles H. (Columbia University and New York State Psychiatric Institute) *AIDS Activism and "Community" in Brazil*. Throughout the HIV/AIDS epidemic, non-governmental organizations (NGO's) have assumed a critical leadership role in the global response to AIDS. Yet, few discussions of this "community response to AIDS" have focused much attention on the ways in which "community" is conceived and constructed. In this talk I will examine "community" and "community action" through discussing the history and education activities of Support Group for AIDS Prevention (GAPA) in Porto Alegre, Brazil for 1991-1994. My

analysis suggests that the bureaucratization and growing financial dependence of Brazilian AIDS/NGO's on the state has made community-based political action more difficult. AIDS/NGO's and their allies continue to develop activist "communities" directed towards achieving social justice. (T-16)

KLUG, Rebecca (University of Iowa) *The Dynamics of Pluralism in St. Lucian Health Care and Healing*. In recent years it has become increasingly apparent that earlier interpretations of health care and healing based on formal models of decision-making and static definitions of healing systems provide limited understandings of most people's experience and practice. In this paper, I describe a dynamic, pluralistic healing system in which care provided by health centers and the healing practice of bush medicine practitioners are complementary and mutually supportive in the lives of St. Lucians. The responsive, adaptive, and interactive nature of healing systems can be seen in several recent movements in St. Lucian health care and healing. (F-30)

KNOP, Ed (Colorado State University) *Environmental, Economic, and Cultural/Class Challenges of Growth-Coping in Mexican and U.S. Community Cases*. Despite differences in settings and resources, there are a number of commonalities in the growth challenges being experienced by Acapulco, Santa Fe, and the Vail-Aspen areas. Their high environmental qualities are threatened by their attractiveness. Provision of public infrastructure is expensive and there is ambivalence about planning, zoning, and area coordination. Differences in values and education among class and cultural groups in the areas complicate the political management of these challenges. Comparison of the cities' efforts and learnings provides a common ground of strategies for growth management. An important first step is promoting cooperative relations among local people whose perspectives and interests seem competitive, but which can be reframed as complementary through processes of holistic social capacity building. (T-34)

KNOTT, Catherine (Oregon State University) *Lost Words: the Failure of the Forest Service to Communicate with Rural America* Using examples drawn from rural Oregon, this paper illustrates crippling cross-cultural difficulties the Forest Service and other federal agencies have in communicating with rural communities. Many federal agents unwittingly use linguistic patterns which are offensive to rural people. One-up, one-down talk, failure to acknowledge people, failure to deal with religious issues, and failure to allay concerns have made negative impressions about the Forest Service the norm in much of rural Oregon. Information-sharing meetings which could be beneficial to rural people lose effectiveness because of cross-cultural misunderstandings. Two-way training in cross-cultural communication and open talk about power dynamics may help ecosystem management succeed. (F-16)

KOESTER, Stephen, CLEMENT-JOHNSON, Andrea and **SOSA, Christiano** (Urban Links, University of Colorado, Denver) *Ethnography As Praxis: The Evolution of a Socially Focused Intervention Model*. The social context in which health related behavior occurs is becoming and important consideration in public health. We discuss the development and implementation of a socially-focused intervention model that draws upon an anthropological perspective and ethnographic methodology to address health concerns related to injection drug use, and in particular HIV and HCV. We demonstrate how ethnographic research exposed the shortcomings of individual behavior change models and led to this alternative. We explain how and why ethnographic methods were incorporated into the design. Analyses of "clinical" notes from intervention sessions are used to identify the strengths and weaknesses of this approach. (T-14)

KRAL, Karla (University of Kansas), **GIBSON, Jane W.** (University of Kansas) and **BOLAÑOS, Margarita** (University of Costa Rica) *Cross-cultural Collaboration, Participatory Research, and Empowerment*. We held a summer field school in Costa Rica focusing on Methods in Applied Cultural Anthropology. The program developed to promote collaborative relationships between University of Kansas and Costa Rican anthropologists. The field school also incorporated Costa Rica's tradition of participatory field methods. Students met with faculty from both universities and community leaders in two towns to design projects the students would carry out. This paper describes our efforts to build a bridge between North and Central American anthropologists, and it explores the implications of participatory methods for relationships between researchers and research communities. (W-51)

KRALL, Angie M. (Northern Arizona University) *Perceptions of Cultural Landscape*. This paper reflects the abstract sensibilities of residents of the Verde Valley regarding the idea of "cultural landscape". In other words, how do long time residents and newcomers alike define themselves in relation to where they live? The epistemology of place and environmental hermeneutics are utilized to uncover relationships between person and place, culture and landscape. This paper explores the use of language, ideas of change and continuity, specific qualities of time and space, aesthetic values, gender considerations, and the idea of reciprocity with one's environment. Research findings are based on personal interviews and surveys that have been used to extract the views of Verde Valley residents. (T-13)

KREISHER, Robert (University of South Florida) and **MORFIT, Van** (University of South Florida) *Teamwork: An Approach to Qualitative Research*. Applied anthropology programs should provide students with practical tools of research. As part of a graduate class assignment, three teams

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of students developed and implemented research projects. Each three- to six-member team was assigned a team leader and a research site. Teams developed their own research proposals, collected and analyzed data, and wrote and presented formal reports. Students gained valuable knowledge and practical experience in research methodology. They also learned a great deal about working in groups. The costs and benefits of collaborative research are explored in this paper. (S-73)

KREPS, Christina, (University of Denver) *Strategies for Environmental and Cultural Conservation in East Kalimantan, Indonesia*. The paper examines the links between environmental and cultural conservation strategies, and the importance of cultural work to conservation efforts. Focusing on questions of methodology, the paper shows that just as community-based conservation is concerned with integrating local systems of natural resource management into projects, cultural conservation projects should also build on indigenous systems of cultural heritage management. The paper draws on insights gained from a feasibility study completed for the World Wide Fund for Nature Indonesia Program on the development of community-based museums in the Kayan Mentarang National Park region. (F-37)

KRIEGER, Judith (Western Washington University) *Dimensions of Food Security in an Urbanizing Cameroonian Area*. An expanded food security framework derived from those developed for the detection of famine is used to explore social and cultural dimensions of food availability and women's coping strategies in a peri-urban setting in Cameroon. Variation within communities determines the use of various pathways to food which women (and some men) use to attain needed food supplies for their families. Data from 1991 and 1995 are used to compare changes in women's income and food strategies across a spectrum of women's economic activities which have responded to Cameroon's continuing economic crisis. (F-18)

KRISSMAN, Fred (California State, Northridge) *The Use of Labor Intermediaries to Inhibit Labor Organization*. Many of the ongoing and accelerating labor abuses occurring within California farm labor markets are associated with the rapid expansion of the use of labor intermediaries, known as farm labor contractors (FLCs). I argue that the FLCs current success within the state's rural labor markets is due to the common ethnic/national identity that the intermediary managers share with the workers; both FLC managers and farm workers are overwhelmingly Mexican-Americans and Mexican immigrants. The result of the current labor system is a form of indenture that is rooted in the sociocultural mores of rural Mexico rather than the supposedly free markets in operation in the US. Using an ethnographic approach, typical FLC man-

agement-labor practices are illustrated from the table grape industry, which was once entirely organized by the United Farm Workers union but is now mainly controlled by FLCs. I will describe how intermediaries inhibit labor organization, and strategies that might be used by union activists to overcome some of these obstacles. (T-32)

KROEGER, Karen (Washington University, St. Louis) *Disrupting The "Ordered Universe Of Dread:" Locating And Relocating Aids Risk In Indonesia*. This paper will examine how a series of AIDS rumors that emerged in Indonesia during 1996 disrupted public notions of what Stephanie Kane has called an epidemiologically constructed "ordered universe of dread." At the beginning of the AIDS epidemic, epidemiological categories established certain populations as "high-risk groups." In more recent years, the focus has shifted to an emphasis on "high-risk behaviors" such as anal sex and needle sharing, rather than on groups of people. Nevertheless, these "high-risk behaviors" are primarily identified with marginalized others. The effect is to channel anxiety and attention away from a so-called "general public" and to locate risk and blame within the identifiable boundaries of certain groups, thus serving to create an "ordered universe." Blame became amorphous and diffuse in Indonesia and notions about AIDS risk now focus on public spaces such as luxury shopping malls and discotheques. These rumors challenged the construction of the "ordered universe" and raise questions about the significance of certain "marked" spaces in the boundary-making processes associated with assigning risk and blame. (W-71)

KROELINGER, Charlan Day and OTHS, Kathryn S. (University of Alabama) *Partner Influence on Unwanted Pregnancy*. This research aims at explaining the impact of partners' influences on women's decisions to want or not want their pregnancies. 346 interviews of pregnant women comprise the quantitative portion of the analysis with 20 in-depth interviews of pregnant women complementing the statistical findings with qualitative information. A partner's stability, status, feelings towards pregnancy, and level of support influence women to want or not want their pregnancy. In order to explain the progression of partner influence, a logistic regression model is used to create a prototypical pathway of unwanted pregnancy beginning with pre-conception and ending with either termination of pregnancy or initiation of prenatal care. It is suggested that partners be more included in the prenatal care process, and made to feel as if their opinion is a major contribution in care. (W-53)

KROESEN, Kendall (University of California, Los Angeles)
WALSH, Michele (University of Arizona) *U.S. Veterans in Tucson: The Challenge of Diabetes and Other Chronic Illness*. Data collected from Latino and Anglo veterans in the Tucson

area represents an effort to find key factors that determine how well veterans adapt to the lifestyle changes recommended for diabetics and those with other chronic illness. Rather than assign ethnicity as an independent variable, the project looks for the underlying ecological and ideational factors in veterans' daily lives that explain their healthy or unhealthy adaptation to chronic illness. We describe the identification of salient domains through a series of qualitative research methods and give the results of preliminary quantitative data. Particular emphasis was given to family and social support resources available to veterans. (T-53)

KRONTHAL, Michael (United States EPA) *Conservation, Cows, Conflict: Anthropological Contributions to Watershed Management in Idaho*. In Island Park, Idaho, the wild trout is considered "King" by recreational anglers and the cow is considered "Queen" by cattle ranchers. The Henry's Fork River watershed encompasses both of these "cultural kingdoms" and their respective members; making consensus-based watershed management more akin to a mine field than to a royal marriage. Anthropology's ethnographic focus was therefore critical to improving relations between local ranchers and the Henry's Fork Watershed Council. Specific contributions included, illuminating the cultural relationship between the ranchers' way of life and the environment; brokering between different cultural systems of knowledge to transcend conflict; and emphasizing the importance of understanding the context in which information is generated and received. (F-16)

KWADER, Tiffany M. (University of Arizona) *Variable Climate Conditions and Migration: Drought in Ceará*. Climate changes in relation to regional household security and demographic changes are effected conditions of the recent drought and migrant waves in Ceará, Brazil. The influx of environmental refugees to urban centers has resulted in varying infrastructures, urban and rural divisions, and resource distribution patterns. A brief historical review will include changes in the political economy of the sertao followed by a review of 20th century regional droughts. Geographic changes are reviewed through literature, a research project undertaken by the Bureau for Applied Research in Anthropology (BARA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and several academic resources on climatic change and human choice in relation to drought and migration. (F-10)

LA THAO Christine (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry) *Evaluation of Teenage Pregnancy in Rochester, NY*. From an ethnographic evaluation of teenage pregnancy in Rochester, NY, two main themes were found to permeate the sociopolitical arena surrounding teenage reproduction. Community leaders focus on violence and drugs as issues of higher priority and do not perceive teenage preg-

nancy as a problem. The disparity of recreational facilities and proactive services are likely to contribute to the higher incidence of teenage pregnancy in Rochester compared to other areas of the US. This evaluation suggests that future implementation of programs which address youth development in a proactive manner may reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy. (T-18)

LACEY, Tom (University of Iowa) *Creole and conflict: Education in St. Lucian Schools*. This paper takes an ethnographic approach to the problems that an English-only school system presents for children whose first language is Creole. St. Lucian students (infant to secondary school) who are disadvantaged by this linguistic interference resist it, as their society pushes them in one direction and pulls them in another. The locus of this conflict in language has implications for educational performance and cultural identity. (F-30)

LAMARQUE, Johnelle (Rutgers University) *Where Communities and Organizations Meet: EPA and Community Outreach Programs' Efforts to Communicate Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Philadelphia Housing*. An SfAA Environmental Anthropology internship over the summer of 1998 provided the opportunity to conduct interviews with Philadelphia-area residents and property owners concerning their awareness of lead hazards and the efficacy of lead hazards outreach to date. This paper reports on that project, and includes recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of outreach programs. (S-53)

LAMBRINIDOU, Yanna (University of Pennsylvania) *Medical Education in Palliative Care: What's Narrative Got to Do With It?* Advocates of the national movement to improve end-of-life care argue that medical education should foster respect for the right of patients to die in a manner that agrees with their beliefs and values. One initiative promoting this objective is a palliative care textbook that focuses on narratives of dying patients, their families, and palliative care providers. Drawing on my fieldwork for this textbook, I argue that such narratives have the capacity to anchor complex medical dilemmas in real-life contexts, compel the examination of human diversity at the end of life, and strengthen medical education by allowing for a nuanced understanding of palliative care. (T-19)

LAMM, Rosemarie Santora (University of South Florida) *Development of A Cultural Geriatric Depression Rating Scale*. The development of a refined geriatric depression measurement tool will enable clinicians to identify depression and intervene in order to prevent depression. Samples of elderly persons representative of an isolated community are compared to persons residing in rural Florida, San Ildefonso, New Mexico, and Lincolnshire, England. The Guttman Scalogram

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technique is used to test the unidimensionality of the Geriatric Depression Rating Scale and evaluate its cultural appropriateness. This silent mood alteration affects a staggering 30 percent of the aging population, and a culturally sensitive instrument will detect the presence of depression and better identify the cultural context of relationships in diverse population. (T-19)

LAMPMAN, Aaron (University of Georgia) *Tzeltal Ethnomycology: Documenting Diversity, and the Names and Uses of Mushrooms Among the Maya of Highland Chiapas*. Although mushrooms provide dietary, nutritional, medicinal and economic benefits to the Tzeltal Maya in Chiapas and also contribute greatly to the biodiversity of Chiapas, few ethnobiological studies have been done. I examined ethnomycological nomenclature and the medicinal and dietary significance of wild mushrooms in Tenejapa, Chiapas. I also began a survey of the fungal biodiversity in Chiapas, that will contribute to an ongoing comprehensive regional database for southern Mexico. The results indicate that the Maya have extensive knowledge of the mushrooms in their local environment, and that mushroom naming focuses on edible, medicinal, and morphologically salient species. (S-19)

LANGLEY, Susan (University of South Carolina) *"Animals Are Living With Us In Our Houses": Tonga Critiques Of Western Conservation Policies*. During the 1958 construction of the Kariba Dam, conservation policies of colonial Zimbabwe influenced the resettlement scheme of the Gwembe Tonga in two ways. First, the government denied people direct access to water by turning land along the banks of the lake into National Parks and Safari Areas. Second, the government forbade using wild game as a supplemental protein source through prohibiting hunting. This paper, based on research with the Zimbabwean Tonga from 1995-1998, focuses on Tonga perceptions of conservation policies and the difficulties these policies have created in their lives and subsistence strategies. (T-72)

LARSEN, Soren (University of Kansas) *Making Maps, Making Place: Native Landscapes and Land Claims in British Columbia*. Indigenous groups in Canada often hire anthropologists as research consultants in land claims litigation. These anthropologists face the daunting task of articulating native concepts of land occupancy and use to the Canadian courts and public. This paper explores how an anthropological approach to the meaning of landscape can be used to create claims maps that not only recognize aboriginal title, but also advance native senses of place and geographic perception. The presentation focuses on a recent mapping project conducted with the Cheslatta T'en Nation as part of their land claim in northwestern British Columbia. (S-61)

LATONI, Alfonso R. (University of Puerto Rico—Mayaguez), **MALDONADO, Marta María** (Washington State University) and **VALDES-PIZZINI, Manuel** (University of Puerto Rico—Mayaguez) *Owning and Contesting el Yunque: Forest Resources, Politics, and Culture in Puerto Rico*. Historically, communities have developed strong material and symbolic bonds with forest areas. Not only have forests provided for the material subsistence of local peoples, but they have granted them with a broad array of social and cultural meanings. The formal process of forest management has often failed to incorporate these meanings, resulting in an adversarial milieu of decision-making. The decisions that affect local communities' relationship with forest resources are often made at the national and international levels, without regard for local values and needs. The mandate of the U.S. Forest Service has been to "manage the forest for the people of the nation," to place national interests before local interests. This paper seeks to gain insight on these issues by examining the case of the Caribbean National Forest, el Yunque, Puerto Rico. Ethnographic data is used to develop an understanding of Puerto Ricans perceptions of forest resources. Through careful analysis and deconstruction of local discourse, we seek to uncover the social and cultural meanings accorded to the Caribbean National Forest, and how they have been incorporated or neglected in the process of management. (F-59)

LAVY, Brendan. (University of North Texas) *Community Empowerment, Public Participation, and Environmental Justice: A Case in Eastern Oklahoma*. Applied anthropologists make useful contributions aiding grassroots organizations in empowering their communities around issues of environmental justice. The paper discusses research conducted with the grassroots organization, Nuclear Risk Management for Native Communities on a potential environmental justice site, and with the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council Indigenous Peoples Subcommittee. The research with these two entities and the manual for community empowerment produced will be presented in the context of the research experience, outcomes, and reflections as an SfAA/EPA intern in the Cherokee Nation Office of Environmental Services. (S-53)

LEAP, William (American University) *Studying "Gay City": Lesbian/Gay Studies As Applied Anthropology*. I discuss here some connections between lesbian/gay studies and applied anthropology which have grown out of my ongoing study of race, class and contested claims to gay space in Washington, DC and Cape Town, ZA. Work at both sites involves "basic research" as well as forms of "intervention" and other "activism"; it also invokes stances of privilege, in contextually differing ways. While I am comfortable locating this work within lesbian/gay studies, I am unsure what is gained by labeling it "applied anthropology." Examples from "gay city" research help me clarify this uncertainty, and lead me to

question whether applied anthropology can contribute meaningfully to scholarship/activism in lesbian/gay studies. (T-70)

LEE, Eliot (Coconino Community College) *Effectiveness of Internet Technology for Native Americans: The Hopi Cultural Preservation Office Home Page Project*. Internet technologies, including the World Wide Web and electronic mail, have revolutionized the way we communicate and make information globally available. For anthropology, this offers the potential for both the bridging between cultures and the enhancement of scholarly communications. This paper will explore Internet technology and its use in collaborative applied anthropology projects. This paper will evaluate the three year old Hopi Cultural Preservation Office Home Page Project and provide a context for discussion of both the limitations and effective qualities of Internet technologies, as well as future projections for their use. (S-57)

LEE, Jong-In (University of Connecticut) *Toward a Political Economy of Mental Health of Korean Immigrants in the U.S.: a Critical Medical Anthropological Discussion*. This paper is a theoretical discussion about mental health issues among Korean immigrants in the United States including various cases of psychiatric (emotional and cognitive) health and illness. Existing research in the mental health issues of Korean immigrants is also reviewed. Three dominant modes of analysis in the review are adaptationist approaches, a culture bound syndrome approach, and cultural constructivism. Approached from a political economic medical anthropology perspective, the paper discusses analytical limitations of the various approaches and offers insights into prevention and treatment services for better mental health of Korean immigrants. (S-59)

LEVY, Travis (Northern Arizona University) *Negotiating Choice: The Emergence of Charter Schools in the United States*. Recently, charter schools have arisen as an experiment in education for parents and children seeking an alternative to public and private schools. With the creation of charter schools, questions and debates have ensued about their efficacy and goals in educating today's students. Taking an inductive approach, this paper seeks to understand the emergence of charter schools as distinct American phenomena by siting it within the context of American culture. Inversely, by attempting an understanding of charter schools, this paper hopes to gain an insightful glimpse into our American culture. (S-91)

LIEBOW, Edward (Environmental Health and Social Policy Center) *The "Small Area" Problem in Epidemiology: How Anthropology can Help*. Health problems surfacing in a small, localized area, or among members of a small population group

are inevitable in a world that presents a risk of chronic, cumulative exposures to multiple environmental contaminants. Yet when health problems arise, it is often difficult to tell distinguish mere coincidence from unhealthy exposure to contaminants. To be able to say with confidence that it is not coincidence, that health problems are properly attributed to a hazardous exposure, requires that we have some knowledge of the problems' "normal" occurrence in a given population, with the suspected contaminants absent. Conventional epidemiological approaches have only recently developed statistical techniques for dealing with relatively small numbers of observed cases, but still lack the historical data to compare contemporary observations with expected health conditions. This paper reviews the state of the practice in "small area epidemiology" and further refinements still needed. Case study evidence supports the suggestion that anthropologists can help redesign public health programs that are fashioned by strategies of inclusion, collaboration, and acknowledgment of local insight to develop locally-appropriate health surveillance mechanisms, and otherwise help build local capacities to address the inevitable environmental health problems yet to come. (T-53)

LIND, Jason D. (Minnesota State University-Mankato) *Biomedical Perspectives vs. Ethnomedical Perceptions: A Look at Factors that Influence the Prevalence of Diarrhea in Lowland Bolivia*. Project "Agua Segura Claro" evaluated the environmental and cultural factors that contributed to the prevalence of diarrhea in several rural communities in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. The goal of this study was to implement home water purification and sanitary storage systems. Preliminary conclusions were that poor water quality, along with factors in the handling and storage of water were the primary causes of diarrhea in the study group. Ethnographic study, however, shows that, based on traditional beliefs, the local population had very different perceptions of water quality, the origins of diarrheal illnesses, and their related treatments. This paper re-evaluates these contradicting data and combines them to show how environmental and cultural factors interact to influence the prevalence of diarrhea. (F-36)

LIPSON, Juliene G. (University of California, San Francisco) *"We are the Canaries": Social Experiences of Multiple, Chemical Sensitivity Sufferers*. Multiple Chemical Sensitivity is a syndrome characterized by various physical/mental symptoms in response to exposure to low levels of chemicals. This study includes interviews with sufferers, educators, housing managers and health providers. Data is also collected from participant observation in a support organization, as well as from on-line chat rooms, and two treatment centers. The focus is on interpersonal/social aspects of sufferers' experiences: coping with "unsafe" interpersonal environments, perception of a chasm between sufferers and health professionals/others who "think it's in our heads," and the effects of

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media portrayal and industry (economic) pressure on health providers should this condition become "accepted" by mainstream medicine. (T-53)

LITTLE, Paul (University of Brasilia) *Researching Environmental Conflicts in Amazonia: Claims, Knowledge and Power*. Anthropologists who study environmental conflicts in Amazonia are faced with the methodological and political problem of establishing rapport and dialogue with many diverse groups promoting contradictory interests, thus questioning a key tenet of advocacy anthropology whereby an anthropologist seeks to defend the specific group with whom s/he works. Furthermore, the strategic knowledge gained through research by the anthropologist, along with access to different domains of power located at distinct levels of social scale turn him/her into an important participant in the conflicts under study. Thus, the anthropologist who conducts political ecology research in Amazonia must implicitly or explicitly develop a strategy for conflict resolution or public policy formation. (T-71)

LITTLE, Peter D. (University of Kentucky) and **MAHMOUD, Hussein A.** (Egerton University, Kenya and University of Kentucky). *When Deserts Flood: Risk Management and the Effects of 'El Nino' in Northern Kenya, 1997-1998*. Pastoral populations of northern Kenya confront multiple risks associated with drought, food shortages, and insecurity. In this arid region drought is a 'normal' event, and herders pursue strategies of migration, livestock loaning, and diversification to combat its effects. What is not a norm are prolonged floods when precipitation cycles become inverted and dry season rainfall exceeds the average amount for a year. This paper examines the events and responses to 'El Nino' in the rangeland areas of northern Kenya during 1997-1998. (F-15)

LIVERMAN, Diana (University of Arizona) *Human Dimensions of El Nino: The NRC Report on Seasonal to Interannual Climate Prediction*. A forthcoming National Research Council report on the human dimensions of seasonal to interannual climate prediction identifies a number of research priorities for social scientists studying El Nino and other aspects of climate variability and change. The priorities include studies of (1) vulnerability and adaptation to climate variability (2) communication and perception of forecasts and uncertainties (3) ethical, legal and economic implications of both accurate and inaccurate forecasts. I will review the content and recommendations of this report, and illustrate important areas for future research using examples from my own work on Mexico. (F-32)

LOBO, Susan (Intertribal Friendship House) *American Indians and the Urban Environment*. This paper addresses the many perceptions that exist in the multi-tribal American

Indian community in the San Francisco Bay Area regarding the natural and the built environment. It also looks at the ways in which this vision of environment shapes the very fluid and dispersed structuring of the urban Indian community, which in turn impacts in very practical ways on community-based programs, identity, and relations with more rural tribal homelands. (W-56)

LOKER, William (California State University, Chico) *Changing Places: Social and Ecological Change in Rural Honduras*. This paper examines changing patterns of land use and the ecological implications of these changes in a specific region of rural Honduras. The paper is based on fieldwork carried out in the region over the last fifteen years during which time a major hydroelectric dam led to the loss of prime agricultural land for many people in the region. The paper examines how people have coped with this massive environmental change as well as other trends affecting the agricultural economy of the region. Responses to these changes include agricultural intensification, land concentration and migration. (T-30)

LONG, Lynellyn (Population Council) *Rethinking Mobility and Mobile Populations*. Refugees and immigrants share many characteristics with other mobile populations in terms of their relationship and access to state services and protection. This paper provides a typology of different forms of mobility based on existing literature on migrants, refugees, and diasporas. Based on work from Vietnam, the paper also considers how different forms of mobility are generated in periods of political and economic transition to maintain rural incomes, to promote the free movement of labor and capital, and to create new social and political boundaries. Such an analysis may be used to generate new policy responses and prescriptions for appropriate social safety nets. (F-10)

LONGHOFER, Jeffrey (University of North Texas) and **ICE, Chris** (University of North Texas) *Anti-Environmentalism: At the Politics of the Extreme or the Volatile Center?* This paper will present and discuss the recent efforts of the anti-environmental movement. It will argue that anti-environmentalists emerge from Middle American Radicalism, a politically immature, undeveloped movement in 1968, overshadowed by the student protest and civil rights movements. Using archival, interview, and ethnographic data, the peaks and valleys of anti-environmentalism are examined. Data from People for the West, Wise Use, the Oregon Project, and the National Federal Lands Conference will be used to examine organizational sophistication and intellectual leadership. (T-72)

LONGLEY, Catherine (Overseas Development Institute, London) *Farm Rice Variability and Change in Sierra Leone:*

Farmers' Perceptions of Semi-Weed Types. Farmers from two ethno-linguistic groups in Sierra Leone have contrasting perceptions of the semi-weed rice, *salli foreh*. The ways in which these perceptions relate to local cultural beliefs, knowledge systems and agricultural practices are analyzed. *Salli foreh* is thought to exist as a hybrid that acts as a bridge for gene exchange. Farmers' different perceptions of *salli foreh* may affect the potential for natural out-crossing and creation of new biological variability. I illustrate how different farming communities manage variability in distinctive ways and highlight the need for detailed ethnographic characterization in understanding farmer influences on processes of microevolutionary change. (T-50)

LÓPEZ, María A. (University of Arizona) *Sticks and Stones May Break My Bones, but Words Can Injure for a Lifetime.* The scope of this paper presentation is to narrate the resulting conditions of restrictionist public policy on the lives of immigrant schoolchildren. This research investigates how racist language gets constructed into the public discourse resulting in social policy legislation, using California as a case study. Specifically, the focus of this study is to examine Proposition 187, an anti-immigrant measure; Proposition 209 which eliminated Affirmative Action policies in public institutions; and Proposition 227 which ended Bilingual Education in California public schools. The most important aspect of this pilot study is to describe the impact of this legislation on people's lives as they cope with changing social and political dynamics. California is considered a bell-weather state, a popular idiom being, "as goes California, so goes the nation." As such, it would prove insightful to better understand how these policies affect the social climate. (W-70)

LOUCKY, James (Western Washington University) *Maya Adjustment to a Global Metropolis.* Viewing displacement in temporal and not just physical terms reveals the vast complexity and prolongation of processes of adjustment. Maya from Guatemala, who first fled persecution shifts in the precursors to and demographics of migration, in policy climate, and in generation and family roles associated with lengthening settlement. For those living in the urban barrios of Los Angeles, exceptional responsive flexibility is required in fluid legal, employment, housing, and ethnic landscapes involving persistent financial and safety concerns. (F-12)

LUBER, George (University of Georgia) *An Explanatory Model for the Maya Ethnomedical Syndrome, Cha'lam Tsots.* Although the ethnomedical system of the Highland Maya is generally well understood, little is known about the Tzeltal Maya ethnomedical syndrome Cha'lam tsots, or 'second hair'. In an attempt to generate an explanatory model for Cha'lam tsots, ethnographic data from semi-structured interviews was collected from the Tzeltal Maya municipality of Tenejapa, in

the central highlands of Chiapas, Mexico. Preliminary findings show that there is a high level of agreement in the explanatory models of this, often fatal illness, indicating that it is likely that it plays a central role in the ethnoepidemiologic profile of the Tzeltal Maya. It is hoped that this research will contribute to the study of the ethnomedical system of the Highland Maya, as well as develop a methodology for ethnoepidemiological research that has the potential to inform public health efforts of the importance of the often-overlooked ethnomedical syndromes. (S-19)

LUCAS, Kenya, KNOWLTON, Amy and KOCHAN, Geraldine (Johns Hopkins University) *Social Support and the HIV Positive: An Integration of Qualitative and Quantitative Methods.* This presentation will investigate the outcomes of a quantitative - qualitative methodological integration, as well as its implications for HIV intervention research. Results from a collaborative quantitative analysis of surveys administered to 503 participants in the SAIL (Social Affiliates in Injectors' Lives) study were integrated with qualitative analysis of ethnographic interviews administered to a subpopulation of 39 HIV+ participants and their caregivers. The area we examined involved social support and HIV. The quantitative literature remains fairly ambiguous, resulting in more questions than answers about how particular determinants operate in support mobilization to the HIV-infected and the relative contexts in which predictors of caregiving occur. Incorporation of qualitative analytic methods paints a detailed picture of the culture of HIV-related caregiving, illuminating the processes involved in acquiring and extending support. (S-51)

LUCIDO, Frank (California State University, Chico) *SfAA/EPA Environmental Anthropology Project: Dryland Wheat Growers and the EPA's Community-Based Columbia Plateau Agricultural Initiative.* The dryland wheat growers of eastern Washington state are experiencing anxiety. The low commodity prices of an increasingly globalized agricultural market and environmental regulations have created pressures that have encouraged many farmers to experiment with no-till agricultural methods. Local innovators are adopting new systems of production in an arid region that conventionally required the accumulation of two years worth of precipitation to grow a single crop of wheat. This paper summarizes an EPA/SfAA Environmental Anthropology Project internship with the Columbia Plateau Agricultural Initiative, and examines: innovators adoption of environmentally friendly agricultural practices, the mechanisms of information exchange, barriers to adoption of agricultural practices, and farmers views on environmental issues. (S-53)

LUGO-CURRY, Carmen (Washington State University) *Bahla Ballena, Guanica: From Natural Space to Community Place.* Bahla Ballena, a beach area located within Guanica's

Dry Forest, in the south coast of Puerto Rico, is under the management of the Commonwealth Department of Natural Resources. Whereas Ballena is conceived by its managers as a space or "beach area," it is perceived by local residents of Guanica and nearby communities as a place in which to meet their needs for recreation and where to reaffirm bonds of social solidarity with family and friends. This paper will explore the processes through which local community(ies) construct and appropriate Bahia Ballena as a public recreational place, and how the social construction of that place is often in opposition to the meanings attached to the same area by the management agency. I also examine the role of the Puerto Rico Conservation Trust (PRCT) (a non-profit non-governmental organization specialized in acquiring—mainly by buying—natural and/or historical places with the purpose of maintaining them in optimal conditions for the enjoyment of future generations) in the management of Bahia Ballena. The interaction of this myriad of social actors (i.e., managing agency, community, and the PRCT), and their attempts at negotiating the meaning of the natural area called Bahía Ballena serves as an enlightening example of the struggles communities often face as they turn local spaces into meaningful social places. (F-59)

LUNDBERG, Kristin (California Health Collaborative & California State University - Chico) *Ritual & Reality: Ancestral Worship in a California Mien Community*. Second generation Mien are faced with spiritual belief dilemmas when challenged by work and health difficulties. Individuals using traditional practices of animism to deal with life's problems, but having been exposed to tenets of Christianity, often face uncertainty about which approach will solve their hardships. This paper tells about a 24 year old Mien male's use of a religious specialist to counter his problems and the young man's uncertainties about the efficacy of his culture's traditional belief system. [belief systems, animism, Mien culture, religious specialist, Christianity] (T-57)

LURIE, Gordon A. (University of Toronto) and **LURIE, Sue G.** (North Texas Health Science Center) *Governance and Health, and the Evolution of Organizational Fields: Organizational Responses to Urban Reform and Paradigm Shifts*. Organizations, interorganizational/network planning, and constructing organizational fields dominate the "governance" paradigm and reform movements devolving power to states, restructuring local government, introducing managed care. We examine: longitudinal responses of urban, public/private, health and social support organizations to this shifting "meaning system"; processes by which they, individually and collectively, made-sense-of, negotiated, and enacted the ambiguous paradigm/"policy complex"; organizations' recasting goals, structures, and interorganizational relationships; and the dynamics of fashioning interorganizational fields. (S-58)

LYNCH, Barbara, (Cornell University) *Environment and the Spaces of Development: Perspectives from Planning*. Using concepts developed by Henri Lefebvre in *The Production of Space*, we look at the ways in which environmental conflicts and resource management in the production of the spaces of development. Like Lefebvre, we see the production of space as "a means of control, and hence of domination, of power" (p. 26) but a process that cannot be completely controlled. Looking at the spatial distribution of resources and untoward consequences of landscape change and spatially-situated responses to these changes should give us new insights into the social nature of both the natural world and the built environment. (F-59)

LYON-CALLO, Vincent (Western Michigan University) *Making Sense of NIMBY: An Ethnographic Analysis of Community Opposition to Homeless Shelters*. A growing trend throughout the United States exists where local governments and residents organize opposition to the location of social services in communities. This often results in preventing or eliminating the intended service programs. This paper analyzes why some people organize opposition to shelter services through exploring a struggle regarding the location of an emergency homeless shelter in Northampton, Massachusetts. Reviewing public articulations and historical responses to homelessness in this location, I argue that NIMBY can be best understood through analyzing interconnections between oppositional practices and popular imaginings about homeless people are constituted through discursive practices. (T-60)

MAC DONALD, Jeffery L. (International Refugee Center of Oregon) *Housing and Homeownership for Refugees in Portland, Oregon*. Refugees in Oregon have been initially resettled mostly into Section 8, private apartment complexes for the last 20 years. During this same period, large numbers of Southeast Asian refugees—in some communities as high as 75 percent of families—have bought homes. This paper explores rental housing conditions and on-site social service delivery at apartment complexes as well as how selected refugee communities such as the Iu-Mien have succeeded in buying homes. The importance of homeownership for ritual and kinship ties, the growth of Southeast Asian realty firms, and current attempts by Fannie Mae Foundation to increase homeownership are discussed. (F-58)

MAGISTRO, John (National Center for Atmospheric Research) *Variable Climate and Vulnerable Peasants: Historical and Human Dimensions of Water Resource Constraint in the Senegal River Valley*. This paper provides a case study from the northern Senegal wetlands documenting trends in interannual and seasonal climate variability during the past century, and human vulnerability and adaptation to anomalous climate events. A secular decline in precipitation during the

past three decades suggests that an anthropogenically-induced warming trend may be occurring. Future climate change scenarios suggest an intensification of the hydrological cycle and increased frequency of drought and flooding. Increased rates of evapotranspiration and moisture stress could have adverse impacts on wetland ecology and the socioeconomic wellbeing of riparian communities dependent on annual flooding for agropastoral and fishing livelihoods. (F-15)

MAIL, Patricia D., WALKER, Pat Silk, & WALKER, R.

Dale, (Oregon Health Sciences University) *Variations in Alcohol use Patterns among American Indian Women.*

Research with 271 urban Indian women demonstrated patterns of drinking behavior from abstinence to problem drinking, as well as a range of consumption styles between these extremes. Half of the clients in this sample were not diagnosed with an alcohol use disorder although many reported using alcohol. A review of previous reservation and urban studies showed similar patterns of alcohol use, generally not reported. Implications suggest that Indian patients who indicate alcohol use should be more carefully screened regarding their drinking and not necessarily judged alcoholic. Results and implications from this study are presented. (poster) (F-50)

MALONE, Elizabeth (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory)

The Role of the Research Standpoint in Integrating Global- and Local-Scale Research.

The gap between two styles of research raises fundamental issues of standpoint. Micro-level researchers, following an older scholarly tradition, see themselves as at the center of the environment, experiencing it from within; their involvement is what allows them to gain knowledge. Macro-level researchers, in the tradition of the Enlightenment, see themselves as outside the environment they analyze; their distance is what allows them to gain knowledge. This fundamental difference in standpoint indicates that attempts to meld the two styles of research are both wrong-headed and doomed to failure. Instead, we should look for complementarities and attempt to bring the differently achieved knowledges to bear on global problems. (F-32)

MALONEY, R. Shawn (University of Maryland)

The Chesapeake Bay And Pfiesteria Piscicida: The Use of Applied Anthropology to Address Environmental Problems Impacting Diverse Stakeholder Groups.

Numerous stakeholder groups, including farmers, watermen, and environmental professionals, have been affected by the presence of Pfiesteria piscicida in the Chesapeake Bay Area. The existence of Pfiesteria and Pfiesteria-like organisms in Bay tributaries has been linked to fish kills, human health effects, declines in tourism and seafood sales, and the creation of nutrient and waste management regulations in the agricultural sector. This paper will examine the role that applied anthropology might play in helping stakeholder groups better understand each other's interests and

concerns around Pfiesteria, by providing stakeholders with information on the cultural frameworks that each group uses to construct their understanding of the Pfiesteria problem. (S-53)

MANDERSON, Lenore (University of Queensland)

Mcluhan Revisited In Mindanao: Mass Media Interventions for Malaria Control.

In Mindanao, the Philippines, anthropological research played a major role in the development and implementation stages of a community-based malaria control program - the Agusan del Sur-Malaria Control and Prevention Program (ADS-MCP). The project was conceived as a community health intervention program utilizing community participation to ensure accessible, locally organized and locally delivered services. In designing the project, there was appreciation of the importance of community perceptions of local health services and malaria prevention and of a strategy that addressed logistic and attitudinal constraints to treatment and aimed to maximize community involvement. As a result, interpersonal approaches of barangay village health workers, advocating early diagnosis and treatment for malaria have been supplemented by anthropological input involving local radio stations in programs that focus on local personnel and health issues. The programs are intended to create and maintain community motivation, inform people of the project's activities, and encourage their participation in the interventions. (F-56)

MARCHMAN, Michael (University of Iowa)

Vegetable farming in St. Lucia: Challenges to small scale, substance farmers in a plantation economy.

Most research on agriculture in the Caribbean has been centered around the plantation. Less has been devoted to small-scale subsistence farming within larger plantation economies. This paper explores the dynamics of vegetable farming in St. Lucia, West Indies. It focuses on the daily farming practices and numerous challenges faced by St. Lucian small farmers. Questions surrounding policy decisions, access to and distribution of resources, market organization and environmental degradation are considered. These findings are analyzed in the context of the political economy of St. Lucia and its response to international market pressures. (F-30)

MARTÍNEZ, Yolanda G. (Orange County Health Department)

Two Eyes Give Birth to a Child, Two Hundred Raise Him/Her: An African Philosophy that Stresses Community Involvement in the Lives of Children.

There has been an increasing concern over the social, cultural and economic factors that negatively influence the well being of children and adolescents. Of particular concern are social and environmental factors that influence adolescents to engage in risk behaviors. Studies consistently reveal that successful initiatives to reduce these types of behaviors among teenagers should be multifaceted with strong community involvement. This

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presentation describes a community-based youth development program that uses cultural capital as the primary tool to construct common ground for the benefit of its children and families. (F-19)

MASKOVSKY, Jeff (Temple University) *Clashing Epistemologies: the Challenge of Using Non-Essentialist Theories of Sexuality in Applied Research Contexts*. This paper argues that applied anthropology tends to reinforce cultural and biological essentialist views of sexuality, with the consequence that differences among and between sexual minority groups are erased or pathologized. Drawing examples from my experience as a field evaluator for a federally funded multi-site evaluation of HIV mental health services programs, I discuss the obstacles anthropologists may encounter when attempting to incorporate non-essentialist theories – theories that highlight how sexual identities are reshaped in various cultural, political and historical contexts – into applied research. (T-70)

MAXEY, Judith (Oregon State University) *Food, Formula and La Familia: Mexican Immigrant Mothers Enrolled in the WIC Program*. The Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) is a federally funded program designed to promote breastfeeding and nutrition for low income women and children. In Benton County, Oregon immigrant Mexican women account for approximately 15% of the mothers enrolled in the program. These women's beliefs and practices regarding proper nutrition and breastfeeding often vary greatly from those promoted by the WIC program. Cultural and linguistic barriers further complicate communication between Mexican mothers and WIC personnel. In this paper, I examine the ways in which both the mothers and the counselors negotiate their roles within the social and political context of their client-counselor relationship. (F-11)

MAXWELL, Dan (Regional Food Security Advisor CARE International/East Africa Regional Management Unit Nairobi, Kenya) *Livelihoods and Vulnerability: How Different is the Urban Case?* Much of the development of the household livelihood security (HLS) approach was developed in rural areas, and relies on tools developed for tools developed in rural areas. Yet it is clear that in general terms, a large proportion of contemporary urban populations also face vulnerability and risk in urban centers. This paper traces the primary differences in rural and urban livelihoods, and specifically locates contemporary sources of vulnerability in the latter, drawing on various analyses of livelihood security in four large, Sub-Saharan African cities (Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Accra and Lome). The paper also discusses the implication of urban livelihood vulnerability for intervention: program design, targeting, implementation, and monitoring/evaluation. (S-11)

MAYNARD-TUCKER, Gisele (UCLA) *Mothers' Home-Medication in Africa: Education Policy Imperatives and the Vulnerability of the Anthropologist*. This paper discusses mothers' involvement in medicating children experiencing Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), diarrhea and malaria. Data were collected doing health research for development agencies in rural regions of Cameroon, Morocco and Senegal in 1993 and 1997. A total of 218 mothers and 104 health professionals (doctors, nurses and pharmacists) were interviewed. Findings reveal that the majority of mothers use traditional remedies and/or pharmaceutical drugs to medicate children. Home-medication often worsens the child's condition, delays physicians' care and counters physicians' treatment especially if antibiotics have been administered. The discussion focuses on the mothers' reliance on pharmaceuticals in treating sick children, the need for policies oriented toward women's health education, and the vulnerability and political entanglement of the anthropologist who mediates between informants' needs, government mandates and the aims of the development agency. (S-56)

MBEH, George N. (University of Yaounde) *Host-Family Assistance and Adjustment to Displaced Disaster Victims: A Cross-cultural Perspective*. Displaced people can be divided into two groups: those who are adopted and assisted by public institutions and those who seek shelter and help from families and friends. From a cross cultural perspective, this paper focuses on the second group of victims. It examines how, with limited external help and resources, host families and victims deal with the economic, cultural and psychological factors involved in re-establishing and re-integrating the population in a new environment. It also explores how families try to reconstitute themselves as they go through the process of rehabilitation. (F-12)

MCCANN, Anthony (University of Limerick/Smithsonian Institution) *Intellectual Property, Community and the Politics of Transmission*. Recent literature in Ethnomusicology, Anthropology, and Law has shown an increasing awareness of the issues surrounding intellectual property and its application to intangible cultural property. Generally speaking, copyright is the foundation upon which the music business rests. Based on an artistic work-concept drawn from literature, copyright is predicated on specific premises relating to creativity, originality, and authorship. However, recent scholarship has recognized the inadequacy of copyright legislation in the context of traditional music. In this paper I will concentrate on the politics of cultural transmission and of community, underlining the roles of generosity and sharing, and emphasizing the political duties of cultural policy makers in the face of co-modification and conceptual enclosure. (T-11)

MCCARTY, Teresa, and **NICHOLAS, Sheila** (University of Arizona) *"What if the Children Forget the Language?"—Language Planning Cases and Issues in American Indian Communities.* The title of this presentation stems from recent oral history interviews and ethnographic work in Navajo and Hopi communities in northern Arizona. The question asked by one elder, "What if the children forget?" cuts to the heart of language planning issues within indigenous communities in the USA. In this paper we: (1) overview the present status of Native North American languages and the circumstances leading to the present situation; (2) compare several cases of indigenous language planning under way; and (3) consider the implications of these cases for a larger language planning framework to resist the hegemony of English and maintain indigenous language rights. (T-58)

MCCASTON, M. Katherine (Deputy Household Livelihood Security Coordinator (CARE PHLS Unit) *The Shortcomings of Food Aid Targeting of Disadvantaged Groups for Environmental and Infrastructure Projects.* It has become increasingly common for NGOs to target women and other disadvantaged groups (DAGs) in environment and infrastructure projects. These types of programs are assumed to provide multiple benefits of protecting the environment and building much needed infrastructure, while at the same time providing additional food and calories to disadvantaged individuals and/or households. These types of projects often use self-targeting strategies (i.e., targeting designed in such a way that it is only attractive to poorer individuals or households, usually due to ration size). In addition, these projects often add specific target selection criteria to limit participation to DAGs, which are most often the poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable individuals and/or households in the area. While well-meaning, these targeting strategies might result in already nutritionally vulnerable groups expending more energy to undertake project activities than are derived from their food aid ration. Research on dietary energy stress has demonstrated that overwork at low energy intake increases vulnerability over time. Thus, improved targeting approaches that take physiological and energy expenditure factors into account when determining ration sizes for DAGs are needed. (S-11)

MCCLARY, Cheryl Darlene (Appalachian State University) *Environmentalism: What's in a name? Tying the grassroots to the stake.* Preliminary regional study findings indicate that the term, "environmentalist," often conveys an extreme ideology unfavorable to the public. Rural residents, polarized from national environmental groups' agendas, avoid cooperative ventures with local environmentalists. Some conservationists and naturalists also avoid alignment with what they perceive to be more radical environmental groups. In western North Carolina, grassroots advocates' abilities to resolve issues that confront the environment may be hampered by this pejorative naming association. Can the environmental community

enhance its image without diluting its mission? Environmentalists must re-establish links and liaisons with grassroots citizenry whose stake in the natural world have been marginalized. (T-72)

MCCOLLOUGH, Martha (Anthropology Department/Ethnic Studies, University of Nebraska) *Ethical Research and Academic Freedom.* Among some researchers, the concept of academic freedom has been used as a battering ram to exploit the belief systems of Native Americans. As will be illustrated, the politics of institutional research based on a paradigm of Western Science has permitted this to occur in the area of osteological data collection. (F-61)

MCDONALD, James H. (University of Texas, San Antonio) *The Politics of Farmer Organization in the Michoacan Highlands of Mexico.* The Mexican government's commitment to the rapid and radical neoliberal reform of its economy has resulted in the imminent collapse of many of its agricultural sectors (especially those producing basic foods for domestic consumption). The government's antidote to this impending rural disaster is to urge farmers to organize. As an enticement, participating farmers are offered access to credit and state development resources. This paper examines a case of dairy farmer organization undertaken through a local dairyman's association in northwestern Michoacan. The community in question is communitarian ideology has been used to shape and justify the organization effort. Numerous ironies have emerged in their development effort: they successfully secured an expensive milk refrigeration tank from the state, yet at the same time have found no market for their milk. The paper concludes by exploring the intersection of politics and development from the local, regional, and national level. (T-30)

MCDONALD, Juliana (University of Kentucky, Lexington) *As I Get Older: Aging and Agricultural Practices.* This paper will present results from an investigation of the effects of aging on agricultural practices relating to labor, management, investment and use of land. Responses to policy changes will also be discussed. The sample is twenty-five farmers in North Carolina. Data collection consisted of three complementary strategies in three overlapping phases: (1) Participant observation (2) life histories and (3) semi-structured interviews. The data is supplemented by community and historical research which fully contextualizes the results. Results show that agricultural practices are both constrained and enhanced by issues of aging. (S-71)

MCGUIRE, Shawn J (Wageningen Agricultural University) *Farmers' Management of Sorghum Genetic Resources in Ethiopia: A Basis for Participatory Plant Breeding?* This work

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examines farmers' goals, conceptualizations, and practices in sorghum genetic resource management in highland and lowland ecologies of Western Harerghe, Ethiopia. I focus on farmers' selection practices, understandings of genetic and environmental influences on crop performance, and on the acquisition, storage, and exchange of seed types. Questions include whether and how these processes constitute crop improvement, and the influence of seed exchange in particular on crop diversity structure. This analysis, coupled with direct investigation of formal breeding and its institutional context, explores implications for formal/farmer collaboration, outlining strategies for forthcoming PPB work. (T-50)

MCILWRAITH, Thomas and **DIAZ, Robert** (D.M. Cultural Services, Ltd.) *Oweekeno Cultural Geography: Traditional Uses and Perceptions of Space on the British Columbia Central Coast*. This paper comes out of a research project designed to create an inventory and maps of places and areas of cultural significance to the Oweekeno First Nation (on the British Columbia Central Coast). Administered by the British Columbia Ministry of Forests under the Traditional Use Study (TUS) Program, and funded through a government agency, the project provides site locational information to the British Columbia government and the detailed inventory to the Oweekeno community. This paper discusses the general goals of the TUS program and the differences in study focus between the government's land planning objectives and the Oweekeno people's cultural documentation objectives. The paper also places Oweekeno sites in a cultural context by describing how Oweekeno traditional uses of their traditional lands are more than simply 'dots on a map'. (F-14)

M'CLOSKEY, Kathy (University of Windsor) *Double Jeopardy: Free Trade + Fair Trade = The Fleecing of Navajo Weavers*. This slide presentation will demonstrate how thousands of Navajo weavers were affected by free trade as fleece woven into textiles provided a secure means of diversification for Reservation traders faced with volatile fluctuations in the international wool markets (1875-1960). Massive shipments impoverished weavers as per capita income remained at 20% the national average. Weavers not only lost control of the marketing of their textiles, they lost the market to trade blanket manufacturers who appropriated Navajo patterns and sold manufactured wearing blankets to their former clients. Pauperization continues today as historic Navajo textiles are recycled in collectors' circles, and truckloads of "knock-offs" imported from Mexico and abroad jeopardize the survival of Navajo lifeways and livelihood. (T-34)

MCMILLAN, Della E. (University of Florida) and **SALEM-MURDOCK, Muneera** (Office of Women in Development, USAID) *Stage Models and Settlement Research in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Anthropologists and sociologists have played

a key role in the conception of the simple four to five stage settlement model that has had a major impact on the way national governments, multilateral and bilateral donors organize and support settlement planning. This paper compares the extent to which this model predicted or failed to predict the longitudinal impact of settlement on populations in three areas of West Africa; the core control zone of the Onchocerciasis control programme in West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Senegal); the Senegal River Basin Development Project (Mauritania, Senegal and Mali), and the New Halfa Agricultural Development Scheme (Sudan). The paper will also analyze the extent to which the stage model concept contributed to or detracted from the long-term policy impact of the research. (F-12)

MCRAE, Glenn, (The Union Institute) *Fighting the Distant Battle: Vermont Solidarity and Activism with Indigenous Struggles*. Increasingly solidarity groups working to support indigenous struggles are hosts rather than guests. Indigenous peoples previously relied on visits by western activists who take back to their communities slides and letter writing campaigns to correct the wrongs that they saw using their interpretation of the situation and the people they visited. Recently indigenous peoples have taken their story directly and aggressively to communities in the U.S. and Europe. This paper will explore the James Bay Cree campaign to stop a major dam from 1989-1994 and the changing dynamic between them and the US activist community. (S-35)

MCSPADDEN, Lucia Ann (Life & Peace Institute) *Human Rights, Forgiveness, and Reconciliation: Contested Paths in Social Reconstruction*. In the aftermath of genocide, dictatorships and civil wars the challenge is in the building of a society in which neighbors can live safely. Attaining this is highly difficult. Applied anthropologists have a challenge to contribute to peace-building processes. Field research into these processes in seven countries provides examples for analysis of the utility of the group conflict and peace building perspectives of Barth, Vincent, Stassen, and Wink. An analysis of social reconciliation processes based on truth-telling is offered. The role of applied anthropology to strengthen human rights is suggested. (S-58)

MEHARIE, Anduamlak (North Texas University) *Unlearning Bias: Anthropological Education and the Fieldschool Experience*. What a student learns during an anthropological fieldschool is not limited to an exposure to different cultures. The student is also given a unique opportunity to find his or her own limitations, biases, and abilities which is otherwise not sufficiently present in the classroom. The core concepts of anthropology, like ethnocentrism and relativism, take on a different dimension outside the classroom than they do inside.

During fieldschools, the student is exposed to the reality of being the outsider looking in and tries to make some sense of what he or she sees and experiences. Only then can one truly come face-to-face with one's own ethnocentrism and biases. The student then learns what he or she can offer to the people and the discipline of anthropology. (W-54)

MEHL, Garrett (John Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health) *Funerals, Weddings and "Jolly Trips": The Youth Smoking Scene in Sri Lanka*. Garrett Mehl (Johns Hopkins U.) An ethnographic investigation among male youth in Sri Lanka explored factors influencing tobacco smoking. Youth are increasingly cognizant of negative health effects of smoking, through cautionary tobacco control messages. Smoking is censured by family, neighbors, and prospective spouses. Yet Sri Lanka's stagnant economy, high unemployment, peer pressure, difficult work environments and community social events appear to facilitate and promote youth smoking. Multinational tobacco companies prey on the Sri Lankan situation to promote smoking lifestyles. (S-10)

MEHL, Garrett (John Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health) *Methodological Approaches for Investigating the Cultural Context of Tobacco Smoking in Sri Lanka*. To date, few qualitative instruments have been developed to facilitate the investigation of sociocultural influences of tobacco smoking that can be applied to tobacco control efforts. This presentation will illustrate the field-based development of qualitative methodologies specific to influences of smoking among urban Sri Lankan youth. These innovative methods draw on qualitative and quantitative principles, combining interviewing, systematic data collection techniques (pile sorting, freelisting), and photography in an interactive "game"-like format to facilitate the collection of rich sociocultural and environmental information about smoking in the community. (poster) (F-50)

MELLENDEZ, Diane (Consultant), **SMITH, Karen** (TB Control Program, Santa Clara County, CA). *Culturally Specific Barriers to Tuberculosis Care in Santa Clara County*. Tuberculosis (TB) is a major cause of preventable life-threatening illness in Santa Clara County despite the availability of effective diagnostic, preventive, and treatment interventions. While TB can affect any social group, it disproportionately affects socially and economically disadvantaged communities. This paper will describe a health education needs assessment project targeting four ethnic minority groups: Latino, Vietnamese, Chinese, and Filipino. We will describe how people use cultural knowledge to interpret illness symptoms. We will also discuss care-seeking and decision-making factors influencing treatment adherence, barriers to TB identification, prevention, treatment and qualities of accessible and effective TB clinical services. (T-57)

MELTESEN, Bridget and QUAM, Michael (University of Illinois at Springfield) *Ecology, Community and the Price of Hogs*. The production of pork has been rapidly shifting to giant hog farms. The paper examines the health risks generated by these megafarms through air, soil and water pollution. Using an expanded ecological perspective the paper explains how hog megafarms are also threatening the economic livelihood and social viability of rural communities. The progressive destruction of community life and resources is a fundamental cause of ill health. Legislative and grassroots efforts to prevent this destruction are also examined. (F-53)

MELTZOFF, Sarah Keene (University of Miami) *Isolated at the Bottom of a Desert Gorge, a Landscape in Transition: Fishermen, Ghosts, and Tourists in Pisagua, Northern Chile*. The meanings of Pisagua's coastal desert landscape alter with the ways people utilize its natural isolation and rich protected waters. As various user groups—military, fishermen, tourists—appropriate the site, overlapping layers of significance of place and resources shift. The few inhabitants today are mostly migrant fishermen taking advantage of prolific shellfish and a low density of fishermen. Over a century, Pisagua has also remained a military base, and generations of dictators used the isolation as a political prison whose ghosts now wander among the dilapidated wooden colonial architecture. Weekenders from the booming city of Iquique break the desolation, eager to swim and sleep among the ghosts in the newly converted prison hotel. This paper examines how patterns of control and use are tied to new meanings as nature becomes a site of weekend tourism versus work or prison. (S-15)

MELVANI, Kamal (Neosynthesis Research Centre) *Initiating Sustainability: The Mission of the Neosynthesis Research Centre*. NSRC is influenced by the philosophical foundations of Eastern Thought which encompasses Buddhism and Hinduism and participates in both national debates concerning the environmental future of the island and in the establishment of sustainable solutions to local problems. The experience of discovering solutions to local problems influences the NSRC participation in national and international debates on management alternatives. Our understanding of sustainability is built upon our attempts to establish sustainable management practices in Sri Lanka working with the primary landscape managers, from village cultivators to estate superintendents. In reviewing the history of NSRC, the methods employed to promote sustainability are exemplified in specific projects. These projects include an emphasis on the following; the use of the national media to build the case for sustainability; the establishment of a research centre dedicated to the exploration of analog forestry as a sustainable management alternative; the development of floral and fauna inventories describing current biodiversity conditions; the establishment of the Uva Herbarium dedicated to the preservation of indigenous medicinal and culinary herbs; the establishment of a herbal industry for

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domestic and international consumption; the organic production of teas, nuts, spices, fruit, coffee, and vegetables; and the development of alliances with the commercial sector. The projects completed along the way have culminated in the NSRC being supported by Counterpart International. While we may not know the ultimate destination or final "stage" of sustainability, we do know the steps that have led the NSRC to this point and the steps we are now taking to further establish sustainability as a set of management practices. (W-90)

MENCHER, Joan (Lehman College of City University of New York) *Women and Sustainable Agriculture: Arenas of Collaboration and Conflict*. This paper will explore some of the ways in which a modern science that: (a) is more holistic (b) values traditional knowledge and provides safeguards for traditional peoples, (c) makes use of what we have learned and continue to learn from "people friendly" modern scientific research, and (d) also takes into account the role of women including both female agricultural laborers and farmers and female scientists, is beginning to develop. Such a science has the potential for positive transformation. The role of both NGOs and village women in sustainable agricultural systems in Southern India (which include grain production, vegetables, trees and medicinal plants) will be explored. The issues involved in fighting the large multinational corporations will be listed. (T-54)

MENDONSA, Eugene L. (Brigham Young University) *Human Imperatives in Sustainable Development: The Sisala Case*. In an 1980 article in *Human Organization* I explained the failure of tractor-based development in Sisalaland, Northern Ghana. Traction-plowing is back and Sisala farmers again find themselves articulated with metropolitan elites and the global economy. As revitalized peasant consumers, they now grow cash and food crops in exchange for imported production inputs and consumer goods. I explain the old and new agrarian systems and question whether a system based on imported industrial technology is sustainable. I think the Neocaloric development package is destined to fail, and provide reasons why. I recommend an alternative which one might call an Organic Package, which decreases dependence on fossil-fuel technology, an imperative of sustainable development. (poster) (F-50)

MENZIES, Charles (University of British Columbia) *Empty Nets and Rising Debts: Social Reproduction And Ecological Crisis In The Breton Artisanal Fishery*. The sustainability of crisis appears to be the only sustainable feature of contemporary commercial fishing. Families who have made their living from the sea are finding themselves unable to continue to do so in increasing numbers. For the artisanal fishers of Le Guilvinec, France the unfortunate confluence of the liberaliza-

tion of trade regulations by the European Union, the Italian, Spanish and British currency crisis, and declining fish stocks made the early 1990s an extremely difficult period of intense social and economic crisis. Based upon 17 months of ethnographic field research, this paper describes and analyzes: (1) how fishers in Le Guilvinec organized their economic and social activities under conditions of severe ecological and social crisis, and; (2) how their increasing failure to survive is negotiated and expressed within the family and wider community. It is argued that the crisis of the early 1990s precipitated a transformation in the form of production from an artisanal to a more fully capitalized fishery which relies less upon family-based labor and more upon vertically integration within the national and European economies. (W-59)

METCALF, Ann (Mills and the Institute for Scientific Analysis) *Women, Drug Use and Violence: The Journey from Childhood*. This paper explores the childhood experiences of 126 drug using pregnant women who have been recent victims of violence. Data were collected on such characteristics as family of origin, childhood experiences of violence and abuse, encounters with protective services and the juvenile justice system. Preliminary analysis suggest that variations in these childhood characteristics and experiences are with varying levels of drug use and victimizations as an adult. (T-73)

METZO, Katherine (Indiana University), *Protection and Profit: Ecotourism and Sustainable Development in the Lake Baikal Region*. Creating the Lake Baikal World Heritage Site in the midst of economic crisis raises questions about the feasibility of natural resource conservation. In this paper I examine the use of ecotourism as both an economic tool and a conservation strategy at Lake Baikal. As the economic crisis in Russia deepens, local residents will be faced with few options other than exploiting their natural resources, turning the protected areas into "tragedies of the commons." Only when local residents become involved in creation, management, and enforcement of the plan for ecotourism, will the efforts of aid agencies be successful. (W-58)

MEYA, Wilhelm K. (University of Arizona) *The Cultural Voice within Tribal Histories*. Internally oriented tribal histories are playing an increasingly important role in the cultural continuity efforts of tribes. The tribal historian must therefore be particularly conscious of the methodology employed in the effort. Perhaps the most difficult task is the analysis and management of the historical evidence in a way that is consistent with the tribal worldview both past and present. This paper discusses how a modern tribal historian integrates an emic methodology in work with Oglala Lakota winter accounts and how these internal historical vehicles are being applied to the reconstruction of the tribal history. (T-10)

MICHAEL, Jennifer (Independent Scholar) *Nicodemus: Community of Living Memory*. Nicodemus, Kansas, is the only western town settled by ex-slaves that is still inhabited by descendants of those settlers. Thanks to the efforts of local activists, five buildings in Nicodemus were dedicated as a National Historic Site in 1998. Focusing around issues of authority, nostalgia, limited resources, and community memory, this presentation will discuss the challenges—for the resident community in Nicodemus, the greater collectivity of Nicodemus descendants, and the National Park Service—of defining a common vision for the future of the National Historic Site and for the town itself. (F-74)

MILGRAM, B. Lynne (University of Toronto) *Formulating Development: Women and Microfinance in the Upland Philippines*. In the 1990s, microfinance has become the leading strategy adopted by development agencies for alleviating poverty and enhancing the positions of women. As an alternative to welfare-oriented approaches, development agencies mandate assisting women by increasing income-generating activities. Many of these initiatives, however, continue to offer only credit services as the way to augment income. In 1997, an EU-Philippine government development organization based in the upland Philippines challenged such credit-oriented approaches by establishing a microfinance program that places equal emphasis on mobilizing group savings. This paper analyzes this new initiative. It questions the affect of savings and loan accessibility on household income, on gender relationships and on the general empowerment of women; and it examines the strategies used to leave behind a sustainable rural financial system. (S-35)

MILLER, Andrea (Northern Arizona University) *Education in the Verde Valley: Influencing the Future's Perspective of the Past*. The Verde Valley is a community in the midst of change and transition. It is important to preserve the cultural resources of the area and to educate residents of the Verde Valley about the heritage of their region and the traditions of the indigenous peoples through public and scholastic education. Topics addressed include development of museum programs, public education programs, and original classroom curriculum that will provide information about the cultural resources of the area, hands-on applications regarding ancestors and ancestral groups, and instruction on techniques for obtaining this information. (T-13)

MILLER, David and BUSH, Trevor (University of Colorado, Denver) *"My Liver Don't Hurt": Assessing Knowledge and Concern about Hepatitis C in the Practice of Injecting Drugs*. In Denver, Hepatitis C (HCV) seroprevalence among injection drug users (IDUs) is over 75%. In light of this, we conducted in depth, open-ended interviews with 40 IDUs to

determine their awareness of HCV, their concerns regarding it, and their responses, if any, to this disease. Preliminary findings suggest that IDUs' knowledge of HCV is dangerously inadequate. IDUs who self-reported being positive for Hepatitis were frequently unaware of what strain of the disease they had, and often spoke of their illness in the past tense. Self-reported behavior change to prevent HCV contagion or to moderate the disease's adverse effects were infrequent. (T-17)

MILLER, Dawn M. (Case Western Reserve) *Perceptions of Health Care in Costa Rica: From Paper to People*. Costa Rica is often cited as the model for health care in Latin America. Excellent medical services coupled with low rates of infectious disease are promoted as benefits to international tourists. But what perceptions are held by those who have utilized health services within the country? This paper presents exploratory research conducted in rural Costa Rica during the 1998 NCSU Field School. Ethnographic research finds widely different perceptions between tourists, expatriates, Costa Rican residents, and health care providers. Additionally, while tourism is positively impacted by the reputation of Costa Rican health care, tourists may also be helping to improve the quality of services available in destinations such as Quepos. (T-12)

MILLER, Loren (University of Pittsburgh) *Politicizing the Economy: Coastal Women Strategize Beyond Survival*. Creating sources for a wage-income has advanced one of Ecuador's more vulnerable sectors towards meeting urgent material needs. However, the association is only a limited vehicle for increasing women's power and thus redressing essential social inequalities. This paper illustrates strategies rural women develop to satisfy needs and concerns not accounted for in the blueprint of the income-generating project. I understand these informal innovations as a critique of a paradigm that reinforces hierarchy and dependency in unequal power relationships. Drawing on case examples from two rural communities in the wake of el Nino 1996-1998, I show ways that women's actions generate new standards of power. (S-36)

MILLER, Susan A. (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) *"My Grandmother is Buried in a Place Like That": The University of Nebraska Encounters Native America*. Beginning in the late 1930s, the University of Nebraska began sending out expeditions to loot the cemeteries of certain neighboring communities, both past and present. The U.S. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 was intended to resolve various claims of communities affected by such policies. By late 1997, however, repatriation was not proceeding as expected at the University of Nebraska. In a chronological narrative of the implementation of NAGPRA at the

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University of Nebraska, a tribal member on the University of Nebraska faculty applies both indigenous and scholarly conceptual frameworks to the case and considers the disconnects between the two views. (F-61)

MILLER, Theresa (Oregon State University) *South Asian Women's Strategies: Domestic Abuse and Advocacy in an Oregon Community*. This paper/poster presentation reveals the tensions between the goals of providing culturally sensitive domestic violence services to women of South Asian descent and transforming the patriarchal state and society in which abuse occurs. SAWERA (South Asian Women's Empowerment and Resource Alliance) was formed to provide needed services and culturally sensitive help for abused women. Currently, SAWERA is facing the challenge of forming strategies which have the ultimate goal of transforming the South Asian communities' conceptualization of gender violence. (F-11)

MITCHELL, Winifred L. (Minnesota State University, Mankato) *Do We Really Want to Help the Least of These?: An Anthropologists View of the Churches Dilemma with Social Assistance*. This paper reports on a study of the patterns of giving to the needy by local faith communities in Mankato, Minnesota. It shows that there is a discrepancy between the most needed areas of assistance and the preferred areas of giving. There is a strong preference for support of programs that will result in the recipients becoming involved, functioning members of the community, although some programs that do not contribute to this goal are also supported. A discussion about the process of the discovery of this discrepancy that church members and anthropologists went through in an effort to assess the effectiveness of church programs suggests ways to plan future efforts. (S-30)

MOBERG, Mark (South Alabama) *No Longer Nimby: Broadening A Grassroots Environmental Coalition In Mobile County, Alabama*. Historically, interracial collective action in environmental conflicts has been rare in the United States, above all in a region long plagued by segregation. Yet the Deep South has recently witnessed several such movements, one of which successfully stopped a planned PVC factory in Louisiana. This paper examines the growth of Mobile Bay Watch, a community group opposed to the planned construction of one of the nation's largest phenol plants. What originated among a small group of upper-middle class whites now draws significant involvement from a lower-income African-American neighborhood. In the process, the movement has changed its focus from property values to the public health concerns of lower income residents. It is argued that the discourse of environmental justice, and federal government's adoption of environmental justice initiatives, has broadened the symbolic and legal resources available to grassroots

movements. One result may be a greater convergence between the goals and strategies of mainstream and justice-oriented environmentalists. (F-53)

MOFFAT, Amy (University of Maryland) *Using Geographic Information Systems to Inform Ethnographic Community Assessments*. This paper comes from an internship performed during the summer of 1998 at the Cultural Systems Analysis Group (CuSAG), as part of the requirement for the Masters of Applied Anthropology program. Professional and applied anthropologists working with a variety of funders for contracts and/or research need to present their data to a wide range of audiences. The presentation of community data in a visual form can be a powerful way to communicate a particular characteristic of a community which may have serious policy implications. Anthropologists have a history of using maps in ethnographic studies of human communities. The Cultural Systems Analysis Group of the University of Maryland has two such contracts that include gathering, relating, analyzing, and presenting community information on a county in Maryland and downtown Philadelphia. (poster)(F-50)

MOLES, Jerry A. (Global Renaissance) *Replication as an Evolutionary Process: The Establishment of Analog Forestry as a Management Process*. Within the human species, our conceptual capacities makes possible the use of ideas as tools to organize stimuli according to classifications which are of pragmatic value to us. As a part of our environment, we engage in give-and-take exchanges of information and materials based upon these classifications. Analog forestry is a way of organizing information and guiding our behavior to establish sustainable management protective of biodiversity. As the understanding of analog forestry deepened with experiences on the ground and as results could be seen in terms of improved soil quality, reduction in erosion, maintenance and recovery of indigenous biodiversity, improved farmer incomes, etc., the vision was, in the process deepened and shared more broadly. Farmers, as could all others, see for themselves the value of NSRC recommendations and the plant materials offered. And now, analog forestry, as a management practice, is being spread internationally through the analog forestry network, Counterpart International, and various other practitioners trained by the NSRC. Analog forestry is an idea, an understanding of the response of landscapes based upon years of experience in Sri Lanka, a set of values to guide landscape management, a set of goals that analog foresters aspire to, and ultimately a sustainable landscape which maintains current biodiversity. The ideas, explanations, concepts, and practices are being replicated and modified to suit other landscape and human needs. This suggests that people are willing to declare sustainability as their goal and selecting analog forestry as a means for achieving that goal. Will these experiments be successful? Sustainability must be

judged on a daily, weekly, seasonal, annual, decade, lifetime, seven generations, and century bases. There are enough positive signs to attract other practitioners of analog forestry. The adoption of analog forestry is demonstration of the value of the approach. (W-90)

MOODIE, Susan. (Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy) *The Landcare Movement in Australia.* "Landcare," a community-based environmental movement in Australia, now draws upon the voluntary efforts of more than 4,300 rural and urban groups around the nation to restore vegetation, monitor water quality, protect waterways, beautify cities, and stabilize dunes and coastlines. The process of restoring landscapes has drawn government representatives, landowners, environmental groups, business persons, researchers and the members of the media into a productive partnership. New attitudes, practices, products and policies are emerging from this cooperative partnership. This paper examines the movement and its accomplishments. (F-35)

MOORE, David (University of California, Los Angeles) *The Flow of Shrimp: Commodity Chains and the Link Between the Global Seafood Market and Local Coastal Resource Use in Southern China.* Coastal resource use in southern China has changed dramatically following recent economic reform and liberalization. While these changes and their environmental consequences can be understood from a number of perspectives, this paper describes how the social creation, maintenance and change of trading networks has reshaped local-level fishery production and coastal resource use. Drawing from research on commodity chains and marketing institutions, this paper will show that in addition to access and property rights, the trading relationships that local producers are integrated into also shape who profits from a resource and how it is managed and used. (S-54)

MOOTE, Ann (University of Arizona) *Social and Political Challenges to Community-Based Conservation Efforts in the United States.* Community-based conservation has been touted as the answer to natural resource conflicts in the United States—a practical, collaborative approach to resolving local environmental and land use management issues based on a collective love of place. Yet closer examination reveals a less romantic picture: community efforts initiated with enormous energy and enthusiasm frequently fold after two or three years in the face of participant burnout, lack of funding, and lack of recognition—and even active monkey wrenching—by powers-that-be. This paper examines the social and political challenges facing community-based conservation in the United States. (F-35)

MORALES, Margarita (ONG: ESTRATEGIA, A.C.; Organizacion para el Estudio de la relacion: Salud, Trabajo y

Tecnologia en las Americas—NGO for the Study of the Health-Work-Technology relation in the American Continent) *Environmental and Health Perspectives related to Mining Industry in Sonora, Mexico.* As a result of diminishing the barriers for foreign investment in the Mexican mining sector, the size of this investment has grown enormously from 1990-1998. As a consequence, several social impacts are expected, mainly in the northern state of Sonora, where the highest percentage of this investment is focused. Among the expected impacts are: new pathologies, a larger environmental impact and questionable economic benefits in contrast with the risks. This paper describes how the communities will be bearing the brunt of these impact. The Quitovac Indigenous Community legal case against the "Hecla Mining Co.," won in 1998, is reviewed in this paper, as a pioneer example of how communities are currently dealing with the problems related to mining activities. (poster)(F-50)

MORALES, Teresa (Coordinator of the Program of Community Museums, Oaxaca, Mexico) **PETERS, Elaine** (Director of the Ecomuseum Ak-Chin Him Dak, Ak-Chin Community, Arizona) and **MAHANEY, Nancy** (Museum Director, White Mountain Apache Cultural Center, Arizona) *Sharing Anthropological Methods with Communities: Cases from Community and Tribal Museums in Oaxaca and Arizona.* In community and tribal museums professionals share anthropological methods with community members, who participate in the documentation and conservation of material and living culture in a variety of ways. In Oaxaca, community members form museum committees, chose themes for research, and receive training to carry out interviews and summarize their findings. They also receive basic training in collection care, including the handling of inventories and preventative conservation measures. In tribal museums community members participate on advisory boards which guide the priorities of the museum and shape specific programs for language revitalization and exhibition development. (F-51)

MORAN-TAYLOR, Michelle J. (Arizona State University) *Transnational Lives and Identities?: A Guatemalan Ideology of Return Migration.* Indigenous and *Ladino* Guatemalan migrants entering the United States significantly impact Guatemalan society through remittances and when they themselves return to their home communities. In an effort to examine more closely current notions of transnationalism, this paper addresses the ideology of return among Guatemalan migrants. For example, do migrants manifest an ideology of return, physically or mentally? And, what factors influence migrants in their decisions to return to their homeland? More specifically, I explore how recent Guatemalan migrants in the Phoenix metropolitan area construct how they perceive themselves, that is, do they identify themselves as permanent migrants, circular migrants or temporary migrants who plan to return to their homeland after a three to five year period in the

United States. This paper is based on participant observation, informal and formal interviews. (F-33)

MORGAN, Lynn (The Morgan Group, Univ. of San Francisco) *Linking Words to Actions and Beliefs to Practice: Implications for the Relationship of Social Theory to Social Good in MCC*. Particular social conditions can enable persons to continuously critique ideologies of work and understand what they can do under everyday conditions about their findings. The Mondragon Cooperative Corporation (MCC) drew its direction from a social critique of ideologies, concerned that ideologies mask extreme forms of politics and economics, thus weakening social bonds. Instead, MCC's management is based on social organization built around five principles that guide cooperative members' work and enable them to make judgments about themselves and the success of those they elect to represent the work they do and the workers they want to become. (S-14)

MORIN, Stephen R. (International Rice Research Institute, Philippines) *Matching Rice Varieties and Agroecological Conditions to Reduce Risk and Optimize Resource Use in Eastern India*. Farmers in the Bastar Plateau and Chhatisgarh areas of Madhya Pradesh State choose varieties based on the interplay between soil quality and fertility, slope, erratic rainfall patterns and basic household needs. The outcome is a complex, but locally well understood, system of matching specific varieties with soil and plot types (and with other varieties) that reduces risk and enhances household welfare. Varietal characteristics, such as plant maturation period and height, play a role because specific plant features are considered appropriate for certain soil conditions. (T-50)

MORTUZA, Shamsad (University of Arizona) *Trickster Stories: On the Border of Past and Present*. North American trickster stories celebrate two different levels of time. Set in a "mythic" past, they refer to the cosmology and cosmogony of native communities and indicate their present significance. Meanings of these stories are volatile and susceptible to misreading. Native communities utilize these stories in religious settings to define their context. This paper focuses on the Navajo trickster figure as a "borderland" character that dwells in a "borderline" period of the past and present. The Navajo relate these stories in order to bring the distant, unidentifiable past memory to the present. (T-10)

MOYER, Dawn (Oregon State University) *Strategies of Adaptation: A Hindu Woman in New Delhi*. As social roles and economic opportunities for women in India continue to change, structures which support and encourage these changes emerge. Women in urban North India utilize strategies of adaptation in their communities in order to maintain "honor-

able" roles and titles ascribed to them. I report on three mechanisms for adaptation which women use to retain rights and status within their communities: education, grass roots organizations and the legal system. Within this context I will discuss the case study of a middle class Hindu woman in urban New Delhi, and her uses of these mechanisms to insure her survival. (F-11)

MUELLER, Eileen (University of Georgia) *Connecting our Research to the Needs of the Community: Using a Political Ecology Approach to Increase Women's Participation in Conservation Activities In Loreto, B.C.S, Mexico*. This paper investigates the importance of predissertation research in assessing the situation and research needs of the local community and ascertaining how they fit with the researcher's theoretical interests. I will explore a proposed dissertation topic created in conjunction with the local park service in Loreto Bay National Park, B. C. S., Mexico concerning the increase of women's participation in conservation activities; Actively pursuing a link with local needs will facilitate the researcher's acceptance into the community, allow for the timely application of the researcher's findings, and afford the researcher the opportunity to truly give something back to the community. (S-35)

MUGHAZY, Mustafa (Georgia State University) and **HILL, Carole E.** (Georgia State University) *Cultural Constraints on the Transfer of Technology to the Arab World: An Example from Jordan*. Recent studies indicate that culture can be a significant factor for successful technology transfer to developing countries. This paper presents the findings of an ethnographic data set collected in four organizations in Jordan. Analysis indicates that in a high context culture, such as the Arab World, significant cultural constraints impede the transfer of technology. Several factors, including face-to-face interactions, software languages, and the hierarchical nature of relationships, were found to be key problems that face technological development in organizations. Implications of these findings for facilitating technology transfer to Arab countries will be discussed. (W-58)

MURDOCK, Jennifer (University of Arizona - Dept. of Sociology) *Welfare Reform and Its Impact on Women's Self-Conception: An Analysis of Changing Identities and Self-Esteem among Recipients in Tucson, Arizona*. This paper explores the relationship between changes associated with welfare reform and their impact on self-conception. Data are derived from a survey questionnaire administered to a semi-random sample of 400 female respondents living in Tucson, Arizona, as well as in-depth ethnographic interviews of 28 families affected by reform. It is argued that welfare reform will impact recipients' identity claims and statements of self-evaluation through work experiences and changes in social

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networks. Theories developed in social psychology are used and evaluated as analytical tools for understanding the effects of welfare reform on respondents' sense of self. (S-20)

MURPHY, Ellen (Tucson Unified School District) *Where Do We Go From Here? Participatory Learning and Action in a Teacher Study Group*. This paper will discuss the process adopted by a small bilingual school in Tucson, Arizona as faculty and staff have planned and implemented a dual language immersion program. Within a context of participatory learning and action, the school has moved towards a goal of producing students who are both bilingual and biliterate. (S-38)

MURRAY, Nancy L. (Georgia State University) *Broadcast Media Restructuring in South Africa*. The South African government is attempting to restore public confidence in the media's ability to report, but not create the news while encouraging foreign investment in an unstable economy. This research paper chronicles and analyzes the evolving broadcast media structure by examining the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC), the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA), the Freedom of Expression Institute (FXI) and the African National Congress (ANC). The efficacy of these four organizations will direct the future of South African broadcast media. However, resolving political, ethnic and post-apartheid obstacles will inevitably create contrasting perspectives that will impact the South African economy. (W-52)

NAHMAD Sitton, Salomón (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social en Oaxaca) *The Creation of Four Ecological Reserves in Mexico and their Social Impacts*. This paper assesses the World Wildlife Fund's project with the Mexican government to create nature reserves in four indigenous communities. It examines WWF methods for insuring broad participation of local stakeholders-- Indian communities, ejidos, and private landowners. While this project's technical aims are clear and precise, the challenge is how to translate them into local discourse so that local stakeholders appropriate them and make part of their everyday actions. These four reserves offer a panorama of the complex social, political, and economic problems that confront this ambitious project. (T-33)

NAKAYAMA, Nahoko and **JOHNSTON, Amy.** (Northern Arizona University) *Changing Use and Priorities: Health and Social Services in the Verde Valley*. The Verde Valley is rapidly developing as a result of increased tourism. This development takes many forms and has various effects. This paper explores the growing economic divisions in the Verde Valley related to changes in the need for health and social services. We investigate increasing economic divisions with the region by examining health and social service programs, as well as to the

changes in health/social service needs of residents due to demographic shifts. Finally, we discuss the possible development of sustainable health/social service systems as defined by informants, secondary sources, and observations. (T-13)

NATSEWAY, Bernard, MASAYUMPTEWA, Lloyd, and **BALENQUAH, Lyle** (Northern Arizona University) *Ruins Stabilization: Hopis and the National Park Service*. For the past two years, Northern Arizona University, the Hopi Cultural Preservation Office, the Hopi Foundation, and the National Park Service have collaborated to train Hopi students at NAU in ruins stabilization techniques in the Flagstaff Area National Monuments. This paper examines differing views on the significance and appropriate treatment of these Hopi ancestral sites that are now part of the National Park Service system. Hopi perspectives and concerns often vary from those of the Park Service and academia, and present dilemmas for prospective tribal anthropologists and archaeologists. (S-57)

NAZAREA, Virginia (University of Georgia) *Definitions, Relationships, and Thresholds in a Rice-Based System: A Case for the Indeterminateness of Knowledge*. The definitions given by local farmers for rice-associated plants and arthropods are compared with definitions given by agricultural scientists dealing with rice-based farming systems. Parallelisms and contrasts are noted with respect to attention to detail, attempts at typologies, perceptions of relationships, and apprehensions of thresholds, limiting factors, and diminishing returns. The comparison demonstrates that local and scientific knowledge are not polar opposites representing the particularistic/concrete versus the universal/ abstract. A cross-mapping of the local and the scientific that admits blurred edges will produce a more faithful representation of knowledge distribution and a potentially useful tool for negotiation. (F-76)

N'DIADE, Ahmadou (University of Arizona) *Environmental Crisis and the Emergence of Entrepreneurs in Futa Djallon*. Prior to the colonial penetration, Futa Djallon residents relied mainly on agriculture and animal husbandry for their subsistence. Entrepreneurial activities did not exist due to social and economic constraints. However, the abolition of slavery combined with environmental degradation in the region, made these activities distinctly less viable. The legislation against certain practices of animal husbandry in Futa Djallon contributed to worsening the economic situation. Many Futa residents migrated to the neighboring regions or countries in order to better their lives. Among the activities they took up, was trade because of their ability to move goods and funds across state borders. (T-56)

NELSON, Donald, OLSON, Nadia, and **FINAN, Timothy** (BARA, University of Arizona). *Making Rain, Making Roads,*

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Making Do: Public and Private Responses to Drought in Ceará, Brazil. The Northeast region of Brazil has endured a tragic history of regular and severe drought. Both paleoclimatic and historical data attest to the wide variability in interannual and intra-annual precipitation, which compromises the viability of the local agricultural economy and engenders supreme human suffering. Since colonial times, government has sought to eliminate the spectre of drought through science and technology or to mitigate its social horrors through relief programs. For their part, local populations have adopted a range of coping mechanisms, some more drastic than others, to survive the long months after a drought-induced collapse in their subsistence economy. These public and private efforts to attenuate the impacts of such natural disaster unfold, of course, within a specific socio-economic context that shapes their particular form. This paper traces the history of drought response in the state of Ceará, focusing on the interaction of public institutional and private household strategies. Data from 480 households gathered during the last severe drought will be used to demonstrate the changes in public and private response that reflect important changes in Northeastern society itself. (F-32)

NICHOLAS, Sheilah (University of Arizona) *Hopi Language: A Story of Endurance and Cultural Continuity.* Language and culture are interdependent components of all societies. Today, indigenous communities are rigorously implementing language revitalization efforts to reverse the disastrous trend of language shift and cultural loss. This legal right in hand, these communities have turned to working for the right to effectively access the knowledge, strategies and resources in their efforts. Acknowledging the impact of the historical experiences of language and cultural oppression is vital to the Hopi language revitalization effort. This presentation offers an interpretation of how Hopi people have responded to their legacy of oppression as well as revitalization efforts. (T-10)

NICHTER, Mark (University of Arizona) *Toward an Ethnography of Nicotine Delivery Devices and Tobacco Consumption.* In this paper I call for an ethnography of nicotine delivery devices, tobacco consumption, and tobacco control efforts. I identify key issues in need of study by anthropologists in both national and international settings. Emphasis is placed on tobacco use among youth. In order to inform a next generation of tobacco control efforts, a great deal more will need to be known about cultural factors influencing the progression from occasional to regular use of tobacco. (S-10)

NICHTER, Mark (University of Arizona) *Women's Perceptions of Gynecological Illnesses in Northeast Thailand: Findings from a Multidisciplinary Study.* In this first of a two

part presentation, I summarize the findings of an ethnogynecological research project investigating "uterus problems" in Northeast Thailand, women's patterns of self-medication, and health care seeking behavior. *Mot luuk* problems encompass more than reproductive tract infections. They are often illnesses without disease, the source of great concern among women and great frustration among health care providers. Methods and lessons learned in the course of presenting data to the MOH are discussed. (W-53)

NICHTER, Mimi (University of Arizona) *Tobacco Consumption Among Young Adult Males in South India.* In this second part of a two part presentation, I consider the social context of tobacco consumption in India, youth impressions of tobacco prevalence, reported reasons for use, peer pressure to indulge, emotional states associated with increased use, and the impact of economics on levels of use. I further discuss youth perceptions of safe levels of tobacco use, the dangers associated with tobacco, self assessment of addiction and quitting attempts, and youth perceptions of advertising's impact on product popularity. Changing trends in tobacco use are noted. (S-10)

NICHTER, Mimi (University of Arizona) *Who's Still Smoking? Findings From a Follow-Up of a Longitudinal Study.* This paper presents data on smoking behavior from a cohort of adolescent girls who have been followed for the past eight years. Their levels will be discussed and patterns of smoking over time, reasons for smoking initiation and continuation, and quitting attempts. Social contexts of smoking in middle school, high school, and beyond will be presented. The contribution of anthropology to the study of smoking transitions will be highlighted. (S-10)

NICOLAYSEN, Marie A. (Northern Arizona University) *A Demographic Profile of the Verde Valley.* This paper will describe the population of the Verde Valley, located in Northern Arizona. It will analyze the population structure and assess its effect on population growth during the last decade. Age-structure, sex-ratio and ethnic breakdown are some of the basic elements of the structure. School enrollment, educational attainment, labor-force status, how many people work in service occupations, farming or forestry, health services, are others. The economic aspect of the structure will include income per household, type of income and poverty status. All these variables change continuously and create needs for new services, as well as new markets for further economic development. (T-13)

NKWI, Paul (University of Yaounde) *Nyos Gas Explosion Victims and Their Adjustment in a New Village Setting: 12 Years Later.* Twelve years ago, a gas explosion occurred in the mountain region of north-west Cameroon, killing more than

1,800 people. The impact of this unique explosion of a lake had an affect on over 10 villages with a total population over 30,000 people. As an anthropologist and also associate director of scientific research, I became intimately involved at different levels of government actions to resettle the victims. This paper examines the different theories explaining the phenomenon and how these determine the displacement and resettlement of the victims. It also describes the methods, constraints, and policy contradictions and how the victims of a "supposed natural phenomenon" became victims of a corrupt bureaucratic system. I will also focus on the survival strategies and how the victims have coped during these long years. Were anthropological insights of any use to the policy of adjustment? How have people dealt with enormous social, psychological, health and economic hardships over the years? (F-12)

NOLAN, Riall (University of Cincinnati) *Training the Reflective Practitioner: Where we were, Where we are, Where we need to be.* Anthropological practice has come into its own, but training still lags behind. Using concepts derived from several strategic planning models, coupled with Donald Schön's work on reflection in practice, some observations on practitioner training will be offered, together with some recommendations on what we need to do next. (W-51)

NORTON, Mary (California State University Long Beach) *Anthropometry of Infant Cranial Deformities.* The craniofacial skeleton is complex and exhibits distinctive growth processes. Perinatal growth and development of the craniofacial system responds differentially to external mechanical pressures. Most neonates experience some degree of skull molding during birth, with most common infant cranial deformity being nonsynostotic positional plagiocephaly. Positional plagiocephaly has been associated with environmental factors such as a restrictive intrauterine environment, premature birth, birth trauma or sleep position. Nonsurgical cranioplasty is the preferred form of treatment for positional plagiocephaly. This paper discusses how I use anthropometric techniques to measure and track the craniofacial growth and correction patterns of infants undergoing cranioplasty treatment for abnormal head shape. (T-20)

NORWOOD, Kimberlee (University of Memphis) *HMO's and Alternative Therapies: Excluding the Patient from Medical Decision Making.* This paper addresses the issues of acceptance of alternative medicine by health maintenance organizations (HMO's) and access to alternative treatments by patients. This research focuses on alternative medicine and complementary therapies as a therapeutic system to be used in conjunction with a biomedical system in which the patients are allowed to have optimal choices in medical decision making. Three major areas of concern will be addressed - national

policy and health maintenance organizations, alternative therapies, and training and research. The research findings are based on a literature survey, participant observation, utilization patterns, and interviews with local practitioners, health care administrators, and patients. The policy implications of this study are to advocate malpractice insurance coverage for practitioners, health care coverage for patients of alternative treatment and ultimate reduction in overall health care costs. (T-55)

NYAMONGO, Isaac K. (University of Florida) *Health Care Implications of Displacement: How Do the Affected Adjust?* The world has undergone significant sociopolitical changes since the end of the cold war as calls for democracy and accountability become central in the political affairs of most developing nations, notably in Sub-Sahara Africa. These calls have often brought citizens up against suppressive regimes sometimes leading to armed uprising where the oppressed rise against the government while the privileged defend the government and their acquired wealth and power. In some cases, the struggle to control local resources leads to group rivalry. Whether at the local, national or regional level, the result is often devastating. Millions of people relocate internally or move across international boundaries. The movement affects demographic and disease patterns of the affected regions. This paper discusses the epidemiological implications of migration and adjustment thereto within the context of the displaced. It addresses the health problems of the displaced as well as its affects on the host communities. The discussion is placed within a wider theoretical context of health and disease. (F-12)

O'CONNOR, Francis A. (LaGrange College) *The Running of the Chickens: Patterns of Latino Conflict and Resistance in the Poultry Industry.* In the past 25 years, employment in the poultry industry has almost doubled. Growth and concentration in this industry is most noticeable on the Delmarva Peninsula (Maryland, Virginia and Delaware) where it has supplanted agriculture as the primary source of employment. Work in the processing (disassembly) phase of the poultry industry is primarily low-wage and semi-skilled. The dramatic increase in employment may be due to changes in consumer preferences coupled with difficulties in mechanizing these operations. Attempts to mechanize have achieved mixed success and there has been a fluctuation between the introduction of automatic machinery and a return to reliance on hand work. The increase in demand for labor during this period has attracted many Latino workers who have migrated from farms in Florida and are changing from agricultural work to factory work for the first time. Many of these new workers bring ideas about the meaning and organization of work. This creates a source of conflict with factory management as well as a means of expressing resistance to industrial discipline. Through ethnographic research into the work process and roundtable

discussions with the employees it has been possible to minimize stress within the work place and slow the rate of employee loss. (F-53)

O'LEARY, Anna M. Ochoa (University of Arizona) *Profiles of U.S.-Mexican Women as Education and Training Participants: Workforce Participation and the Formation of Education and Training Goals in a Border Community.* Case studies of Mexican women in the border community of Nogales, Arizona illustrate variations in the way in which women participate in education and training programs. This paper argues that what appears to be lack of commitment to education and training goals among women in a border community can be primarily attributed to the interrelated context in which the formation of goals takes place. What results are different education and training goals and different participation strategies for these women, the range of which becomes the basis for evaluating effectiveness and quality of their integration into the labor force. (W-70)

O'MEARA, Bridget (Washington State University) *The Gifted Amateur's Legacy: 19th Century Collecting and Today's Repatriation Movement.* Throughout the nineteenth century educated white men working in various capacities at the edges of empire collected native art, sacred objects, burial items and human remains. These projects functioned in the service of imperialism by extricating cultural property from indigenous contexts and meanings. Today hundreds of tribes have issued claims against museums for the return of specific cultural, sacred and funerary objects. This effort is part of a pervasive, ongoing and multiform decolonization movement among indigenous peoples, one that both reaffirms spiritual-material aspects of native cultures and takes pragmatic steps toward securing federal protection for cultural property and practices. (S-33)

O'NEAL, Joe (St. Edward's University) *The Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Another Broken Promise?* As part of the United Nations' Decade of Indigenous Peoples, a drafting committee proposed a Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Destined for the General Assembly, the draft declaration was instead shunted to a new drafting committee dominated by the United States and other nations hostile to the many far-reaching guarantees of the rights of indigenous peoples. This paper reviews recent developments in this impasse and explores how the declaration, once approved, will impact anthropology. Specifically, this paper asks, should anthropologists support the declaration, and, if so, what can we do to expedite its passage? (W-52)

O'CONNOR, Bonnie B. (Allegheny University of the Health Sciences) *For Their Good and Ours: How Culture Shapes the*

Use of Patient Restraints. Mechanical restraints have historically been applied to patients in mental hospitals - and later in nursing homes, long-term care facilities, and acute care hospitals - as adjuncts to therapeutic regimens. In the US, restraint use has been considered a regrettable necessity in particular circumstances, justified on the basis of increased patient safety. Empirical data, however, do not support posited therapeutic and preventive benefits of restraints, rather documenting increased harm and risk, including post-traumatic syndromes for both patients and family members. A comparison of restraint use in the US and UK reveals how profoundly "medical facts" about restraint use are shaped by cultural values. (T-19)

O'DONNELL, Katherine (Hartwick College) *Critical Reflection and Service Learning.* This session explores the need to build continuous critical reflection into the service learning process. Critical reflection will be discussed in the following contexts: 1. reflection questions- making connections between service and theoretical frameworks or substantive areas; 2. connecting service learning to academic goals via oral presentations like debates, panel presentations and written reports like position papers, group taskforce reports, and research papers; 3. developing student mentors to facilitate discussion of group dynamics, personal, ethical, and intellectual concerns; and, 4. connecting service learning to course objectives and developing criteria to assess learning. (S-50)

OLIVER-VELEZ, D. (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), **FINLINSON, H.A.** (Universidad Central del Caribe), **DERREN, S.** (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), **ROBLES, R. R.** (Universidad Central del Caribe) *A Funny Thing Happened To My Data on the Way to the Transcriber.* The barriers and solutions to the problem of obtaining accurate transcriptions of ethnographic data. Transcribed data from focus groups, and informant interviews provide the bulk of the ethnographic text for many joint qualitative/quantitative drug and AIDS research studies. Analysis often occurs with no reference to the raw text. Many projects rely on transcription services whose workers may not be familiar with language used by informants. Time and monetary constraints often prevent review and correction of transcription errors. This paper discusses experiences with transcription error while studying HIV risk behavior determinants among Puerto Rican drug users in New York and Puerto Rico. It focuses on the dangers of inaccurate data transcription, and the need to train personnel to transcribe accurately the dialects and argots of specific communities and sub-cultures. (W-71)

OLIVER-VELEZ, D. (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), **FINLINSON, H.A.** (Universidad Central del

Caribe), **DERREN, S.** (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), **ROBLES, R. R.** (Universidad Central del Caribe), **SHELDIN, M.** (Sociomedical Resource Associates), **BEARDSLEY, M.** (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), **ANDIA, J.** (National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.), **COLON, H.** (Universidad Central del Caribe) *Differences in Sexual Risk Behaviors between Puerto Rican Drug Users in East Harlem N.Y. and Bayamón, Puerto Rico.* Puerto Rican drug users in New York and Puerto Rico have very high rates of HIV/AIDS. This paper will present data collected by the ARIBBA Project – a dual site study of HIV risk behavior determinants - highlighting significant differences in sexual risk behaviors between NY and Island study participants. Qualitative data collected in focus groups, interviews and observations, and quantitative survey data show differing perceptions of risks, variances in cultural/behavioral norms, and differences in access to and utilization of condoms. Study participants report practicing different behaviors depending on their location. For example, some study participants who have been in both locations report that they will use a condom when in New York but not in Puerto Rico. (W-71)

OLSEN, Christopher M (University of San Francisco). *Reaching Shared Social Positions: Implications for Communicative Action in MCC.* This paper examines the communicative conditions necessary for the social action that constructs communities by building agreements out of disagreements—the sort of dialectic necessary for understanding of the needs and concerns of others. Such understanding is central to forming norms about what is a social good and for acting on those understandings. Jurgen Habermas, a political theorist, provides the theoretical orientation for a communicative analysis of the Mondragon Cooperative Corporation (MCC), particularly the ways the social councils provide for daily *intentional* action in the cooperatives, as they serve the worker-members' need for promulgating their views, especially their conflicting positions. (S-14)

OLSON, Brooke (Ithaca College) *Health Care in the New Millennium: The Anthropologist's Role in the Development of Integrative Healing Centers.* While there are numerous healing centers in the U.S. which fall under the heading of alternative, complementary, or holistic medicine, a more recent approach has been termed *integrative medicine*, a philosophy which attempts to unite biomedical modes of healing with holistic options such as homeopathy, Native American healing, massage, energy healing, Ayurveda, chiropractic, Chinese medicine, etc. As a medical anthropologist, I have been serving on the advisory board of a grass-roots, community based integrative wellness center in upstate New York for the past several years. For this paper, I will explore the key role that an anthropologist can play in this context through highlighting issues related to cross-cultural

healing models, the politics of inclusion/ exclusion (of healing modalities and ethnic populations), and the many junctures between medical pluralism and ethnic diversity. (T-53)

OLSON, Emelie A. (Whittier College) *Biophobia and Home Building in LaLa Land: 'Nature and I Are Two'.* One dimension of culture is the relationship between humans and “nature.” Biophilia views “nature” as an entity that includes humans and in which humans participate. Interrelationship” and “harmony” are key concepts in such a model. Biophobia views “nature” as something separate from and external to humans, to be dominated and exploited by humans. “Power” and “control” are key concepts in such a model. These contrasting approaches are applied to the history of housing in Southern California, which generally reflects movement from “biophilia” towards “biophobia.” In this process, “nature” is re-created in artificial and “virtual” forms. (poster)(F-50)

OPPENHEIM, Matt (California State University, Long Beach) *The Critical Place of Community Development in School Transformation – The Story of the Pacoima Urban Village.* Educators seek to develop “learning community” in schools; encouraging teamwork, collective vision and guiding values, but parents are usually tokenized in this process. Educational anthropologists must encourage educators to look to the emerging learning community and the role of community development in grass roots organizations and school-based parent centers to shift this embalanced power relation in schools. I present an ethnographic study of the transformation of parents in a Southern California charter school. Parents moved from the school and created the Pacoima Urban Village, a resilient movement for self-reliance. Recommendations are charted for educational anthropologists. This work was recently published in *Practicing Anthropology*. (S-35)

ORLOVE, Benjamin (University of California, Davis) and **TOSTESON, Joshua** (Columbia University). *The Application of Forecasts of El Niño Events: Private Lessons from Africa, Latin America and the Pacific.* Since 1985, Australia, Brazil, Peru, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe have used forecasts of El Niño events for planning. These forecasts have been provided by existing public agencies rather than new organization. We examine this “institutional learning” in terms of the fit between scales of climate variability and of human response. We note similarities across these cases in the modification of forecasts by local scientists and in the evolution of ties between scientists, government officials and end-users of forecasts. (F-32)

ORTIZ, David O. and **BEGAY, Robert** (Northern Arizona University) *Navajo Traditional History and Archaeology.* One

current issue in cultural resource management concerns the relationship between archaeological interpretations and native traditional histories. In the past, Native American oral traditions have been overlooked as a meaningful source of historical information. Some archaeologists are now looking at traditional histories as a means of enhancing scientific interpretations. On the Navajo Reservation, there is much debate on the issue. Before any collaborative process can occur, however, clearer explanations need to be devised about what archaeology as a science can validly interpret about past human existence and whether a traditional history can (or should) be successfully integrated with archaeological interpretations. (S-52)

OSBORNE, Margaret and **HRYCAK, Nina** (Council on Nursing and Anthropology) *Equity of Opportunity: A Common Ground in Addressing Student and Faculty Needs in Nursing Education*. As the population becomes increasingly diverse, changing traditional nursing theory and practice from a unicultural to a multicultural perspective necessitates new education, practice and research challenges. Nursing faculty are confronted with how to best respond to changing health beliefs, values and shifting priorities in preparing culturally, competent professionals, who will contribute to promoting a healthier community. This presentation will examine issues related to the goal of promoting diversity and equal opportunity in nursing education by reflecting on the following: How are values of diversity and equal opportunity for health incorporated in nursing curricula? Who assesses the faculty's readiness to examine bias and vested interests that occur in nursing education? What mechanisms could nursing educators employ to make visible systemic bias? (W-73)

OTHS, Kathryn S. (University of Alabama) *A Prospective Study of Job Strain and Pregnancy Outcomes in a Mid-sized Southern City*. The task of surviving as a species begins at reproduction. Infant mortality is an embarrassingly prominent problem in the U.S., with low birth weight the primary cause. The deleterious effect of job strain on infant birth weight is examined here. Job strain is operationalized, following Karasek, as the inability of women to exert controls over the demands placed upon them. A pilot study identified the cultural construction of specific strains by pregnant mothers of varying social groups. Beyond melding ethnographic insights with large scale survey data, innovative methods include a prospective design with multiple in-depth interviews of women prior to delivery. (T-31)

OUELLET, Lawrence and **HANSEN, Michael** (University of Illinois at Chicago) *Injection Practices in the Absence of Targeted HIV Prevention Interventions*. Most current studies of drug injectors in the United States report much lower rates of needle sharing than were found a decade earlier. These

findings could indicate a generalized awareness and fear of AIDS sufficient to produce meaningful levels of risk reduction, regardless of exposure to particular HIV prevention interventions. This study reports on drug injectors in an area of Chicago where targeted HIV prevention has been absent. High levels of needle sharing were found, and both the survey and qualitative data call into question the degree to which secular trends are responsible for declines in risk practices among drug injectors. (poster)(F-50)

PACH, Alfred, (University of Chicago) *Social Aspects and Consequences of Methamphetamine Use*. This paper explores methamphetamine use in a social network in Washington, D.C.. It examines how meth use is shaped by the social identities, activities and contexts of its use. It is believed to enhance dancing, listening to music, working, sociosexual interactions, and so perceived to augment social scenes. However, psychophysiological states intrinsic to meth use, and modulated by the management of its use, can also lead to a negative consequences for users (e.g social dislocation, HIV risk, injury). The identification of sociocultural correlates in the formation and maintenance of its use, and factors related to its use/abuse, are helpful in designing prevention and intervention programs. (S-17)

PADILLA, Suzanne (Center for Behavioral Research and Services) *Applied Anthropology and the Management and Evaluation of an HIV Prevention Program*. This paper will describe how an applied anthropologist utilizes ethnographic methods in managing and evaluating an HIV prevention outreach program targeting street-based injecting drug users (IDU). These methods include using open-ended interviews, survey questionnaires, and focus groups to develop culturally appropriate educational material, such as HIV prevention publications and workshop curriculums. Ethnographic methods are also used to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and the appropriateness of the HIV prevention strategies used. (T-20)

PAGE, J. Bryan (University of Miami, Florida) *Not Too Far Apart: the Qualitative and the Quantitative in Transdisciplinary Research*. Whether or not values of laboratory tests such as serum glucose lie within or outside the range of normal values constitutes the only clinically meaningful question that these kinds of tests answer. In qualitative research, the search for meaningful distinctions parallels what laboratory tests accomplish for biomedical clinicians. Strategies such as multiple logistic regression used by biostatisticians to accommodate the essentially qualitative nature of their data provide useful tools for combining qualitatively derived variables to answer questions of biobehavioral relevance. (S-51)

PALINKAS, Lawrence A. (University of California, San Diego) *An Integrated Approach to Health Care Policy for Immigrants and Refugees.* Governments and NGOs are increasingly challenged by the complex task of developing and implementing an effective policy or set of policies that safeguard the health and well-being of the estimated 125 million individuals throughout the world who migrate each year for voluntary or involuntary reasons. This paper examines the requirements for the development of an integrated system of international, national and local health policies with particular emphasis on primary care, prevention, and mental health services. These requirements are based on ethnographic and epidemiologic studies of the health care needs and experiences of immigrants and refugees living in the United States. (F-10)

PAOLISSO, Michael (University of Maryland) and **MALONEY, R. Shawn** (University of Maryland) *The Cultural Organism Pfiesteria.* Insufficient attention has been given to understanding the complex ways in which individuals use cultural information to understand the causes and consequences of Pfiesteria piscicida, and other toxic microbe blooms. Cultural information is systematically selected to impart meaning and significance to multi-level environmental problems such as Pfiesteria, and thus extends discourse and policy issues beyond an emphasis on the immediate ecological and health effects. A role for applied environmental anthropology is to assist stakeholder groups, affected by Pfiesteria-like environmental problems, explore the importance of their own cultural conceptualizations for policy and program interventions. (F-75)

PAREZO, Nancy (University of Arizona) and **STAUSS, Joseph** (University of Arizona) *Cultural Continuity and Holistic Sovereignty.* Theoretically, American Indian Studies has much in common with anthropology—especially applied anthropology—in its focus on contemporary issues that address indigenous peoples' concerns and needs. Its interdisciplinary focus challenges some of the interpretive frameworks of established social science and humanities disciplines. In this paper we will summarize some of the developing integrative theory in American Indian Studies' that is grounded in the distinctive cultural philosophies of native communities. Special attention will be given to how these issues relate to cultural continuity and sovereignty. (T-10)

PARK, Thomas K. (University of Arizona) *Natural and anthropogenic risk: Relationships between environmental risk and urbanization in North Africa and the Sahel.* This paper examines the relationship between urban change in the Sahel end environmental risk considered broadly as the result of both anthropogenic and natural processes. Multiple contrasts are drawn: between urbanization before, during, and after

periods of drought, before and after the arrival of major NGOs, and before and after major changes in national debt. The paper examines a number of measures of urban growth and environmental change in order to reach tentative conclusions about the causes of urban poverty in Africa. It also evaluates the role of post-colonial relationships in the recent socio-economic profiles of the selected urban centers. (T-56)

PEREZ, Carlos A. (CARE) and **WILLIS, Mary S.** (CARE) *Reconnecting Environment: A Systems Approach to Sustainable Development.* Historically, environment has been treated as a spatially and conceptually confined reality. Although people are beginning to reclaim the connections between environment and human life, the linkages remain theoretical and sectoral. This paper examines the possibilities of integrating environment and other sectors in international development projects. It depicts environment as an essential component of all development sectors using examples from agriculture, health, water, wildlife conservation and population dynamics. It also discusses some of the challenges involved in integrating these issues at different organizational levels: policy, advocacy, project design and monitoring, training, and the community and environment interface. (W-58)

PETERSON, James, LATKNI, Carl and AGAR, Michael (Johns Hopkins University) *Making the Link: Triangulating HIV/AIDS Intervention Evaluations Methods Qualitative Interview Data, Ethnographic Field Notes and Survey Data Integrated to Redesign the Intervention* In much of the literature that addresses qualitative and quantitative methods, an antagonistic relationship is stated or implied. In contrast, the SHIELD project, an intervention study among the injecting drug using community in Baltimore, MD, has featured collaboration among clients, practitioners, and researchers from the beginning. The program's goal is to train participants and their networks about needle injection and sex behavior risk and to develop communication and leadership skills for the purpose of conducting outreach. This paper describes how preliminary results from survey data, qualitative interview data, and ethnographic field notes were used in an integrated manner to redesign the intervention. (S-51)

PETERSON, Jane (Seattle University), **STERLING, Yvonne** (LSUMC) *Explanatory Models of Asthma.* This paper reports on African American families who have children with asthma, a significant and disproportionately increasing problem among African American children. As a supplement to the National Inner City Asthma study, this ethnographic study is conducted over a 24 month period in two geographic sites. Uncovering explanatory models (EMs) of African Americans' worldview will help caregivers understand how families make decisions in managing their child's asthma.

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Interventions based on EMs have a better chance of producing positive health outcomes for the child. (F-19)

PHADKE, Roopali (University of California, Santa Cruz) *Drawing Water from the Baliraja: Social Movements against Drought in Maharashtra's Krishna River Valley*. In the drought prone regions of southwest Maharashtra, India, a burgeoning social movement for equitable water distribution is engaging the help of engineers to build technical projects that challenge the state's agro-industrial sugar cane model. In 1989 the Baliraja Memorial Dam was built after a prolonged struggle with state municipal authorities. Through the Baliraja, a small structure measuring 4.5 meters tall and 120 meters wide, four hundred families receive a share of water for farming and household purposes. The pioneering success of the Baliraja effort has prompted other villages to pressure the state irrigation bureaucracy to address the ecological and human costs of prolonged drought and water misuse. This paper examines how the Biliraja dam was negotiated and the long-range possibilities of replicating the Baliraja model. (F-17)

PHILLIPS, Diane Ruth. (Iowa State University) *Women Drivers: Female Truckers Abstract*. Investigation into the work experience of a female long-haul truck driver reveals motivations and adaptive strategies utilized in a masculine-identified occupation. Participant observation gives insights into the agendas, strategies, and interpretations of work by a professional long-haul trucker. Economic need and opportunity, the mystique of the truck driver, and occupational thrills attract both women and men to the job. Many women also drive 18-wheelers to preserve a relationship with a male companion. Despite many dangers and inconveniences, many women find satisfaction in this nontraditional occupation. (S-70)

PHILLIPS, Evelyn and **HAYES, Essie** (Entral Connecticut) *"Weed and Seed": Fighting Crime or Assaulting Civil Rights?* October, 1996 St. Petersburg, Florida erupted into a civil disturbance after a policeman shot and killed a young African American Motorist. As response, the U.S. Justice Department and city officials implemented a 'Weed and Seed' program. "Weed and Seed" was marketed as a "grass-roots" strategy to bring neighborhoods "overrun with dangerous criminals" back to life. Using a political economic analysis, this paper examines this policy and its restriction of African Americans' civil liberties. (T-73)

PHILLIPS, James (Southern Oregon) *Common Ground and the People Without Ground: Displaced Peoples, Global Economies, and Practical Imperatives*. Anthropology's involvement with forcibly displaced peoples is intimate and lengthy. Colonialism, post-colonialism, and globalization offer a critical context in which to understand forcible displacements that have been an integral part of these global processes,

and the resulting, every-changing re-configurations have created numerous situations in which anthropologists have worked and intervened. This involvement has left deep marks on anthropological theory, method, and application. Developing ways to examine forcible displacement as an integral (and often intended) part of expanding global economies and strengthening intra- and inter-disciplinary collaboration in this endeavor are emphasized. (F-10)

PICKWELL, Sheila M., (University of California at San Diego) *Social and Psychological Maladjustment of U S Born Cambodian Americans*. Although the myriad health problems affecting Cambodian refugees over the past 20 years have been well documented, the factors contributing to the persistence of these problems remains poorly understood. Using ethnographic and clinical data collected over the past 15 years, this paper examines the association between the signs and symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, other chronic diseases, and underutilization of primary care services in this population. (S-59)

PIKE, Ivy L. (Ohio State University) *The Biosocial Consequences of Life on the Run: A Case Study from Turkana District Kenya*. Throughout East Africa, pastoralist populations live in harsh physical environments coupled with constant threats of livestock raiding and insecurity. In this uncertain backdrop, pastoralist families must search for safe and secure forage and water for their herds. The Turkana of Kenya dodge insecurity by constant movement into unfriendly and unknown territory. As data from a 1998 field season will suggest, such movements have important consequences. These consequences are both social and biological and include modifications in social organization, diet, and the avoidance of health centers. As disruptive as the worst drought, insecurity has the potential to threaten not only the social well being of pastoralists but also their health and survival. (F-60)

PINIERO, Maricel (University of Georgia) *Marginality and Economic Development: The Case of Rural Women in Palawan, Philippines*. To respond to the challenge of economic development as defined by western societies and the call for women empowerment, countries from the south opted to follow the same economic strategy that the industrialized nations have followed. This strategy includes the mechanism of liberating women by giving them space in the public sphere and/or allowing them to be part of the globalized economy. This has resulted in various changes in socio-economic and political growth of these countries which altered the condition of local people, specifically rural women. This paper discusses the impact of government environmental programs on both men and women in the Province of Palawan, Philippines. Specifically, this paper focuses on how development in rural areas is significantly gendered and how marginalization with

respect to gender and class are simultaneously experienced within the peripherized population. Furthermore, this paper presents a different dimension of border theory as it is lived and experienced by the women whom I call the 'border women'. (T-54)

PITTALUGA, Fabio (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *Hualapai and Paiute Cultural Landscapes: Perspectives from Hoover Dam, Nevada*. This paper addresses the roles of the Hoover Dam area in regional cultural landscapes, ecoscapes, and story/song scapes. The research is based on interviews with Southern Paiute and Hualapai people collected during a project conducted in southern Nevada in the past summer. Cultural landscape questions elicited information regarding material, historical, and spiritual dimensions of land use practices and their overall relationships to the Hoover Dam area. The study focuses on Southern Paiute and Hualapai cultural landscapes as a distinct category of cultural resources and addresses issues of mitigation and potential impact in the construction of the proposed bypass. (F-14)

PLACE, Terri (Arizona State University) *Mexicolandia: Border Tourism in Nogales*. Like a number of Mexican cities along the US-Mexico border, Nogales has made tourism a high priority for economic development. The resulting development projects generally do not invite local input. For years, a core goal of these efforts has been to polish up the border's 'sin city' image. To what extent have these efforts succeeded and what is it these towns are now selling in lieu of 'sin'? Focusing on current development efforts, this paper explores the phenomenon of border tourism in Nogales, how it differs from other types of tourism and to what extent tourist districts on the border are becoming Mexican cultural theme parks. (F-33)

POATS, Susan (Faculdade Latino-Americana de Ciencias Sociais, Ouito, Ecuador) and **DEWALT, Kathleen** (University of Pittsburgh) *Examining the Impact of "Women's Projects": Does 10 Years of "Development" Have an Impact?* This paper presents the theoretical approaches, historical background and methodological issues in a project designed to assess the impact of income generating projects on women's social power and child welfare. In the mid-1980's a series of cassava processing projects were begun in the Province of Manabi. Two projects restricted membership to women. These projects have had some success in generating income for women, and providing opportunities for the development of leadership skills. The senior researchers have been examining aspects of this program since 1987 and 1990. In 1997-98 in depth field studies of four communities, two with women's processing associations and two without have been carried out using ethnographic and survey (200 cases) approaches. (S-36)

POATS, Susan (Faculdade Latino-Americana de Ciencias Sociais, Ouito, Ecuador) *Becoming a Working Member: Constructing Productive Identities among Coastal Ecuadorian Women*. Coastal Ecuador is considered as a "machista" region. Male dominance is codified in language and expressed in interactions between men and women. Women are considered "housewives" involved only in reproductive activities, with limited recognition of productive responsibilities. However, change in prevailing rural gender patterns is occurring in rural areas. This paper examines gender relations in Manabi Province by comparing the construction of "socia" or "productive member" identities among women who participate in agroindustrial associations to women's identities as housewives in areas without similar productive opportunities. The paper is based on data from ten years of ethnographic and survey research in Manabi. (S-36)

POHOST, K. Eric (Unaffiliated) *Ecotourism: Proponent's Claims and Costa Rican Realities* Although some conservationists, scientists and political officials have claimed that ecotourism can benefit destination residents and help protect the environment, they have not validated their claims through intensive local-level research. This paper looks at the impact of ecotourism on residents and the environment in the Tortuguero, Carara and Quepos-Manuel Antonio areas in Costa Rica. I argue that although ecotourism has benefitted some residents, it has not improved the lives of others and failed to prevent environmental destruction. Following this argument, I discuss two examples of the questionable and erroneous reasons for promoting ecotourism as a positive source of change. (T-12)

POPE, Charlene (University of Rochester) *Co-construction: the potential role of linguistic anthropology in interracial health communication research*. Despite altruism and 'delivery' metaphors, no evidence suggests care as health professional intentional social action uniform as product or process. US health care racial disparities are a particular concern. Sociocultural differences are mutually constructed and affect health encounter dynamics beyond training and intentions. Using a theoretical framework based on Bourdieu and Vygotsky and critical race perspective, *habitus*, professional practice, and structural White public space provide three sociocultural influences that shape health encounter participation. Linguistic anthropology's use of social activity theory plays a pivotal role for potential research regarding identity co-construction. Hymes SPEAKING model preserves social identity in shifting salience. (F-19)

POSS, Jane (University of Texas at El Paso) *An Exploratory Study of the Meanings of Tuberculosis for Mexican Migrant Farmworkers*. The purpose of this study was to investigate explanatory models of tuberculosis among Mexican migrant

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farmworkers in New York State. In-depth interviews were conducted in Spanish with 26 farmworkers using open-ended questions and were audiotaped, translated and transcribed by the researcher. Data analysis was performed using Glaser and Strauss' grounded theory method. Participants included 21 males and 5 females ranging in age from 18 to 65. In this paper, farmworkers' explanations of the etiology of tuberculosis as well as its symptoms, prevention, treatment, and social significance are described. The explanatory models of participants were similar in many respects to the medical model of tuberculosis and were conducive to participation in a tuberculosis-screening program. (F-52)

PREISTER, Kevin (Southern Oregon University) *Human Geographic Mapping and Issue Management: Tools For Integrated Resource Management*. This paper describes two areas of anthropological contribution to the newly-mandated, and still emerging, paradigm of ecosystem management. Trends in this field indicate: increasing collaboration; more emphasis on community-based partnerships; varied and idiosyncratic decision-making styles; high levels of institutional resistance; and barriers to reform in natural resource management. Human geographic mapping and issue management are action methodologies for incorporating considerations of community health and well-being into management of the physical environment. Reflecting principles of social ecology as embodied in Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act, these methods will be described and examples of their application from throughout the U.S. West provided. (F-16)

PUCCIA, Ellen (University of South Florida) *Creating a Course in Qualitative Research Methods: A TA's Perspective*. A new course in qualitative methods was designed last year at the University of South Florida. The specific focus of the course was decided to be on qualitative analysis. During the design of the course, however, the TAs who were aiding in its construction asked that the course be as much like the "real world" as possible. The class content changed to reflect their concerns. In one semester the class went through the complete research process from writing a grant proposal to submitting and presenting a final report. The most important "real world" aspect of this course was the use of teams. Three separate research projects in different sites were completed in teams of three to six students, and one of the most valuable things learned was how to work together. (S-73)

PULSKAMP, John R. (Independent Scholar) *Destabilized Employment — Destabilized Union*. Changing work environments have a significant impact on labor unions. A union's response to this change may lack effectiveness. The Engineers and Architects Association, a public sector union, represents technical, professional, and administrative workers at a major

municipally owned utility. Until recently these workers have enjoyed a very stable employment setting. However, with impending deregulation of the energy industry, the work environment has become less stable. The reaction of the union membership to this instability has created its own upheaval within the union. This presentation will discuss some of the ways the union has been affected. (T-32)

PUNTENNEY, P.J. (Environmental & Human Systems Management) *The Dynamics of Sustainability: Environmental Agendas of the Highest Order*. Sustainable Development serves as the criteria against which social, economic, and political relations are assessed. Contrary to the growing evidence world-wide, the media continually present a vision of "a dismal failure to achieve". Within the United Nations CSD meetings, however, relations are being defined in terms of other values such as democratic participation reflecting an emerging paradigm that is evolving from our understanding of sustainable ecosystems. Post-Rio, Agenda 21 and its accompanying Chapters provide the organizing framework within which public dialogs occur as countries attempt to find common ground to implement their interpretation of sustainability. Thus, changing the face of international environmental policy-making. (T-34)

PYLYPA, Jennifer (University of Arizona) *Women's Perceptions of Gynecological Illnesses in Northeast Thailand: Folk Models of Cervical Cancer and Their Implications for Women's Health*. The rate of cervical cancer in Thailand is twenty-eight cases per 100,000. However, interviews with women revealed a *perceived* rate of nine to sixteen *thousand* per 100,000. In this second of a two-part presentation, I describe the causes and consequences of this gross misperception of risk. When women experience "uterus problems", they fear that these problems will "turn into" cervical cancer, a perception inadvertently perpetuated by screening campaigns. Consequences for women include psychological suffering and a lack of proper medical treatment. (W-53)

QUANDT, Sara A. (Wake Forest University), **ARCURY, Thomas A.** (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), **MCDONALD, Juliana** (Wake Forest University), **BELL, Ronny A.**, and **VITOLINS, Mara Z.** *Do Food Insecurity Questions Work with Rural Elders?: Informal Support, Making Do, and Trusting in God* This study uses data obtained through in-depth interviews with adults 70 years and older from a multi-ethnic population in rural North Carolina to examine the incidence of food insecurity. 145 elders were interviewed up to 5 times over the course of 1 year. Responses to standard food insecurity questions indicate few persons experience food insecurity. However, analysis of textual data indicates that these questions may underestimate the number

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of elders who are food insecure and not tap the potential vulnerability of others who are dependent on precarious self-management strategies to meet their needs. (F-18)

QUANDT, Sara A. (Wake Forest University), **ARCURY, Thomas A.** (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), **NORTON, Deborah R.** (Wake County, NC, Human Services), **AUSTIN Colin K.** (University of North Carolina Chapel Hill), and **PREISSER, John** (Wake Forest University) *Farmworkers and Green Tobacco Sickness: New Issues for an Understudied Disease.* Green tobacco sickness (GTS) is characterized by headache, nausea, and vomiting that occur after working in tobacco fields. Although tobacco production is widespread, the medical literature on GTS is extremely limited, with almost no attention to farmworkers. Recent changes in tobacco production have placed immigrant farmworkers at heightened risk for GTS. This paper describes how these changes have increased the risk of GTS for farmworkers, introduces a biobehavioral model for GTS risk, and presents survey data from migrant and seasonal farmworkers in North Carolina that indicate an incidence of 41%, the highest reported for GTS in any study. (F-51)

QUIGGINS, Patricia A. (Louisville Medical Center and the University of Louisville) *Using Biomarkers to Identify and Measure Environmental Risks: The Intersection of Research and Risk Communication.* Even when environmental risks are measured using proven scientific methods, results are often called into question by stakeholders. What happens when the methods themselves are works-in-progress? How does one successfully undertake environmental studies involving methods that are under development? This is an instance where an understanding all stakeholders roles – scientists, those affected by a perceived environmental threat, industry managers, educational institutions, and governmental entities – is crucial to the research enterprise. The author discusses how all these entities come into play in attempts to identify and measure exposure to chemicals in two research projects, one involving urban residents living near an industrial complex, and another measuring Agent Orange exposure in Vietnam veterans. (S-37)

RAHMAN, Aminur (Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Canada) *Globalization of Micro-Finance: Implications for Gender-Based Development.* In the context of present-day global capitalism, the micro-finance model is assumed to be a vehicle for incorporating women in economic and social development, and a new sector for institutional capital investment. The emphasis of the micro-finance model is on the financial sustainability of credit institutions; it has changed lending practice from social development (helping the poor through lending) to commerce (credit delivery only). Studies on micro-finance projects in different parts of the

world suggest the model may be financially viable for credit institutions, but inconsistent with economic and social sustainability for women. I posit that structural changes (e.g., in gender and class relations) are required to make micro-finance projects effective for gender-based development consistent with economic emancipation of women. The micro-finance discourse and its practices must be examined in order to identify structural constraints – social, cultural, institutional and economic – that hinder women from extracting direct benefit from these projects. (T-54)

RAJAN, S. Ravi (University of California, Santa Cruz) *Risk, Vulnerability and Environmental Justice? Lessons from the Bhopal Gas Disaster.* This paper, an ethnography of the Bhopal gas disaster, attempts to do three things. First, it seeks to explain the accident by locating the mechanical processes that produced it in the wider social and cultural structures in which they were embedded. Secondly, the paper describes the aftermath of the gas leak, especially the relief and rehabilitation efforts. Collectively, the paper attempts in these two parts to locate the Bhopal gas disaster in the political, social and economic factors that produced and perpetuated it. In a third and final part, the paper attempts to throw up for discussion a set of broad issues that Bhopal raises, with particular reference to agendas for research for a socially conscious political ecology. (F-17)

RAMACHANDAR, Lakshmi (University of Connecticut) *Changes in Primary Health Care Pre-and Post-Sterilization Target in Tamilnadu, India.* The history of the National Family Planning Programme during the target era was mainly focused on sterilization. With the abolition of sterilization quotas at the macro level, the primary health care system is currently in transition. In addition to micro level sterilization quotas, the system must also address broader reproductive health beyond family planning. This policy change has created new challenges for the Village Health Nurse and other community health workers whose role has been expanded from a focus on sterilization to a wide range of additional field tasks including health education, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and more systematic documentation of activities. (T-53)

RATENER, Lynn (Information & Referral Services) *Partnering Outside Academia.* This presentation will discuss how the University of Arizona partnered with Information & Referral Services, a Tucson-based social service agency, to study the impact of welfare reform on local residents. The benefits of this collaboration to both organizations and to the community at large will be highlighted. (S-20)

RAYNER, Steve (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory), **HOUCK, Mark** (George Mason University), **INGRAM,**

Helen (University of California, Irvine), and **LACH, Denise** (Oregon State University). *Institutional Issues in the Adoption of Probabilistic Climate Variation among US Water Managers*. The past decade has seen remarkable improvements in probabilistic forecasts of climate variation associated with El Nino phenomenon. However, most managers and large users of water resources continue to rely on historical records to guide their decision making. The paper reports on a series of regional US case studies using ethnographic interviews to elicit institutional obstacles to the use of improved forecasts. We explore whether ways of alternative packaging and presenting forecast information so that it can improve its incorporation into decision making. Finally we discuss implications for other resource management systems, and other countries, such as those of the tropical and subtropical regions that are most directly affected by ENSO related climatic fluctuations. (F-32)

REICHART, Karaleah (Northwestern University) *Women and the Umwa: Industrial Conflict in Southern West Virginia*. The mountainous state of West Virginia has been marked by repeated violent conflicts surrounding the development and subsequent decline of the regional coal industry. The struggle to unionize southern West Virginia often resulted in brutal battles between coal miners and company police. Although forbidden to work in coal mines after the 1970s, women participated in situations of industrial conflict throughout the historical development of the West Virginia coal fields. Continuing ethnographic, historical, and archival research will document the evolution of women's often-turbulent relationship with the United Mine Workers of America during these disputes. (T-32)

REIS, Raul (California State University Monterey Bay) *Cultural Changes in the Brazilian Amazon: A Caboclo Community Copes with Mass Media*. This paper examines the ways in which the traditional *Caboclo* culture of the Brazilian Amazon has—mainly through the use of recently introduced mass media—incorporated and transformed hegemonic cultural values associated with the urban, middle-class Brazilian “norm.” From a theoretical standpoint, this paper uses concepts such as Derrida's *différance* and Foucault's generalization to approach and examine those changes. From a methodological point of view, the analysis contained here comes from three and a half months of ethnographic observation and participation in the community, as well as from in-depth interviews, and the use of diverse visual and print sources. The paper focuses on the traditional values associated with the *Caboclo* culture of the Brazilian Amazon, and discusses possible ways of looking at recent or imminent cultural changes in Pirabas, analyzing the significance of those changes. (S-58)

RENAUD, Michelle and **LOCKABY, Tracey** (Macro International, Inc.) *Factors Affecting People's Decisions to Forego Potentially Helpful Treatment of Opportunistic Infections in People Living with HIV/AIDS*. Despite increasing availability of drugs and other treatments that have been highly successful in treating opportunistic infections in people living with HIV/AIDS, it has become clear that many people who are aware of their positive serostatus do not seek care. What is not clear, however, are the factors affecting people's decisions to forego potentially helpful treatment. In response to this problem, qualitative data was collected through ten focus groups in three cities to identify these factors and contribute important insight to the development of a quantitative interview instrument. Findings from the interviews will inform recommendations for the development of effective interventions designed to serve HIV positive individuals who are reluctant to seek care. (T-17)

REYNOLDS, Evelyn A. (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry) *Suggestions For Teenage Pregnancy Prevention In Rochester, New York Based On An Anthropological Study Of The Community*. The Neighborhood Evaluation Project studied sectors of the Rochester community with the highest rates of teenage pregnancy. Student interns, including myself, used rapid anthropological methods to learn more about the targeted areas with the expectation that this information would then be used to help local community leaders design teenage pregnancy prevention programs well-suited for each sector. However, a common theme in my interactions with the community is that teenage pregnancy is not viewed as a problem nor a priority within these particular communities. My paper focuses on the difficulties in truly tailoring programs to meet the needs of communities when grant providers have differing values and priorities than community members. (T-18)

RIEMER, Frances Julia (Northern Arizona University) *Structure and Local Meaning: Literacy and Everyday Practice in Rural and Urban Botswana*. Created within a tradition of beliefs regarding “the economic magic of literacy,” the Botswana government's national literacy efforts has been framed as part of the country's steady progress. Literacy groups exist throughout the country, and the proportion of literate adults has increased from 34% in 1966 to 68.9% in 1993. Yet the absence of 81% of the still non-literate adults from the program brings to light questions concerning the program's ability to attract participants, and suggests that the acquisition of literacy skills may be more complicated than program planners, funders, and managers assume. Based upon an 18-month ethnographic study of literacy practice in Botswana, this paper addresses those complexities by describing and examining the relationships among literacy skills, text, governmental support, and the everyday practices of community members participating in and remaining outside the program. (F-55)

RIEMER, Frances Julia (Northern Arizona University) *Equitable Development through Community-Based Management: Examining the Botswana Experience.* Over the past ten years the southern African country of Botswana has attempted to increase ownership of its natural resources by decentralizing wildlife and veld products management. With the assistance of the international community, the government has designated 16 protected management areas and encouraged communities within those areas to develop plans and projects to manage their own natural resources. Using Botswana's experience to date, this paper examines community-based natural-resource management as a strategy to transform marginalized individuals into active agents in their lives and communities. Based upon interpretive research conducted across multiple sites, the paper describes an initiative that aims to place the responsibility for development in the hands of rural communities. Through its analysis, the paper unearths the complexities communities face in "formulating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating development activities," negotiating government structures, and confronting the complicated relationships between humans and their environment. (S-35)

RITCHIE, Amanda (Colgate University), **KINTZ, Ellen** (State University of New York at Geneseo) *Food Production In A Yucatec Maya Community: Rethinking A Sustainable System For Micro-Level Household Kitchen Gardens.* This paper examines gender and capital investment as components of micro-level food production in the Yucatec Maya community of Coba, Quintana Roo, Mexico. On the household level, kitchen gardens were constructed by males and tended by females, required small capital investment, and were highly productive. This traditional system of household production has been dramatically modified. Wage labor opportunities outside the community have displaced male labor inside the community. This displacement severely cripples the ability of women to maintain sufficient levels of kitchen garden production. Capital returns from male wage labor are inadequate, kitchen garden production is insufficient and capital investment on the household level is impossible. Conversation with the Yucatec Maya women concerning the disruption of this traditional system has explored means towards creating a sustainable system for kitchen garden production. (T-54)

RITTER, Beth R. (University of Nebraska, Omaha) *The Yankton Sioux Reservation: Dispossession to Diminishment.* In 1992 several counties in South Dakota formed the Southern Missouri Recycling and Waste Management District. The Waste District acquired a site within the historical boundaries of the Yankton Sioux Reservation in South Dakota to build a municipal solid waste disposal facility. The Tribe was opposed to construction on environmental grounds and sought to intervene by asserting their regulatory jurisdiction over the site. The site in question was no longer owned by the Tribe, as a result of allotment and a "surplus land" sale in 1894, but the

Tribe operated under the assumption that the site was still within their jurisdiction. This question was crucial because the Tribe retains ownership to only 10% of their original Reservation established in 1858. The landfill case was eventually appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and in 1998, the Court handed down a decision that diminished the Yankton Sioux Reservation (including the landfill site) by 168,000 acres (of 430,000 acres). This paper will examine the historical antecedents of reservation diminishment and examine the impact of diminishment on Yankton Sioux sovereignty and jurisdiction on the eve of the twenty-first century. (W-52)

RIVEROS-REVELLO, Maria Antonieta (University of South Florida) *Establishing a Free Clinic for Farmworkers.* The 10,000 agricultural workers in Dade City, Florida, and adjacent areas within Florida lack health insurance. These workers, a source of wealth for the community, work for low wages and are exposed to the most deadly chemicals which weaken their immune system and make them prone to disease and chronic illnesses. This paper provides an overview of the barriers encountered in establishing a Free Clinic at Farmworkers Self Help in Dade City, and how cultural and political barriers slowed the process of organizing such a clinic. The farmworkers themselves were involved in needs assessment, identification of problems and implementation of the solutions. (F-51)

RIZZO, Elena M., (Northern Arizona University) *The Anthropology of Wildlife Management: The Bear Necessities.* The basis for a good wildlife management plan is human management. In order to manage people an understanding of attitudes and perceptions toward wildlife interaction is necessary. An eight week internship, as part of the NAU Applied MA program, at Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks provides essentials for understanding North American perceptions of wildlife management. Research methods involved collection of 450 camper questionnaires, participant observation, and informal interviews. The combination of qualitative and quantitative data provides a picture of environmental anthropology entering into wildlife management fields. Preliminary analysis suggests three attitudinal perceptions toward black bears. (F-37)

ROBERTS, Bill (St. Mary's College of Maryland) *Here's the Classroom, Where's the Community? Creating Cultural Connections Between Classrooms and Communities.* The classroom offers applied anthropologists a unique, quasi-laboratory environment in which to examine questions of community, both real and imagined, and experiment with teaching techniques to make cultural connections between communities. On today's undergraduate campus, the widespread interest among students in opportunities to study environmental, regional and social issues first-hand enables

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anthropologists to develop, either individually or with colleagues in other departments, community service-oriented field studies programs. This paper reports on progress made over the past seven years in developing courses for undergraduates that are meaningful to all participants. The authors' goal is to create a classroom environment enlivened with a sense of community, and one that encourages students to participate with the instructor in discovering new ideas for innovative learning. (S-50)

ROBINSON, Nia (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry) *Teens, Sex, and Anthropology*. Teen pregnancy is an issue that has plagued the United States for the past decade. The city of Rochester has one of the highest teen pregnancy rates in the state of New York. Monroe Council on Teen Pregnancy (MCTP) was formed by a coalition of human service providers, funders, and planners to combat the teen pregnancy problem in Rochester. MCTP works with other programs and agencies in the three sectors in Rochester with the highest teen pregnancy rates. Anthropological methods were used to find out community reactions about MCTP, teen pregnancy and sexuality, and neighborhood problems. (T-18)

RODMAN, Debra (University of Florida) *Nature is an Island, Man is the Sea: How Theory Becomes Policy*. Island Biogeography and Metapopulation Theory have gained popularity among conservationists since the 1970's in the guise of conservation strategies. While the acceptance of these theories has been under controversy in the scientific community, the application of such theories in the form of conservation strategies has become accepted doctrine among park managers, conservationists, and policy makers. This paper explores the underlying concepts behind the theories that make them so attractive as conservation strategies and the possible advantages and future disadvantages to applying them to nature reserve designs and politics. (F-76)

ROMANO, Maddalena (Hunter College) *The Determination of Lead Poisoning in Archaeological Specimens*. Chemical analysis of bone has shown that lead concentrations exist, sometimes in great quantities. It has also revealed that diagenesis, a crucial contamination factor, is virtually insignificant in most cases. The historical record has provided some information as to the symptoms expressed during that time period, and bioanthropological data have attempted to "fill in the gap" left by the lack of reported cases. Physical evidence based on occupational exposure in the workplace and environmental exposure through cooking utensils in the home, or a combination of both, also existed. Thus, it is probable that given a large enough sample population, lead poisoning can be determined as a possible cause of death in some archaeological populations. (poster) (F-50)

ROMEO, Donna M. (University of South Florida) *Tribal Casino Employment and Human Capital Formation—Win, Lose or Draw?* The lack of financial and human capital creates two major obstacles to sustained reservation economic development. Proponents claim that Indian gaming serves as an "engine" for self-sustained development via capital generation and creation of jobs for tribal members. They argue that casinos not only provide jobs but also transferable job skills, including managerial skills, to tribal members. Critics contend that Indian casinos are mostly managed by non-Indians, provide few transferable job skills, and represent culturally inappropriate work environments for tribal members. This paper, based on ethnographic research conducted in a tribally owned and operated casino in Arizona, attempts to shed light on this issue. (W-52)

ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy (University of South Florida) *The Provision of Services for Hiv Positive African Americans: Barriers and Facilitators*. This paper presents the preliminary results of a needs assessment conducted on behalf of the Ryan White Title I HIV Health Services Planning Council to determine the most effective way of rendering services to HIV + African American individuals and their families in four counties in Florida. In addition, emphasis will be given to the role of the anthropologist as facilitator of this process, highlighting the close collaboration with members of the "target community" who serve as both advisors for the design of the project and as data collectors. (W-71)

RONCOLI, Carla (University of Georgia) *A Time Like No Other: Coping with El Nino in the Sahel*. This paper is based on research conducted for a NOAA funded project that aims at improving agricultural production and livelihood security in the Sahel by integrating scientific forecasts into local farming systems. Fieldwork was conducted in Namentenga, the poorest of 45 provinces of Burkina Faso which registered a devastating drought during the 1997 farming season. This paper analyzes the social vulnerabilities and coping strategies associated with ElNino-related anomalous rainfall and the web of negotiations and interpretations set in motion by those phenomena within a Mossi community. These processes, however, occur in a local context where time and space are being irrevocably transfigured by a medley of outer forces and linkages that mediate access to needed resources. (F-15)

ROSELL, Roberta L. (University of South Florida) *Fallout from the Cold War and Beyond: Strategically Assessing the Effects of Environmental Degradation on Human Health in Russia*. Applied research is invaluable for exploring environmental degradation and human health, particularly in other nations. As the politically and economically-dominant nation in the CIS, Russia must be the leader in improving health. This goal cannot be realized until the effects of a degraded environ-

ment are considered as contributing factors. Policy development that impacts these concerns can be contextualized within both micro and macro political-economic frameworks. This paper examines this development and the resulting consequences of environmental and health policies in light of these factors. Only then can researchers begin to formulate strategies for improving both the environment and human health. (F-53)

ROSENBAUM, Marcy (University of Iowa) *Medical Anthropology in Medical School Environments*. Recent developments in medical education including increased emphasis on teaching the "the art of medicine", cultural competency, population-based medicine, as well as the need to improve the medical education environment through research, teaching and policy analysis, point to growing employment opportunities for medical anthropologists. In this presentation, the role that anthropologists currently play and can play in the coming century in medical education will be explored. Discussion will focus on practical issues involved in pursuing jobs in medical education including preparatory experiences, position information sources, developing appropriate applications, and the challenges of fitting into this environment. (F-57)

ROSS, Dena C.W. (University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry) *Teachers' and Counselors' Views on Teenage Pregnancy in Rochester, NY*. This is an analysis of interviews with Rochester City School District middle and high school teachers and counselors on issues surrounding teen pregnancy. The individuals interviewed were diverse, some African American and some Euroamerican. Men and women were included, ranging in age from late twenties to early fifties. Some live in the city; others reside in suburban and rural areas. Some have been teaching for only a few years and others for almost three decades. Their range of subjects is broad: Social Studies, Spanish, Science, English, Global Studies, Economics, Health, Physical Education, Special Education, Counseling, Computer Programming and Music. (T-18)

RUSSELL, Susan (Northern Illinois) *The Political Economy of Fishing Effort and Strategy in a Philippine Coastal Community*. Little anthropological research has focused on the factors influencing the type of fishing strategy pursued by commercialized household fishers, despite their importance for designing sustainable fisheries policies. In this study of baby purse seiners in the Philippines, the cultural and economic factors that account for different fishing strategies are identified. Particular attention is paid to understanding how owner-operated versus hired skipper strategies differ, and how wealth differences and the amount of household debt to fish merchants affect fishing efforts. The implications of these findings for fisheries policies in the developing world are also discussed. (S-54)

RUTTAN, Lore M. (University of California at Davis) *Cooperation and Information Sharing among Commercial Fishermen*. Commercial fishermen may share information regarding the location of fish, but the occurrence and style of such cooperation varies widely between fisheries. In some, no information is shared, while in others there are large, organized "code-groups". Optimal foraging theory would lead us to expect that fishermen share information when such a strategy would lead to a higher income. Predictions are that larger groups of fishermen cooperating should occur when the fish are distributed in large and/or ephemeral patches. Analysis of anecdotal reports drawn from the literature and from informal interviews support these predictions. (S-54)

SACKETT, Ross and FINERMAN, Ruthbeth (University of Memphis) *Measuring Andean House-Gardens: Methodological Issues*. House-gardens are an important and understudied component of Andean agricultural systems. House-gardens are small floristically-complex assemblages of domesticated and nondomesticated plants providing households with food, medicine, ornamentals, and craft materials. Also, house-gardens increasingly include cash-crops among Saraguro Quichua Indians in the southern Ecuadorian Andes. This methodology involves mapping and in-garden videotaped interviews with gardeners, usually female limited conception of house-garden, recognizing a broader household gardening complex distributed throughout families' housegrounds. (S-71)

SAN ANTONIO, Patricia (University of Maryland) *Community Residents and Police Officers in Baltimore, Maryland: Perceptions of Community and Public Safety*. The city of Baltimore, Maryland has many small neighborhood organizations which meet to discuss issues of public safety and plans for community improvement. Community police officers often attend the meetings and work with residents to solve public safety and crime problems. The paper presents an ethnography of different types of community organizations, and the interaction between residents and police officers in meetings and on the street in citizens patrols and public events. The paper focuses on how residents and police officers differ in their understanding of crime and the nature of community and how this effects their interaction and cooperation. (T-73)

SATTERFIELD, Theresa (Decision Research and the University of British Columbia) *Articulating the Risk Experience*. The assessment of impacts from hazards is typically concerned with the physical health risks associated with different hazards (e.g., toxins), though risks can also be characterized for their psychological impacts. Hazards that inspire dread, fear, or a sense of encroachment into one's home or body can influence community responses to protective measures such as clean-up, containment of hazards, or the relocation of residents. This paper will explore one model for

the assessment of psychological impacts developed while working in an arsenic-contaminated African American community. Evidence for the relationship between negative psychological impacts and the demise of local support for remediation decisions and participatory processes will be considered. (S-37)

Saynes-Vazquez, Edaena (CIESAS and University of Arizona) *Language Shift and Resistance among the Zapotecs in Juchitan, Mexico*. This paper will discuss a sociolinguistic study about the asymmetric bilingual situation in Juchitan, a Zapotec community in southern Mexico. I will describe the contradictory process of language maintenance and shift to monolingualism in Spanish. Special attention will be paid to 1) the patterns of language use and consciousness, and 2) the literacy practices in the Zapotec language and its role on reversing language shift. I will analyze the emergence of literacy practices in the community since the end of the last century through the current situation characterized by political struggle, social instability and cultural revival. Then I will evaluate the impact of this literate tradition on the current sociolinguistic situation based on ethnographic and archival data. (poster) (F-50)

SAYRE, Nathan F. (University of Chicago) *Ranching in the Political Ecology of Southern Arizona*. Comparative anthropology and political economy suggest two complementary theses regarding ecology and livestock grazing in southern Arizona. First, grazing before 1934 was not "ranching" but a hybrid, combining aspects of pastoralism and ranching. Second, the cattle boom was an expression of the "financialization" of British capital in the late 19th century. These theses help to explain the ecological damage of the period and to differentiate the cattle boom from 20th century ranching proper. In the late 20th century, ranching has been subsumed by urban development as the dominant form of regional capital accumulation, with ecological consequences comparable to the cattle boom. (F-54)

SCHACHT-REISINGER, Heather, MALONEY, R. Shawn and **THURMAN, Catrina** (University of Maryland) *Cultural Frameworks Of Pfiesteria: Watermen And Farmers Compared*. This paper compares and contrasts the cultural perceptions of Pfiesteria elicited from two stakeholder groups — farmers and watermen — who have been negatively affected by this toxic micro-organism. Information from structured and unstructured interviews is used to identify underlying beliefs, values and knowledge that farmers and watermen use to make sense of complex ecological, political and economic problems that have arisen as a result of Pfiesteria. The importance of conceptualizing Pfiesteria within a cultural framework to future research, program development and policy formulation is discussed. (F-75)

SCHAEFER, Stacy (University of Texas-Pan American) *El Alacarn Te Va A Picar: A Holistic Approach to the Prevention and Treatment of Scorpion Stings in A Huichol Indian Community*. This paper discusses Huichol Indian knowledge of scorpions and treatment for their stings, mestizo folk remedies, and western medical procedures. The culmination of this research resulted in a practical workshop in the Huichol community of San Andres Cohamiata, Mexico. A Huichol shaman, a mestizo herbalist and medical doctors from the Secretary of Health joined together to educate the community and promote methods to reduce the number of fatalities from scorpion stings. (T-57)

SCHAFFER, Kathryn M. (University of Maryland), and **PAOLISSO, Michael** (University of Maryland) *Gender Blender? Women and Men as Stakeholders in Resource Management Development Projects*. Development initiatives need to take a gender-disaggregated approach to project planning and implementation, not only focusing on women in development but men in development and how male and female roles affect development projects. Using case studies from current resource management development projects we will discuss the theoretical orientations used by development anthropologists when writing about gender, how "gender" is operationalized in development projects, in addition to when and how men are included in gender sensitive development. We will briefly describe past approaches of gendered development approaches, followed by current anthropological debates and case studies revolving around gender and development, concluding with suggestions for future directions. (S-35)

SCHNEIDER, Jürg (University of Berne, Switzerland) *Selecting With Farmers – On the Formative Period of Institutional Cereal Breeding in Switzerland (1898 - 1948)*. Genetic diversity in the form of domestic landraces was the major source for wheat and spelt breeding from 1910 to 1930. The first Swiss breeding programs were participatory, involving farmers in on-farm selection and propagation of breeding lines from their own landraces. These selections became the basis of all cultivar releases in the interwar years when a formal seed sector promoted displacement of landraces in lower altitude areas was established. In the 1930s, this loss of diversity was first perceived as "genetic erosion" and addressed with timid conservation measures; at the same time, farmer participation in breeding was phased out. (T-50)

SCHOENBERG, Nancy E. (University of Kentucky) *Challenges Facing Older Adults in Achieving Food Security*. Research documents that many older adults are vulnerable to food insecurity, and that certain groups of elders are at extreme risk of nutritional inadequacy. Using data from three studies on rural and urban African-American and White elders,

this presentation identifies and describes the characteristics and circumstances of those facing challenges to food security. The studies reveal that African-American elders, particularly those from rural areas, are at greater risk of poor nutrition than their White counterparts. Circumstances that contribute to food insecurity include a lack of access to financial, programmatic and food distribution resources; social isolation; health declines and increased functional disabilities. (F-18)

SCHOENBERG, Nancy E. (University of Kentucky) *MD-Ities No More? Challenges to the Elder Patient-Physician Relationship*. "We have, in effect, traded mortality for morbidity and disability for medicated survival." (Otto von Mering, "Anthropology in Medicine and Psychiatry," p. 289, 1970). Inherent in this trade is the unspoken assumption that aging is a terminal disease process best treated through medical intervention. Who best to perform such interventions than the physician? This discussion focuses on two sources of strain within the elder patient-physician relationship: 1) the incompatibility between the Western medical model that strives for nothing less than "return to normal" and the cultural perception that old age is dysfunctional and 2) the contemporary medical environment that wrests control from both parties. (F-52)

SCHRAG JAMES, Jennifer (BARA) *Definition and Redefinition: Work and Success in Welfare Reform*. Welfare reform has already moved thousands of women off of Arizona's welfare rolls and many are not making a "successful" transition to work. This paper uses the preliminary results of a Welfare Reform study in Tucson, Arizona to explore the reasons why some formerly receiving welfare in Tucson are not making the transition. It will also explore the notion of work within the ideology of the Welfare Reform. (S-20)

SCHWARTZ, Deborah (Georgia State University), **HILL, Carole E.** (Georgia State University) *Cultural Explanations for Breast Cancer Among Rural African-American Women: Implications for Health Providers*. Although the incident rate for breast cancer among White and African-American women are similar, the mortality rate for African-American women is significantly higher than other ethnic/racial groups. This suggests that diagnosis for African-Americans is later in the illness process. This paper will report on the health behaviors and beliefs about breast cancer of African-American women in rural Georgia who have been diagnosed with breast cancer and who have sought medical help. Analysis of these data indicate that explanatory models of breast cancer represents a fusion between traditional, religious, and biomedical beliefs and that help-seeking behavior reflects the inherent contradictions of these models. The implications of these findings for health providers will be discussed. (F-19)

SCHWARTZ, Norah (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte/ University of California, San Francisco) *El Asma En Tijuana: Multiple Medical Systems*. This paper examines the treatment of childhood asthma in the border community of Tijuana from multiple perspectives: caretaker, asthma specialist, general practitioner, pharmacist and natural healer. Is there 'common ground' in the treatment of this serious, chronic and increasing illness? Using the ethnographic methods of participant-observation and semi-structured interviews, the paper examines the beliefs and practices associated with the diagnosis and treatment of childhood asthma. In particular, it examines the interactions between doctor and caretaker that occur in a volunteer, pediatric specialist clinic that is situated within one mile of the United States border. (F-36)

SCHWARTZMAN, Stephan (Environmental Defense Fund) *International Development Assistance, Anthropology and Advocacy: the Campaign For Multilateral Bank Reform*. The paper examines internationally financed development projects in the Brazilian Amazon in the 1980s and 1990s as paradigmatic cases in the process of multilateral bank (MDB) reform. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the US and Europe, in collaboration with NGOs and social movements in Brazil (and other developing countries) have over the last 15 years promoted policy reform and interventions in specific projects through the northern governments and parliaments. The paper analyzes the role of anthropology in this process and its potential future contributions as private sector investment overtakes official development assistance in the global economy. (T-59)

SCOTT, Anne (University of Arizona) *Student Participation in a Local Sustainable Development Project*. The Livable Tucson Vision Program was established as a long term, community driven vision that would help to shape the city budget and hold city staff accountable for developing programs and services that address the real concerns of the community. Undergraduate students worked with city officials to design measures and collect data on the indicators of progress (which include education, urban sprawl, crime and safety, the environment, and employment opportunities) identified by the community. This experience helped teach students about sustainability issues, research methods, and civic responsibility at the same time that it provided useful information to the city mayor and council. (W-58)

SCROL, Aaron (Consulting Anthropologist, Elwha Klallam Tribe) *Managing Tribal Resources: Balancing Culture and Development among the Elwha Klallam*. The community of Elwha is experiencing rapid, unregulated growth. Housing development, the management of usual and accustomed resource areas, and the restoration of native salmon runs in the Elwha River are projects involving a broad range of manage-

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ment agencies. The Tribe is designing a Cultural Resource Management Plan for the reservation and the Elwha River to foster more holistic multi-agency management of the area's natural and cultural resources. A balance between cost, management of the area's natural and cultural resources, and development is being reached in a way that maximizes protection while creating lasting interagency cooperation at the tribal, local, state, and federal levels. (S-57)

SEHLAOUI, Abdelilah Salim (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) *Developing Cross-cultural Communicative Competence in Preservice*. This ethnographic study aims at describing and analyzing current practices in an MA TESOL program in terms of the program's efforts to develop cross-cultural communicative competence in preservice teachers. This study focuses specifically on the conceptualizations of culture utilized within the program, the professional and cultural identity formation process, characterization of students' analyses of power relations and their own positions within them, and the ways computer-based technologies are being incorporated as part of these processes. Preliminary findings of the qualitative data analysis will be presented and discussed from a critical perspective. (W-70)

SELETSTEWA, Maxine (Cultural Preservation Office of the Hopi Tribe) *Hopi History, Life, and Culture on the Web*. The Hopi have long been the object of extreme interest and professional study since the turn of the century. Such studies have produced a significant amount of written information by non-Hopi and in some instances an accurate portrayal of the Hopi people has not been presented. In 1996, the "Official Hopi Cultural Preservation Office Web Page" was generated to accommodate those interested in the Hopi people. Since then, the Cultural Preservation Office of the Hopi Tribe and Northern Arizona University have worked together to maintain the web page and provide the general public with accurate information about the Hopi people. This paper describes the development of the collaborative effort. (S-52)

SENANAYAKE, F. Ranil (Neosynthesis Research Centre) *To Make Informed Decisions, the Ecology Must be Understood: The Establishment of Analog Forestry in Sri Lanka*. Analog forestry requires that land managers pay attention to existing ecological processes both within the land proposed to be managed and the native climax vegetation of the region. In mimicking the structure and function of the climax vegetation, efficiencies in the use of available resources are achieved. With fossil based energy costs expected to spiral in the next several years, the efficient use of solar energy is necessary. With the need for long-term carbon sinks to respond to global warming, optimal storage systems need to be constructed. The question for management is what must be attended and what can safely be ignored in establishing landscapes which provides adequately

for the producer through a diversity of crop products to spread the risk of crop failure and avoid single-crop market dependencies. The NSRC has established models on the ground in Sri Lanka. From this experience, the framing of management decisions based upon the protection of native flora and fauna and income to local land managers is discussed. Results of projects, some on the ground for 16 year, will provide examples of returns both to land managers and to biodiversity. (W-90)

SESIA, Paola (Oaxaca, Mexico and University of Arizona, Tucson) *Grass-Roots Organizing, Gender, and Nutrition in Rural Oaxaca*. Among Indian Chinantecs of Lalana, attempts to diversify agricultural production and fight against poverty and malnutrition through the establishment of a regional, grass-roots organization have had mixed results involving gender, local membership in the organization, and women's chapters. While improving nutrition is a stated goal of the organization at large, UPISL women are responsible for the attainment of this goal. Therefore, achieving a better nutritional status among organized members partially depends on the local strength of the women's chapters vis-a-vis the organization at large and on existing gender contradictions within the organization. (T-54)

SHANDY, Dianna (Columbia University) *Measuring Mobility: Nuer Secondary Migration*. This paper examines the secondary migration patterns of Nuer-speaking southern Sudanese refugees in the United States to test the frequently-advanced hypothesis that refugees tend to migrate to states with higher public assistance benefit levels. Written during a three-month policy research fellowship, this paper incorporates both a macro policy perspective and a micro ethnographic perspective to provide depth and breadth in the examination of this topic. The paper discusses the intersection of secondary migration and policy as well as the benefits and limitations of a number of accepted methods of measuring secondary migration. (F-10)

SHAW, Jennifer (University of Kansas) *Please Take my Child: Barriers to Children's Health Care on the High Plains*. What are the barriers to children's health care perceived by parents and health care providers in Garden City, Kansas? The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provides insurance to children of the "working poor." This federal-state partnership will increase access to health care for some children on the High Plains. My study shows, however, that barriers to care will continue to prevent the access of others, particularly immigrant children from Mexico, Central America, and Southeast Asia. This paper examines these barriers in Garden City, the projected impact of CHIP on health services for children, and local attempts to expand children's access to health care. (S-56)

SHERIDAN, Thomas (Arizona State Museum) *Cows, Condos, and the Contested Commons: The Political Ecology of Ranching in the Arizona-Sonora Borderlands*. Stockraising has been the most land-extensive extractive industry in the Arizona-Sonora borderlands for the last 300 years. Ranching in semi-arid lands requires access to large tracts of land. Even though they share a common environment, Mexico and the United States have developed very different strategies to assure that access in Arizona and Sonora. Recently, however, explosive urbanization and industrialization of the borderlands have challenged ranching on both sides of the border. In Sonora, population pressure and the growth of the transnational cattle market have aggravated tensions between ejidos and private ranchers, accelerated overgrazing, and fueled the rapid expansion of South African buffel grass at the expense of Sonoran desert and subtropical thornscrub. In Arizona, escalating land prices and growing pressure from environmentalists have prompted many ranchers to sell out to real estate developers. This paper will compare and contrast the growing political, economic, and ecological crisis in cattle ranching on both sides of the international border. (T-52)

SHIPEK, Florence C. (Retired) *Forty-four years with Kumeyaay, Luiseno and Cupeno*. This paper will describe the wide range of tribal requests for help starting in 1954 when all BIA services to the Indians as persons ended overnight, leaving only trust management of the land as the BIA charge. One request was for an educational program for small community self government training to meet modern legal requirements. Others included help for refugees from San Diego County who had fled to the Kumeyaay in Baja California Norte. As self governments developed, the need changed to consultation and cultural preservation. (S-13)

SILVERMAN, Myrna, SMOLA, Susan (University of Pittsburgh), and **MUSA, Donald** (University of Pittsburgh) *Meanings of Healthy and non Healthy for Older Blacks and Whites with Chronic Illness*. One hundred and ten older blacks and whites (50% each) with chronic illnesses were interviewed to assess meanings of "healthy" vs. "non healthy". The first and most frequently assigned meaning of "healthy" was presence of functional capacities, for "non healthy" it was presence of medical conditions or physical symptoms. There was little difference by race or gender. Overall, respondents reported more varied meanings to the concept of "healthy" than to "non healthy", suggesting "healthy" may be a multidimensional construct more connected to total life experiences than is "non healthy". (F-19)

SIMMONS, Janie (Hispanic Health Council), **SINGER, Merrill** (Hispanic Health Council) *The Diverse Roles of Women in Syringe Use and Exchange*. Given the persistent role of structural violence in the lives of drug users, a research

focus on the ability of poor, minority, drug-injecting women to exercise a certain amount of power in their relationships with men may appear to be misplaced. Indeed, ethnographic observation of "social networks" in the field, along with in-depth interviews with men and women in these networks, has enabled us to witness the role of structural violence in their lives and it's relationship to injection drug use. This research also has enabled us to see how women are often subordinated in drug-using dyads and sexual relationships. More recently, however, we are beginning to recognize that at least some women can assume more dominant roles in these relationships due to: 1) their ability to raise money for drugs via prostitution; and 2) their ability to utilize more cohesive social networks of injection drug-users to help shape the behavior of their partners and others. We will focus primarily on an analysis of ethnographic interviews with individuals in this particular social network and an analysis of a video-tape of a relatively cohesive and long-term drug-using network to illustrate these dynamics. We will discuss the implications of this pattern of risk and risk avoidance as well as discuss how these dynamics mediate women's relationships with Hartford's Needle Exchange Program. (T-14)

SINGER, Merrill, DUKE, Michael, SOTO, Migdalia (Hispanic Health Council) and **WEEKS, Margaret R.** (Institute for Community Research) *Down These Mean Streets: Violence in the Lives of Social Networks of Street Drug Users*. Over thirty years ago, Piri Thomas published *Down These Mean Streets*, a powerful autobiographical account of his years as a street drug user in Spanish Harlem. As Thomas describes his initiation into heroin injection at age 16 and the subsequent chronology of his life as an addict, violence of various sorts provides the backdrop to many events, subtly defining the terms of everyday life and everyday relationships. Drugs and violence, in Thomas' world, in the world of most street drug addicts, are often so intertwined it is hard to tell which is cause and which effect. Violence makes the streets a mean place, for which drugs provide a faulty haven; at the same time, drugs provide immediate and pressing motivation to inflict misery on those within reach. In this paper, which is based on the findings of the ongoing NIDA-funded network study entitled "Intertwined Epidemics in the Puerto Rican Community," we examine the range, frequency, varieties, and impact of violence in the social networks of a sample of over 200 street drug users in Hartford, CT. The aim of the paper is to argue that studying drug use and HIV risk among drug users' social networks without an analysis of the role of violence in the promotion of these phenomena would be like trying to understand how a car works without ever opening the hood. (T-14)

SKIRBOLL, Esther (Slippery Rock University) and **TAYLOR, Rhoda** (Slippery Rock University) *Coping with Living Apart: Partner Responses to Life in Commuter Marriages*. To

realize career potential for both partners, many couples maintain residences in separate geographic locations, a living situation defined as 'commuter marriage'. We surveyed 143 such individuals using qualitative and quantitative methods. We examined responses from both partners in 47 pairs, and also from 49 individual respondents with regard to issues such as life, career, and relationship satisfaction. We compared responses of partners, looking at possible differences in reactions between male and female commuters. The similarity of responses to many questions suggests a strong joint endeavor is essential for the success of such a non-traditional residential pattern. (W-51)

SLOMKA, Jacquelyn (Cleveland Clinic) *Common Ground in Anthropology and Bioethics*. The blending of anthropology and bioethics is a useful combination of disciplines in today's health care environment. Interviewing skills, ethnographic techniques and participant observation methodology are effective tools in assisting clinicians, patients and families to sort out the variety of meanings and value judgments inherent in situations of medical decision making. Issues of privacy and confidentiality, genetics, reproductive technologies, physician-assisted suicide and diversity of health-related values are likely to remain in the forefront of public discussion in the next decade. Medical anthropologists are able to contribute to the analysis and resolution of complex ethical situations on an individual basis and at the level of public policy. (F-57)

SMILEY, Francis E. and **SMALL, Cathy** (Northern Arizona University) *Developing and Improving Applied Internship Programs in Anthropology*. Our workshop introduces participants to methods for initiating, building, and improving internship programs for anthropologists. The workshop focuses on the complex of interactions between students, programs, internship hosts, preceptors, and faculty advisors. We set out a structure and discuss the kinds of problems that can occur in program building and in the operation of internship programs. We also cover individual internship problems and opportunities so that participants get a comprehensive administrative-to-individual-intern view of the process. We provide a variety of materials useful as guides for handbooks, internship database development and maintenance, course preparation for courses that prepare interns, and forms for tracking and documenting compliance with departmental and host organization policy. We discuss internship programs at both the undergraduate and graduate level. (W-51)

SMITH, Carolyn M. (University of Arizona) *Dying in a Biomedical Community: Improving the Match Between Patient Expectation and Experience*. The role of the physician has changed dramatically over the 20th century as a result of technological advances in biomedical care, increased specialization in the field of biomedicine, and the development of

super-structures for the "management" of care. These changes have serious implications for the patient-physician relationship, an important factor contributing to treatment efficacy. The convergence of multiple providers who share in the treatment of patients has placed greater responsibility on patients to negotiate care provision and to pursue health information from a variety of sources. Ethnographic interviews with elderly patients of biomedical care reveal clear trends in the priorities of patients: control in decision-making; retaining personal capacities; and reducing the burden on loved ones. Recommendations will be made toward improving the match between patient expectation and experience of dying as an important goal for health care and site for applied (medical) anthropology. (T-53)

SMITH, Carolyn M. (University of Arizona) *Using Political Economy to Improve Diabetic Health among Pima Indians*. The Pima Indians of the Gila River Indian Reservation in Arizona continue to show the world's highest prevalence rate of diabetes among adults. This high prevalence is blamed in part on the acculturation process for these Indians, especially dietary changes since World War II. Unable to continue historic farming practices due to competition over scarce, desert water resources, the Pima Indians adopted new survival strategies including: reduction of farming and expansion in other industry and adopting Anglo patterns of diet, (non-) recreation, and transportation. Diabetes prevention and education programs sometimes blame Indians for non-compliance with treatment. Applied (medical) anthropology, brings a perspective of sociopolitical, economic, and cultural factors that explains participation in diabetes prevention. Results of a study will be presented along with recommendations for improving diabetes education programs. (F-54)

SMITH, Courtland L. (Oregon State University) *Stuck on Planning: Institutional Mapping of Approaches to Maintain and Restore Pacific Northwest Coastal Ecosystems*. Institutional mapping is an approach to evaluate the potential success of management approaches to such issues as salmon restoration, water quality improvement, forest management, flood protection, and land use planning. The variables for evaluating social institutions follow the concept of the renewal cycle proposed by Holling. The primary variables are scale and power as indicators of connectedness and capital as a reflection of cultural values. Results show that water quality improvement has the most likelihood of success, with salmon restoration showing the least. Most activities get stuck in planning because of the capital requirements needed to act. (F-16)

SMITH, Patrick (University of Arizona/ Universidad de las Americas-Puebla) *Dual Language Education on Contested Ground: A Report from Tucson, Arizona*. Despite intense controversy over bilingual education (Troike, 1990; Valdes,

1997), the number of dual language (DL) programs in the United States has grown considerably in the past decade. Supporters claim DL instruction promotes linguistic and cultural pluralism by educating minority language and majority language students together via both languages. This presentation examines DL programs as examples of language and ideology planning on contested ground. Data is presented from an ongoing study involving participant observation in kindergarten classrooms and interviews with teachers and parents in two Spanish/English elementary programs in Tucson, Arizona. (S-38)

SOBO, Elisa (University of California at San Diego), **ROCK, Cheryl** (University of California at San Diego), **NEUHOUSER, Marian** (University of Washington), **NEUMARK-SZRAINER, Dianne** (University of Minnesota); *Collecting Diet Data From Children: Does A Parent's Presence Help?* Nutrition researchers generally believe that to obtain accurate 24-hour dietary recall data from children aged seven to eleven, parents or guardians (P/G) should be present. As part of the multi-site Olestra Post-Marketing Surveillance Study, we examined 35 transcripts of children's recalls. P/G presence resulted in additions, deletions, and modifications of food intake reported by the child. Types of P/G-child interactions, contexts encouraging P/G over-participation, and associated variables (e.g., age, weight, gender etc.) are examined, as is the P/G's potential effect on data accuracy and children's openness. Ways to capitalize on the presence of P/Gs while minimizing their intrusiveness are discussed. (S-56)

SOLERI, Daniela (University of Arizona), **SMITH, Steven E** (University of Arizona) and **CLEVELAND, David A** (University of California, Santa Barbara) *Farmers' Genetic Perceptions of Maize Varieties and the Potential for Collaborative Plant Breeding, Oaxaca, Mexico.* Maize grain yield in Oaxaca is low, and often inadequate to meet farmers' needs. With farmer collaborators in two communities in the Valles Centrales we are investigating the genetic variation in their maize varieties, and their knowledge and management of this variation. Results suggest that farmers' knowledge is complex, but is limited by environmental variation, which is often high within and between fields and through time. Estimates of genetic variation using a new on-farm methodology suggest that inheritability for important traits in farmers' varieties is high. Therefore, the potential exists for collaboration to improve farmer breeding and grain production. (T-50)

SONG, Yiching (Wageningen Agricultural University, the Netherlands) *Formal Breeding and Farmer Breeding in China.* The predominant public seed system, which contributed significantly to China's achievement of self-sufficiency in food production, has had increasing difficulty in meeting farmers' needs and in dealing with current, rapid changes. I propose integration and of farmers' indigenous knowledge

system and formal breeders' scientific knowledge system and collaboration in plant breeding based on my field work with farmers and breeders in Southwest China. I explore institutional and technical issues based on field data. I conclude that collaboration between farmer and formal breeders is necessary for technology development and increased crop yield, and is crucial for food Chinese security. (T-50)

SONNINO, Roberta (University of Kansas) *Hosting Tourists, Saving Agriculture: The Practice of Agritourism in Rural Italy.* Following numerous assessments of the deleterious economic, environmental, and sociocultural impacts of mass tourism on local systems, anthropologists have advocated small-scale forms of tourism development that are responsive to the needs of host communities and their sociocultural, built, and natural environments. Through the development of "agritourism," Italian rural areas have successfully incorporated tourism revenues into pre-existing local systems of agricultural production. A discussion of the factors that have shaped the developmental trajectory of Italian agritourism provides an ideal context for analyzing the complex interrelationship between tourism and local resource management within sustainable rural development projects. (W-55)

SPECE, Roy Jr. (University of Arizona) *The Ethics of Disclosure and Confidentiality: Patient Rights versus Contractual Obligations.* What are the obligations of disclosure and confidentiality owed to a patient when a physician is hired by a third party, such as an insurance company or a prospective employer, to examine or treat the patient? Answering this question requires attention to the right and duties of the physician vis-à-vis the party who has hired him or her. Obviously, the rights and interests of the person or entity who hires the physician might clash with the rights and interests of the patient. How can or should the physician reconcile such conflicts? The difficulty of this question is demonstrated by describing conflicting legal precedents. (S-16)

SPICER, Brent C. (University of Arizona) *Sa'ah Naagháí Bik'eh Hózhóón: Harmony and Balance in Contemporary Higher Education.* Tribal colleges developed largely from Native communities' desires to provide education that is culturally relevant and promotes their own needs. Dine' College is based on the educational philosophy, Sa'ah Naagháí Bik'eh Hózhóón, which emphasizes maintaining balance and harmony in life and education at all levels. As I conducted interviews to compile the college's history during the summer of 1998, interviewees praised this philosophy as a fundamental aspect of their success during and after college. This paper will discuss Dine College's role in fostering cultural continuity through its unique philosophy that facilitates education and enhances Navajos' understanding of life. (T-10)

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SPRING, Marline (University of Minnesota) *Displacement from Public Housing: Hmong, Lao, and African-Americans in Minneapolis*. Hmong, Lao and African-American public housing residents were displaced because of public policies aimed at eliminating pockets of concentrated poverty in cities, reductions in federal public housing operating subsidies, and the deterioration and demolition of Minnesota's first public housing project. A class action suit brought by public housing residents against HUD and MPHA resulted in a legal settlement that provided residents with a variety of programs and assistance in moving out of the public housing project. Lengthy interviews were conducted with 50 former residents. Distinct inter- and intra-ethnic responses to moving and satisfaction with relocation services and their new homes were influenced by differential historical and sociocultural factors, communication issues, and disparate distribution of assistance. (F-58)

STAMPS, Richard B. (Oakland University) *Back into the Field*. After 20 years of classroom teaching and archaeological fieldwork, I shifted to applying what I learned in dealing with contemporary issues. I accepted a three-year opportunity to head up a Christian missionary effort in the Republic of China, on Taiwan. This paper deals with my attempts to bring a more flexible anthropological perspective to a sometimes-rigid organization and activity. Activities included enhanced language study, training about local culture and history, working with locals, etc. Successes and failures are discussed with respect to anthropological insights. (W-51)

STANFORD, Lois (New Mexico State University) *Farmer Organizations in the Global Economy: Examining the Restructuring of Michoacan's Avocado Industry*. For Mexico, the Michoacan avocado industry represents one of few neoliberal success stories in the agriculture sector. In 1997, Michoacan growers began to export Mexican avocados to the United States market for the first time since 1917. Future prospects for expanded U.S. and European export opportunities offer foreign earnings and growth opportunities at a time when Mexico's agricultural sector has declined drastically. From 1960-1998, Michoacan's avocado industry has witnessed repeated efforts to create and institutionalize farmer organizations, through both private and state efforts, all without much success. Responding to export opportunities, new grower and packer organizations, comprised of a small, elite group of wealthy, commercial growers, have been established. Within a historical context, this paper examines regional and state efforts to establish farmer organizations, analyzing particularly the increasing marginalization of small farmers in the international export industry. (T-30)

STANSBURY, James P., SMITH, Cynthia A. (University of Kentucky), **TREVATHAN, Edwin** (Washington University,

St. Louis), **MEDINA, Marco T.** (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras), **KENNEDY, David P.** (University of Florida) *Improving Seizure Treatment in Rural Latin America: Current Realities and Prospects*. Epilepsy and seizure disorders are significant health problems in developing countries. Rural Honduras is no exception, with one recent study from a southern county showing an epilepsy prevalence of 23.1 per 1000, almost four times that of the U.S. rate. In this paper we examine constraints to improving care in the rural Honduran context, exploring cultural explanations for attacks and the implications of drug side effects for the standard of care. (F-36)

STEIN, Howard (University of Oklahoma) *The Social Production of Meaninglessness: A Meditation on Values in the American Workplace*. A central theme in the life-work of Otto von Mering is the place of values in organizing cultures - human worlds not only small in scale, but those that are urban, literate, and complex. This paper identifies a rarely articulated value in the contemporary American workplace: the social production of meaninglessness. The paper contributes also to the distinctions between values that are manifest and latent. It examines the paradoxical situation wherein work that is rationally designed to produce products or services, is also often irrationally designed to "produce" the destruction of the human spirit. (F-52)

STEINBERG, Jill M. (University of Southern California), **LIFSHAY, Julie** and **CAREY, James W.** (Centers for Disease Control & Prevention) *Methods to Measure and Strengthen Reliability in Coding Qualitative Data: An Example from HIV Behavioral Research*. Poor coding reliability may invalidate findings in qualitative research. Our paper describes methods used to assess reliability in a study of HIV infected men and their partners. Data from 70 semi-structured interviews were analyzed with "CDC EZ-Text" software. The codebook included over 300 codes corresponding to themes in the responses. Initial intracoder (50.8%) and intercoder (43.3%) reliability was poor. Coding disagreements were used to improve the codebook, and the data were recorded. Final intracoder (70.3%) and intercoder (73.5%) reliability showed substantial improvement. Similar approaches may help other investigators strengthen their analyses and gain accurate understanding of respondent beliefs and behaviors. (W-71)

STEPHENSON, David J., Jr. (Rocky Mountain Human Rights Law Group) *International Human Rights Law and Indigenous Peoples' IPR*. Because the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has just passed, it is appropriate to examine the extent to which the struggles of indigenous people to protect their intellectual property rights dovetail with recent developments in international human rights law. One of the underpinnings of attempts

to protect indigenous IPR has been an assumption that certain cultural groups have certain inalienable rights and are entitled to protections of their cultural integrity, intellectual property, and traditional resources. International human rights law is rapidly evolving to accommodate this perspective, which increases the political leverage wielded by indigenous peoples. This paper reviews specific human rights laws and efforts to protect indigenous IPR and offers suggestions about how more meaningful partnerships between advocates for indigenous peoples and rights advocates can be forged. (T-11)

STEPHENSON, Garry (Oregon State University) LEV, Larry (Oregon State University) *Local Food, Local Farms: Bucking the Global Trend*. Food systems that rely to a large extent on local farm products provide viable markets and potential sustainability for small farmers. Local food systems also have the potential to mitigate the negative environmental and human rights impacts of a global food system. Scientists can assist farmers in this endeavor by collecting pertinent data to guide their decision-making and strengthen their market position. A 1998 survey of consumers in the mid-Willamette Valley of Oregon reveals strong preferences for locally produced farm products. In addition, data collected from consumers at farmers' markets indicate these markets, attract large numbers of adults, generate high revenues, and provide an economic boost to associated business districts. These data are being used to enhance the marketing abilities of small farmers and to strengthen the position of farmers markets in the business sector. (W-57)

STEPP, John R. (University of Georgia) *Ethnoecological Domains and Their Relation to Conservation*. Local conservation initiatives are strengthened through an understanding of the ecological classification used by local peoples. This paper addresses the ethnoecology of the Tzeltal Maya in Highland Chiapas through five domains that relate to ethnobotanical knowledge: soils, climate, vegetation types, succession stages and land use. Medicinal plants are used as an example of integrating these ecological domains into a resource management strategy that is based on local knowledge and behavior. (S-19)

STERK, Claire (Emory University) *It is a Lifestyle: Methamphetamine Use and its Consequences*. Methamphetamine is reemerging, and according to available epidemiological indicators from hospitals, drug treatment programs and pre-trial detention centers, the increase mainly is occurring in the western United States. This paper will place the epidemiological indicators for methamphetamine in the Atlanta area in an ethnographic context. In addition to describing the various sub-scenes of users, the public health consequences of use will be addressed. While some sub-scenes of methamphetamine users are new, others have a long history. This pilot study

shows the importance of ethnographic studies conducted in the context of available statistics. (S-17)

STOFFLE, Richard W. (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *Paiute Cultural Landscape Perspectives From the Big Springs Complex in Las Vegas, Nevada*. Southern Paiute people centered their lives on natural clear water springs which are both the namesake of Las Vegas (Spanish for the meadows) and a major source of city water. Today, one of the big springs is being threatened by the widening of a highway. This paper presents interview data from members of 10 Paiute tribes regarding the cultural landscape meaning of this spring. (F-14)

STORER, Eileen M. (High-Scope Educational Research Foundation) *Multiple Meanings of Parental Involvement: Parents and Schools Make Sense in Head Start*. Parental involvement is a value shared among most child education programs in the United States. Despite this reality, many schools continue to experience low rates of parent participation. The paper uses a case-study approach to illustrate the range and variation in the ways that parents and staff interact and talk about the meaning of parent involvement in a Head Start site. In addition it compares and contrasts definitions of parent involvement at three levels: Parents' perspectives on their interaction with schools; Head Start staff's negotiation of program standards in working with low-income families; Head Start as a two-generation interventional model with parent involvement in program design and operation. (F-55)

STOUTLAND, Sara (Kennedy School of Government, Harvard) *The Roles of Researchers in Boston's Efforts to Reduce Youth Violent Crime*. Boston is currently considered the "blue ribbon" city for reducing youth violence. Violent crime rates plummeted in 1995 and stayed low. There were many innovative law enforcement and prevention programs aimed at reducing youth violence some of which involved policy-oriented researchers. This paper discusses how these researchers, whose tool kits included anthropological perspectives, influenced law enforcement strategies at the city level. Through listening to staff and residents, they learned about youth's informal social organization. They helped form collaborations of professionals who were not accustomed to working together. Consequently, they shaped strategies from the ground up and increased both law enforcement's and the community's ability to control violent crime. (S-34)

STRAIGHT, Karen (University of Massachusetts, Amherst) *Renegotiating Gender and Women's Status in the Asian Indian Immigrant Professional Household*. The Northwest region has witnessed the growth of its Asian Indian immigrant community, many of whom are employed in high tech firms such as

Intel, Microsoft, and Sequent. In this paper I will explore the complex and often contradictory strategies utilized by Asian Indian women employed in the high tech industry to improve their status within the home through the negotiation of gender identity and gender roles as they assimilate to their new environment. The paper will highlight the themes within Indian women's lives as they seek to reconcile traditional roles and sources of authority with the increasing independence that results from their competitive high status occupations and the new freedom, for many, from the extended family. (F-11)

STRATFORD, Dale (University of Florida) *Informed Consent by Prison Inmates*. During 1994, our research team conducted interviews with inmates on the social aspects of risk behavior for HIV infection at a medium security State facility in south Florida. The research focused on sexual behavior as a component of the social organization of prison life. I reviewed some of the considerations involved in research with this population, including the necessity of obtaining federal research approvals, the impact of informed consent in a prison environment, collaboration with the Departments of Corrections, strategies that may be used by ethnographers to protect inmate participants, and the issue of publication versus protection of research participants. (S-16)

STREETER, Tiffany (State University of New York, Oneonta) *The Importance of Experiential Learning: The Student Perspective*. While the undergraduate focus is often on theory, application of that theory through experience outside of the classroom may be the most important aspect. The bridge between what is learned in the classroom and its application is made through experiential programs and student internships. Learning begins in the classroom by helping the individual student discover an area of interest, then goes one step further by placing the student in a setting that focuses study through hands-on experience. This presentation discusses the importance of experiential learning in enabling the student to bridge the gap between classroom learning and the real world. This student perspective shares individual experience, while focusing on the application of experiential learning to undergraduate study. (S-50)

STULL, Donald D. (University of Kansas), *Tobacco Barns and Chicken Houses: Rural Industrialization and Agriculture Transformation in Western Kentucky*. The poultry industry is leading American agriculture's headlong rush toward corporate and factory farming. It is spreading from Arkansas and Georgia into Kentucky at the very time when tobacco, the traditional cash crop of the state's small farmers, is under siege. The agricultural and social transformations taking place in the area surrounding Tyson's poultry plant in Robards, Kentucky, are presented. This report is based on a five-month ethnography in the author's native community. (F-34)

STURTEVANT, Victoria. (Oregon University) *Getting Institutions Right for Ecosystem Management*. Ecosystem management recognizes that resource management is a political process and must include local communities as well as national stakeholders if it is to succeed. Involving the social dimension will require institutional changes; indeed, it has been argued that we are facing an institutional rather than a resource crisis in the years ahead. Some innovations in the Pacific Northwest were institutionalized through the designation of Adaptive Management Areas (AMAs). This paper discusses the reciprocal influences of human relationships, institutional innovations and policy mandates in the Applegate Adaptive Management Areas, addressing the role of anthropologists in getting the institutions right. (F-16)

SULLIVAN, Grace (University of Connecticut) *Grandmothers In Armenia: An Applied Application of Evolutionary Biology*. The grandmothering role in Armenia is an integral part of the construction of families with newborns. Ethnographic interviews explored whether or not the role of Armenian grandmothers in the early months in the lives of grandchildren insures wellness for the children, support for the mother, and fitness benefits for the grandmother. Preliminary findings suggest that such actions by Armenian grandmothers are consistent with the argument that patterns in female resource choice, extended provisioning of weaned offspring, and long postmenopausal life spans are interdependent traits. (W-53)

SWARTZ, Jennifer (North Carolina State University) *Catholicism and Tourism in Quepos, Costa Rica: Is it Heaven or Hell?* How do religion and tourism co-exist in a Jimmy Buffet-style, tourism dependent community? This was the topic explored in ethnographic research carried out last summer in the "sun, surf, sand, and sex" community of Quepos/Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica. Quepos/Manuel Antonio is the most frequently visited destination in Costa Rica for international tourists. Focusing on how the Catholic Church interacts with tourists, tourism and expatriates living here, ethnographic research suggests that the Catholics have an ambivalent attitude toward tourists. Non-church-going expatriates have little involvement with the local church community. Catholic Costa Ricans in Quepos see more disadvantages than advantages to tourism yet they are unmotivated to address the problems brought by it. Discussion of several theories to explain this concludes the paper. (T-12)

SWETNAM, Deanne (Baylor University) *A Sense of Community: The Chapter Model in Navajo Life*. In developing the Master Development Plan for Many Water, New Mexico, it is apparent to the Planning Committee and chapter officials that resident perceptions about "community" is integral to the planning process. Traditionally, community is defined through kinship ties, yet preliminary data analysis indicates that

residents perceive "community" through the chapter model established in 1927. The objectives of this paper are three-fold: (1) to examine the history of community in Navajo Life, (2) to evaluate contemporary perceptions of community in Many Water, and (3) to discuss impacts of the Local Governance Act on how Navajo define "community" and their development process. (F-20)

TALARSKY, Laura (University of Arizona) *Conceptualizing Development in Political Economy Perspectives: A Case Study of the Paradox of Kerala State, India.* It is widely recognized that the process of development is uneven within and across regions. Despite this, the way in which development is defined is ambiguous; consequently, the concept of development is used in very different ways by international agencies and political economy theorists. Kerala State, India, provides an interesting case study of "uneven" development with which we can explore conceptualizations of development and their applicability to specific contexts. This paper examines the development "paradox" of Kerala more closely, concluding with lessons for theoretical and applied approaches in the context of uneven development. (F-54)

TALBOT, Steve (San Joaquin Delta College) *Native American Studies and the Academic Environment.* The field of Native American (American Indian) studies is multi-disciplinary. Although drawing from anthropology, it also includes aspects of the other social sciences, history, and the humanities. An introductory course, such as "The Indian Experience," differs substantially from the standard anthropology course, "North American Indians." The paper explores some of the similarities and differences in paradigm, theory and methods between the two disciplines and especially in applied anthropology. While acknowledging the contributions of anthropology, we conclude that Native American studies has its own line of historical development, and methods and theory unique to its subject matter. It is a legitimate academic discipline and field of study in its own right. (W-56)

TAMIR, Orit (New Mexico Highlands University) *Assessing Success/Failure of Relocation.* This paper assesses varying responses of Navaho relocatees. It evaluates the relocation of the Navajo according to the World Bank guidelines for planned relocation projects, and refines Scudder's four-stage relocation model. Overall, socioeconomic autonomy of the "group move" relocatees was least disrupted. Socioeconomic autonomy of those households, who were relocated into replacement homes on their own customary land, was minimally disrupted. However, households who lost their entire customary land also lost their traditional economic production autonomy. The analysis shows that relocation can be relatively successful for those households who have the capacity to restore or expand their economic productive capabilities. (S-12)

TANG, Sharon (New Mexico Highlands University) *The Mental Health of Sierra Leonean Refugees.* This paper focuses on a case study that underscores the need for mental health service delivery for refugees in West Africa. The case is supported by data from interviews with 55 Sierra Leonean refugees. Results from the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire and the Hopkins Symptom Checklist-25 indicated high levels of traumatic experiences and psychological distress, including depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. African countries contribute about one-third of the world's 13 million refugees, yet few studies have focused on the mental health of African refugees. This study will address some of these issues. (S-12)

TAUBENBERGER, Simone (University of Arizona) *Consumption of Tobacco Among Youth in North India.* Drawing on surveys and ethnographic interviews conducted in an urban North Indian setting, this paper contrasts patterns of tobacco use among youth in North versus South India. Reported rates of oral cancer in North India are higher than in the South, as are levels of use of chewing tobacco (gutka and zarda) among youth in the North. The social contexts and types of tobacco products used by college and slum youth will be discussed. (S-10)

TAYLOR, Sue (Howard University) and **PAYNE-JACKSON, Arvilla** (Howard University) *Batestown and Hickory Ridge: A Recreation of the African American Culture in Prince William Fores Park.* Chopawamsic Recreational Development Project (CDRP) was originally intended to provide inner city children with a place to go in order to experience the outdoors. It was part of FDR's New Deal package and it utilized the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to build the camps. The justification given for displacing the families who lived in the selected area was that it was non-productive farm land. The cultural and social importance of the land to the people was completely disregarded. This paper explores the political, economic, and social factors in the development of the CDRP which eventually became Prince William Forest Park. It describes the rich cultural history of the African Americans who lived on the land that has been totally disregarded until now. (F-74)

TERRY, Martha Ann (Family Health Council, Inc.) *The Real Aids Prevention Project: Replication of a Successful Community-Based Health Project.* The Real AIDS Prevention Project (RAPP) was developed to effect behavioral and normative changes related to condom use. Based on the stages of change, diffusion of innovations and social learning theories, the project was evaluated to be effective in encouraging condom use. This paper explores the efficacy of the concept of "community" in mobilizing people around one issue and how this approach contributed to RAPP's success and its selection as a project to be funded by CDC for replication. (T-16)

TERSTRIEP, Amy (Albion College) *"Bionic Ears: Media, Activism, and Technology"*. Cochlear implants are often portrayed by the media to be bionic ears that have the power to change deaf children into hearing children. In the media, the construct of deafness is one of disability. The professionals who provide hearing technologies such as cochlear implants see their goal as providing options to deaf children. Deaf activists, however, fear that these technologies take deaf children away from their culture and will eventually lead to the demise of Deaf culture. This paper explores the interface between these understandings of deafness and the arguments over what should be done for deaf children. (S-56)

TEUFEL, Nicolette (Arizona State University) *Skinny Women Don't Make Good Wives, Revisited Hunger and starvation are prevalent themes in recorded and oral histories of southwest Native American peoples*. In the 1960s, undernutrition was still being documented among Native people in this area. Grandparents and parents have experienced or have a strong cultural memory of hunger. Today, these populations are exposed to programs which advocate weight loss and food restrictions to treat and reduce the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Among peoples in which obesity is epidemic, the cultural meanings of food security and hunger are ignored. Yet, these perspectives influence food acquisition patterns, cultural and social identity, child rearing practices, and adherence to dietary recommendations. (F-18)

THIANTHAI, Chulanee (University of Oregon) *The Current Challenge of AIDS Among Thai Adolescents*. Three recent developments in Thai society have made adolescents (age 15-19) the fastest growing group of AIDS victims in Thailand: the trends of modernization and westernization; the increase in alcohol and drug use; and the growing factory of commercial sex services. By using focus groups and in-depth interviews, I have also identified several risk-taking behaviors related to class and gender. Other social institutions—family, friends, mass media, and health programs—also have a huge influence over teenagers' lives. Multiple negotiations and relationships between the individual and the community should be adjusted. Teenagers should realize the fact that their "self-empowerment" will change AIDS to a preventable disease. (F-11)

THOMAS, Tresa Marie (University of New Mexico) *Speaking With Hands Tied: Ethnographic Relations and Local Politics in New Mexico's Welfare Reform*. Based on data collected during one year of ethnography in New Mexico's welfare offices, this paper will discuss the impact of this public sector reform on welfare workers who daily negotiate complex political terrain as both agents and objects of change. In turn, this paper will tie the positionality of research subjects to that of the researcher, engaging some potentialities of this public advocacy research in light of highly-charged political

contexts, obligations to funding agencies, and cross-disciplinary collaboration. (S-20)

THOMPSON, Kerry F. (Northern Arizona University) *The Role of Archaeology in Contemporary Indigenous Land Issues: Australia and Arizona, A Comparison*. Indigenous peoples all over the world share the same concerns over their ancestral lands. Many Indigenous groups have fought, both successfully and unsuccessfully, in courts for the right to lay claim to their ancestral lands. In Australia, Aboriginal people are slowly gaining a legal foothold in land claims issues. In the American Southwest, archaeology is not the deciding factor in land claims issues but it plays a large role in determining cultural affiliation where issues surrounding NAGPRA and traditional use areas are concerned. One contemporary issue concerns exactly what role should archaeology play in Indigenous land and traditional use issues. (S-52)

THOMPSON, Samantha (University of Queensland) *Why Fitness is Part of My Job Criteria: Anthropologist as Participant*. This paper explores the role of research and the researcher in community public health interventions and the importance of community controlled interventions in sustaining a research agenda. Using examples from public health projects in urban and semi-remote Australian Aboriginal communities it is argued that communities should play the leading role in the design and implementation of interventions and that the anthropologist should inform, facilitate and even participate. Community ownership and control over information collected not only fosters good community relationships, thereby facilitating the research process and increasing the validity of the data, but results in acceptable and sustainable public health interventions. (F-56)

TISDALE, Shelby (Dames & Moore) *Incorporating Native American Perspectives into Cultural Resources Management*. Native Americans have long voiced objections over the management of cultural resources on federal lands and the minimal effort that goes into the consultation process. Because the majority of today's public lands are part of their aboriginal territories and they have voiced their concerns about the treatment of these resources, there has been a shift in public policy to involve tribal groups in the management process. This paper discusses a proactive approach that incorporates Native American perspectives into cultural resources management planning by combining ethnographic research and tribal oral histories with archaeological scientific endeavors. (T-10)

TIZON, Judy (University of Southern Maine) *Bringing Home the Field*. As students learn about socio-cultural change, they are exposed to the survival problems confronting the few

remaining small-scale societies; their reaction is typically sympathetic anger. Capitalizing on this concern, students can be engaged in "indirect" applied anthropology by designing and carrying out local activities that affect distant indigenous survival. The model described here puts students in the field in their own communities, increases their understanding of global resource interdependence, and makes them aware of the collective impact of their actions while counteracting an all-too-frequent sense of powerlessness. (S-50)

TOUPAL, Rebecca (University of Arizona) *Incorporating Socio-Cultural Values for Effective Grassroots Conservation Planning*. Conservation districts as subdivisions of state government in the United States have responsibility for stewardship of the natural resources on private agricultural lands within district boundaries. As population growth and development encroach on these areas, districts are challenged to prevent the loss of agricultural lands and communities. The Redington Natural Resource Conservation District (NRCD) in southeast Arizona is meeting this challenge by attempting to identify the social and cultural values of land owners within their district. This paper presents survey results, outlines possible futures for district lands, and discusses alternatives to maintaining the district community and condition of the ecosystem. (F-20)

TOWNS, Donna Penn (Howard University) *The Imperative to Understand Cultural Differences in the School Setting: Tri-Angulating Ethnographic Methodology in a Search for Truth*. The imperative to understand cultural differences in minority school populations is high-lighted in reporting the findings of a study designed to determine the realities and perceptions of observers, teachers and students in grades 1, 3 and 5 in four urban schools. Using a tri-angulating research methodology, the researchers were able to obtain a three-dimensional picture of the social/psychological relationships, instructional methods and classroom management techniques in the classrooms under study. Protocols for observations, interviews and questionnaires will be presented to demonstrate the essential role of ethnographic techniques in the search for truth. (W-70)

TRUE, Gala (University of Pennsylvania) *Focus on Focus Groups: Considering a Methodology and its Applications*. The use of focus groups to learn about the beliefs, practices, and experiences of patients has become more widespread in health care research; however, this methodology can raise as many questions as it can answer. How accurately do the discussions in focus groups reflect the realities of patient's everyday lives? How can the findings of focus groups be used in the formation of policy? This paper will consider these questions in the context of an ongoing project concerned with issues of cultural diversity and end-of-life care. (T-19)

TSCHAKERT, Petra (University of Arizona) *Vulnerability of Urban Water Supply and Demand to Climatic Variations in the Southwest*. This paper evaluates the vulnerability of water management entities and institutions to climate variability and change. Based on data about actual and projected supply and demand, collected for selected communities, various climate scenarios and their impact on water management entities are examined. The focus is on single years of drought or anomalous high rainfall, ENSO events, multiyear droughts, and synthetic scenarios. An institutional evaluation seeks to determine the extent to which public and private water managers and other entities are equipped to respond to predicted changes. Finally, the paper identifies possible options and constraints related to each of the selected scenarios. (T-15)

TSOSIE, Rebecca (Arizona State University, College of Law) *Toward an Indigenous Theory of Property*. Anglo-American intellectual property law provides a poor fit for indigenous peoples' concerns about protecting intangible cultural resources, including traditional knowledge (per Article I of the U.S. Constitution which recognizes statutory protections of individual copyright and patent law). In comparison, tribal property systems often revolve around principles of collective or communal ownership. In either case, the property may not be alienable outside the group. How can we promote respect for Native American social organization and cultural beliefs within an Anglo-American property system? Do we need to frame the issue in terms of property rights? In terms of human rights? Should we instead search for a moral "common ground" that can protect diverse interests? This paper explored these questions in a move toward rethinking property in indigenous terms. (T-11)

TUCKER, Catherine (Indiana University) *Factors Influencing Forest Change and Conservation in Western Honduras*. Forest cover in western Honduras has been declining through the latter part of the 20th century. Nevertheless, some regions are severely deforested while others retain important forest areas. Through a time series analysis based on remotely sensed images and longitudinal ethnographic data, the paper explores how and why forest change has occurred. Through a community case study, the discussion links variables such as household decision-making, population growth, agricultural transformations, and national policies to observed changes in forest cover. The data shows the necessity of considering interactions between variables at different levels of analysis to understand deforestation and conservation processes. (F-37)

TUDOR, Madeleine (The Field Museum) *The Natural History Museum as Contested Cultural Space*. This paper examines The Field Museum as contested cultural space regarding community representation in Chicago. The changing

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role of the museum as "temple" to that of "forum" or "living museum" is considered via a pilot urban internship program in which research conducted through the Museum with community based organizations focused on the meaning of community and the ways in which definitions of community in Chicago pertain to the permeability of spatial and economic boundaries. The challenge of creating dialogues between community organizers and urban researchers, and utilizing the Museum as a place for the dissemination of research that is accessible to the local communities reflects the changing social processes occurring within the Chicago metropolitan landscape. (S-15)

TUNNELL, Amy (North Texas University) *The Undergraduate Fieldschool Experience in Anthropology*. Fieldschool training was the highlight of my undergraduate experience in becoming an anthropologist. Playing the role of an anthropologist has provided me an ethnographic experience. The knowledge I obtained in fieldschools in both Mexico and Ghana has given me cultural insights and understandings that can not come from books and classes. I feel that fieldschools are central in the development of the minds of young academics pursuing anthropology. (W-54)

TURKON, David (Arizona State University) *The Decline of Classes and the Rise of Subalterns: The Case of Lesotho*. Postmodern relativism privileges particularism over collectivities. This downplays gains in social and human rights, and empowers politicians and capitalists to deal more willfully with citizens and workers. In Lesotho deadly force is the common response to labor strikes. Recent protests over alleged election fraud ended when South African troops invaded at the request of the contested regime, resulting in substantial loss of life and property. Unable to organize collectively, citizens of Lesotho constitute a subaltern subservient to a corrupt state apparatus that achieves legitimization internationally rather than through internal accountability. This paper argues for a pragmatic approach to social injustice that critiques ends against their instrumental, "rational" foundations. (S-70)

TURNER, Allen C. (ACTESQ, Redlands, CA), **AUSTIN, Diane** (BARA, Univ. of Arizona) and **CARON-JAKE, Vivienne** (Environmental Program Director, Kaibab band of Paiute) *Culture = Ecology = Law*. The Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Grand Canyon's North Rim apply traditional norms and values to modern environmental protection law. Informed by tribal elders, and modern ecological science these traditional, yet modern, Native Americans are exploring the dimensions of their sovereignty and jurisdiction over conduct on their Reservation and throughout their aboriginal homelands. Their aim is to protect air, water, habitat, and land resources in ways that harmonize traditional value orientations with sustainable development and with Constitutional due process. The theoretical model draws from the works of John

Bennett, Allan Holmberg, Homer G. Barnett, E. Adamson Hoebel, Karl Llewellyn, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. This project continues the decision-making processes documented in "Activating Community Participation in a Southern Paiute Reservation Development Program." (In, *Translating Knowledge into Action*. R. Wulff and S. Fiske, eds. Boulder: Westview Press 1987). (W-58)

ULLMAN, Char (University of Arizona) *"He's a Guy for Sure, But...": Queer Collaborations and the Pedagogical Implications of One Teacher's Coming Out in Class*. In this ethnographic collaboration between a lesbian graduate student and a gay professor, we analyze linguistic and ethnographic data of the professor's coming out in the context of teaching an undergraduate course. Grounded in a discussion of methodological concerns, such as degrees of insider status and the mediation of power, we focus on linguistic data gathered the day the teacher came out in class and student responses to the disclosure as understood through interviews and classroom observation. Issues of power and privilege are explored as are the pedagogical implications of the teacher's coming out for both heterosexual and queer-identified students. (T-70)

UNTERBERGER, Alayne (University of South Florida/ University of Florida) *Lessons from a Community-Based Family Planning Program: ¡Pocos Hijos Para Darles Más!* Begun as a research program, a two-tiered approach to family planning is now underway within a farmworker community in Florida. Designed as a social marketing program, mass media and peer outreach work together to target messages to farmworker males. Although evaluation of this program is challenging, six months' experience with this university-community based project yield preliminary evaluation data showing that males: have low levels of knowledge about basic family planning methods, prefer peer outreach but infrequently receive health related information. KABB measures point to ¡Pocos Hijos!' effectiveness, with scores increasing from a mean of 50% (pre) to 77% (post) correct. (F-51)

VALLIANTOS, Helen (Oregon State University) *Hindu Women Negotiating Their Identity Through Right-Wing Movements*. This paper explores the paradox of women joining right-wing movements in India. Why do women join movements that ultimately are restrictive on their freedom to their roles as women? And why are these movements successful in recruiting women? Using a combination of theoretical approaches, I examine how women in the Hindu right negotiate their identity as individuals and as members of their local and national communities. I also examine the contradictions in the construction of women's roles that women in the Hindu right face, and explore the strategies women use to cope with these contradictions. (F-11)

VAN AMBER, Jim (Community Assistance for Refugees, Mankato, Minnesota) *Dilemmas of the Modern American Refugee: One Anthropologist's Struggles with Refugee Enculturation and the System*. This report discusses the efforts of a refugee support center in Mankato, Minnesota commissioned to promote independence by providing for the needs of area refugees. Through an anthropological survey of the struggles and fears faced by refugees and their personal suggestions to aid future refugee families, we identified the necessary areas of concern and compiled The New Americans Survival Guide. This is a resource designed to promote cultural awareness, community involvement, and most importantly, practical resources for new Americans. (S-30)

VAN PELT, Jeff (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation) and **LONGENECKER, Julia** (Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation) *Traditional Cultural Values and non-Indian Advisors*. Since its beginning, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation Cultural Resources Protection Program has been successful. The goal has been to develop and manage a wholly tribal program specifically driven by traditional cultural values. The program uses science and archaeology as an information base, and decisions are made through the teachings of elders. Non-Indian technical staff give technical advice that helps in the decision making process. They must work in concert with the tribe, which has vested interests in the aboriginal lands and resources being protected. (S-31)

VAN SICKLE, David (University of Arizona) *Tobacco Consumption among Young Adult Males in South India*. An estimated one million people die of tobacco related disease in India each year. Most tobacco consumed in India is of indigenous origin and a large array of tobacco products exists. To date little research has been conducted on tobacco use among youth. In this first part of a two-part presentation, I discuss the findings of a research project designed to document the prevalence of tobacco use among college youth in S.India, product preference, levels of use, and family history of use. (S-10)

VASAN, Sudha (Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies) *Forest Guards in the twilight zone: Political ecology of timber rights in Himachal Pradesh, India*. Subordinate state officials working in rural societies often exist in a twilight zone, between the demands of the state for which they work and those of the society in which they live and socialize. This dual role blurs the boundaries between state and society, and warps policy implementation. In my paper, I will focus on forest guards implementing a unique timber policy in Himachal Pradesh where the state distributes valuable timber to rural society. I will explore their roles as foresters and social participants, the discourses that define these roles, and the mutual impact this has on the forest. (T-72)

VEDWAN, Neeraj (University of Georgia) and **RHOADES, Robert** (University of Georgia). *Who Perceives Local Climate Change and Why? A Comparative Study of Apple Growers in Indian Himalaya and US Southern Appalachia*. This paper reports on a comparative ethnographic research project which aims to understand how different human groups in widely separated parts of the world perceive and contextualize local climate variability in relation to the same crop production activity. Research in India has shown that local apple farmers in Himachal Pradesh perceive those aspects of climatic variability which have a direct bearing on crop performance, and therefore their livelihoods, while failing to acknowledge "salient" climatic patterns also evident in the meteorological data. The findings and the hypotheses generated in India will be tested with apple growers using ethnographic and meteorological data from Southern Appalachia. The findings are relevant to both anthropological theory and climate change planning. (F-32)

VUCKOVIC, Nancy (Kaiser Permanente Center for Health Research) *Taking on Tobacco: How Anthropology Makes a Difference*. Despite micro- and macro-level efforts, tobacco use in the United States remains a major public health risk. Understanding the contexts and relationships that influence tobacco use, talk about prevention, and motivations to quit is a priority need for intervention designers and policy makers alike. It is a need that anthropologists are especially qualified to meet. This presentation describes the role of ethnographic research in designing and evaluating tobacco use prevention and cessation programs for youth, and in setting clinical guidelines for patient counseling. (S-10)

WALI, Alaka (The Field Museum, Dept. of Anthropology) *Landscapes and Their Values: Multiple Patterns of Usage and Meaning Attached to Common Ground*. The GAP comes to Harlem: the struggle for cultural space. This paper examines the ways in which the changing character of a major commercial artery in Harlem, N.Y., is embedded in the social and political conflicts over space. Since 1993, Harlem has been the site of a major struggle over the type of commercial development on 125th Street. Small retail stores and street vendors have been "cleared out" making way for larger franchises such as The GAP and Blockbuster Video. The appropriation of commercial space by outsiders is occurring simultaneously with gentrification of residential space. These interactions impinge on residents' mapping of cultural place and reveal the current crossroads of class and race lines in a rapidly changing landscape. (S-15)

WALKER, Ingrid (University of Rochester School of Medicine) *A Memorable Teacher: A Case Study in Foster Care*. Community level research can be done in a variety of ways. In this paper I examine lessons learned through a friendship with a

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five year old child in a foster care program. Since his experiences have not afforded him the naiveté of most children his age, our relationship has been challenging on several levels. From him I learned the effect of abuse on self-esteem and how the expression of emotional needs is often somatized. In my analysis I use this experience to gain insight into the lives of other children in similar situations. (T-18)

WALKUP, Ruth (Office of International and Refugee Health Department of Health and Human Services US Government) *Translators of Health Progress: Medical Anthropologists and Development.* Health activities have been a mainstay of development programs in the Third World. Yet as globalization becomes an increasingly pervasive reality—with greater flows of people, diseases, drugs and devices, and health and medical information—the understanding of health and development is changing. Recently, the new Director General of the World Health Organization renewed the call for “Health for All.” While not impossible, “Health for All” will not be achieved until the voices of all are heard. Anthropologists—particularly medical anthropologist—have the “language” necessary to facilitate the flow of information to and especially from the Third World. We have the privilege and responsibility to be “translators of health progress” in the coming millennium. (F-57)

WALLACE, TIM (North Carolina State University) *Ethics and the Impact of Apprentice Ethnographers on Local Communities.* Experiential learning programs for anthropology undergraduates are essential for helping them develop the maturity needed for their chosen careers. But how much care is taken to insure that the learning techniques fit SfAA ethics guidelines? What is the impact of sending apprentice ethnographers into communities, stores, local governments? This paper discusses the lessons learned from six years of ethnographic field schools and fifteen years of experiential learning programs in introductory cultural anthropology courses. Overall my experience shows that the benefits outweigh the disadvantages, but minor problems can become big ones. The paper outlines steps to be taken to minimize the negative impacts when using experiential learning techniques for apprentice ethnographers. (S-50)

WAMSLEY Mark (University of Maryland, College Park) *Cultural Models and the Role of Scientific Information in the Pfiesteria Issue on Maryland's Eastern Shore.* Scientific information has played a complex role in shaping outbreaks of the microbe *Pfiesteria piscicida* as an environmental issue on Maryland's Eastern Shore. Based on the findings and experiences of my SfAA/EPA internship with the Anthropology of Pfiesteria Project, this paper illustrates the multiple uses of scientific information in the conflict over the causes, consequences and solutions to the Pfiesteria problem. In particular,

it explores possible reasons why scientific information may be simultaneously incorporated into the cultural models of one stakeholder group, while being disregarded or distrusted by another. (S-53)

WARBURTON, Miranda (Northern Arizona University) *Who's Program is it, Anyway?* In 1989, the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department Student Training Program was established at Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ. Navajo anthropology majors participate in CRM projects thereby acquiring training and experience in archaeological fieldwork, ethnographic methods, and laboratory procedures. Students and other staff face numerous challenges related to the program. Solutions vary with the different perspectives incorporated in our program: traditional or non-traditional Navajo students, Navajo or Anglo supervisors, Anglo or Navajo academics, and Navajo or Anglo CRM staff. Not all views can be accommodated and thus our program grapples with the issue of “Who's Program Is It, Anyway?” (S-31)

WAYLAND, Coral (University of North Carolina at Charlotte) *Contested 'Communities' in a CHW Program.* The use of community health workers (CHW's) is a key element in many PHC programs throughout the world. Underlying many of these programs are a number of unspoken assumptions about what a community is, what members of a “community” desire, and how they behave. However, in-depth ethnographic research in one Brazilian, peri-urban neighborhood called Triunfo found that many of these assumptions are invalid. Most importantly, Triunfo's residents do not find the municipal CHW program's definition of community meaningful. These contested ideas of what a community is contribute to the low rates of acceptance, participation and utilization that plague this CHW program in Triunfo. (T-16)

WEAVER, Thomas (University of Arizona) *Policy and the Environment in Forestry Production in Mexico: 1960s-1998.* Despite increasingly more comprehensive policies for forest management, the last forty years in Mexico have witnessed a continuing pattern of mismanagement. While some have pointed a finger at underlying factors such as population growth and poverty, focusing on these factors tend to “blame the victim.” Political elements such as a centralized government, a dominant political party, an authoritarian political party, corruption, laws with no enforcement, short-range plans and investments, and other structural factors also must be considered. This paper examines the policy ideology, policies, and other factors that have led to the current state of affairs. (T-33)

WEAVER, Thomas (University of Arizona) *The Semi-Peripheralization of the US-Mexico Border Region from 1848 to 1990.* Has the US-Mexico border region been

peripheralized (a process continued for much of the prior century) or semi-peripheralized (a process which has emerged in recent decades). Peripheralization refers to the exploitation of a region for commodities (copper, cattle, forestry, labor) while semi-peripheralization addresses the region as an intermediary between the core and the periphery. The binational border region shares both characteristics. A further complication is added when one considers the relationship of the northern region to the rest of Mexico and the southwestern border to the rest of the US. (T-52)

WEEKS, Margaret R., RADDA, Kim and WILSON, D. Scott (Institute for Community Research) *Social Networks of Drug Users in High Risk Sites: Finding the Connections*. Social network research increasingly expands our understanding of the social environment of drug user health "risks" and guides development of advanced prevention methods that may have long-term effectiveness. Our study of networks who use high-risk drug injection and crack cocaine sites is designed to identify opportunities in natural settings to incorporate harm reduction measures into the social interactions of those who use these sites. This paper reports on findings of the social relations and structural properties of drug user networks, the connections of users to sites and to each other, and obstacles to network research with this hard-to-reach population. (T-14)

WEEKS, Priscilla (Environmental Institute of Houston) *Wildscapes and Homescapes: Contested Meanings of Tiger Reserves in India*. In the early 1970's, India launched an ambitious tiger conservation program called Project Tiger. National parks and other government managed lands with significant tiger populations were designated as tiger reserves. In order to enhance these areas' value as tiger habitat, villages were (and still are) relocated to lands outside of the core reserve area. This paper examines the various, and often competing, meanings constructed around these now protected landscapes which are now sites of touristic adventure, scientific management, local production, home and global heritage. It will highlight the various understandings which arise out of the labeling of a landscape as either wild or domestic. (S-15)

WEISER, Monica (Texas A&M University) *Who is Host Here?: An Exploration into the Hybrid Host Culture of Quepos, Costa Rica*. This paper is a reflexive account of one researcher's experiences in studying ethnographic field methods in Quepos, Costa Rica. This project examines the relationships of the 'native' and the 'resident outsider' as they join to create the host component of the host and guest aspect within the anthropology of tourism. It is suggested that a reevaluation of the host conception in tourism take place. Proposed is an acknowledgment of the host as hybrid, in contrast to the host as solely 'native' or indigenous. This is

especially important as globalization and transnationalism become evermore relevant to culture composition, representation and identity in the study of international tourism. (T-12)

WEISMAN-ROSS, Brook (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) *Traditional Remedies and Javanese Providers Reassessing a Model of Health Care Delivery*. This paper renegotiates a model concerning the relationship between mobile or sedentary vendors and the preventative or curative traditional plant remedies which they sell. Prepared and sold by a diversity of vendors in Java, Indonesia, these common and specialized plant remedies are collectively called jamu. Using both qualitative and quantitative data gathered through interviews with numerous jamu vendors, healers, and consumers, I evaluate, deconstruct, and reconstruct a paradigm concerning traditional medicine delivery. With implications for health care development and ethnomedical theory, this paper explores social patterning with respect to the use and sale of traditional plant-based remedies in Java. (T-57)

WELSH, Peter (Arizona State University) *Museums, Cultural Property and IPR*. Museums' responsibilities for the materials in their care have become increasingly complicated. A decade ago, collections managers and curators devoted energy toward ensuring that storage conditions were sufficient to preserve collections in perpetuity. In the wake of NAGPRA, museums have had to come to terms with new understandings about the rights of originating groups over materials no longer in their possession. An important outcome of these changed relationships is that museums are beginning to recognize that the implications of NAGPRA go beyond the simple possession of material things. Indigenous groups are exploring with museums the boundaries of their influence over collections of materials such as photographs and field notes. The move from material property rights to intellectual property rights as a domain for dialogue is likely to become of greater significance in the years to come. (T-11)

WEVER, Jerry (University of Iowa) *Community and National Identity in St. Lucia: The Role of the Festival Jounen Kweyol*. In this documentation of the ever-growing St. Lucian festival Jounen Kweyol, I analyze the role the festival plays in the contestation of St. Lucian identity. Using a theoretical framework of "reinvention of tradition", I contextualize the emergence of the festival out of the pre-independence decolonizing strategies of the early 1970's. I describe the role Jounen Kweyol plays in the integration of 'folkloric' forms into modern venue and national culture policy, highlighting the interrelations between the ways national identity and community identity are contested. And finally, I explore what this means in terms of how these traditions are socialized. (F-30)

WHITAKER, Mark. (University of South Carolina - Aiken) *Human Rights in an Ethnic War Zone: is Civil Society Possible?* Since the end of the Cold War, the presence of "Civil Society" has been increasingly invoked by Human Rights NGOs and some applied anthropologists as a key to preventing excesses by both state and anti-state power. Is civil Society a human imperative? Attempts to apply it to the ethnic war raging on Sri Lanka's east coast since 1983 will be discussed by this paper. It will be shown, ethnographically, that Civil Society can work when pragmatically reworked according to local views of the political. (W-52)

WHITE, Anna (University of Delaware) *Accepting and Rejecting the "Marlboro Man" in Senegal: Cigarette Marketing, Personal Identity, and Smoking Behavior.* This presentation reviews findings of an investigation into factors contributing to rising smoking rates among youth in Senegal and the emergence of an anti-tobacco movement. Cigarette marketing in Senegal, particularly for American brands, successfully plays on young people's infatuation with an imaginary West through images of wealth, glamour, sex-appeal, freedom, etc. Concerns about health and the economic costs of tobacco, religious values, community traditions and distrust of MNC's are some of the factors leading people to identify themselves as anti-tobacco activists. (S-10)

WHITE, Beth, BUSH, Trevor, CHRISTIANSEN, Christy (University of Colorado, Denver) *Role of Pharmacists in Increasing Syringe Accessibility: An Ormative Study.* Qualitative interviews were conducted with forty pharmacists concerning their opinions toward the sale of syringes to intravenous drug users (IDUs). Pharmacies located in or adjacent to neighborhoods with high incidences of drug use were selected. Pharmacists' attitudes about selling syringes varied. Some openly sold syringes while others refused to sell on moral, legal and economic grounds. These results suggest that wide differences exist among pharmacists regarding their role in increasing syringe accessibility. The policy implications of these findings are discussed. (T-17)

WHITE, Lara (Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy) *Media Coverage of the Pygmy Owl Controversy in Tucson, Arizona.* A polemical debate has emerged over the building of a new high school in one of the fastest growing districts in Tucson. The proposed building site has been identified as critical habitat of the Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy Owl, and the action has been the target of a number of bitter lawsuits, as well a community forum. The paper examines the widespread media coverage of this controversy, including how it contributes to the intensification of conflict as well as the potential for bringing about resolution. (F-35)

WHITE, Whitney (University of California, Los Angeles) *Meaningful Addiction: Contributions of Psychocultural Anthropology to Teen Tobacco Intervention.* Survey research shows that teen smoking rates correlate with social cliques. Achievement and self-esteem distinguish these clique categories, but do not explain smoking rates (e.g., both highest- and lowest-achievers smoke at the highest rates). This paper presents a psychocultural analysis of Southern California high school students indicating that smoking and clique-identification relate to culturally-conditioned configurations of meaning and self-representation. The paper argues that teens make sense of nicotine effects on anxiety and cognition by using cultural categories of self-representation. Because the intensity of withdrawal symptoms requires significant will power for cessation success, understanding these meaning-configurations should improve success rates in adolescent intervention efforts. (F-56)

WHITEFORD, Linda M. (University South Florida) *Among the Mountains, Swamps and Plains: Where is the Common Ground?* Applied research has supplied us with a plethora of failed interventions from which we learn. Less often are we provided projects resulting in successful interventions. This paper compares two projects based on the same conceptual framework and discusses the successes and failures involved in them. Both projects utilized the CPI (Community Participatory Intervention) framework, and both occurred in Latin America (Ecuador and Bolivia). However, the results engendered were not equally successful. What can we attribute the differential responses to and how can we generalize on these lessons for future health interventions? (F-56)

WHITEFORD, Michael B. (Iowa State University) *The Political Economy of Staying Healthy: Perceptual Differences by Gender in a Guatemalan Marketplace.* The average Latin American has wide range of culturally-acceptable explanations for disease causation. Individuals not only elicit the expertise of various kinds of medically-knowledgeable personnel, but also tend to view sustaining good health as analogous to preserving an equilibrium that permeates many aspects of life. This study describes differences in the strategies of male and female market vendors in Antigua, Guatemala, for staying healthy. It examines how men and women evaluate their own health situation (what are the most persistent problems) and compares the differences in how they approach the matter of maintaining their well being. (F-36)

WHITMAN, Rob (University of Arizona) *Narration of Self, Other, Community, School and Context: A Borderlands Perspective.* This paper examines a particular instance of 'narrative-like' talk from a first generation Mexican-origin woman in Tucson, Arizona. While the woman's speech does not meet canonical definitions for narrative, it is nevertheless a

highly structured instance of speech where connections between language, community, school and historical narrative are apparent. This paper attempts to explicate those connections, framing them within recent borderlands perspectives on historical relations between Mexico and the United States. (S-38)

WIEBUSCH, Brandi (Colorado State University) *Language, Tourism, and the Bilingual Advantage in Quepos, Costa Rica.* Language is an important indicator of acculturation in the Spanish-speaking country of Costa Rica. Positive and some negative effects have occurred with incipient bilingualism in the Quepos community. People of all ages are learning English and finding it valuable economically, mainly because of jobs in the tourism industry. Relatively new activities, ranging from American cable television to English conversation on the beach, all are evidence of and causes to change. During a summer of ethnographic fieldwork, the attitudes, motivations and activities surrounding English language learning was documented. The impact that this "linguistic acculturation" is having on local communication traditions is described. (T-12)

WIJESINHA, Shyanika (Battelle) *Conducting Appropriate Evaluations in Community Health Programs: Examples From the Prevention Marketing Initiative (PMI).* Evaluation is a necessary and valuable tool in assessing the impact and efficacy of community-based public health programs. Community programs, however, often face challenges in complying with certain types of evaluation design. This paper examines the constraints on community programs in participating in evaluation and offers some suggestions of how to conduct evaluations that are scientifically valid and appropriate in the community context. Examples come from the Prevention Marketing Initiative (PMI), a demonstration project funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) focused on creating HIV prevention programs in communities for youth under the age of 25. (F-56)

WILKIE, David (Associates in Forest Research and Development). *Wetter isn't Better: Global Warming and Food Security in the Congo Basin.* Data from northeastern Congo show that the strength of the annual dry season a) has a direct positive impact on the size of fields cleared each year by slash and burn farmers, and consequently and inverse impact on the severity of the subsequent year's pre-harvest hunger period; and b) is inversely related to total annual rainfall. These results suggest that an increase in annual rainfall predicted by global change models may cause a basin wide reduction in the size of slash and burn farmers' fields and a dramatic increase in the food insicurity of poor rural families across the region. (F-15)

WILLARD, William (Washington State University) *Farmworkers Under Hanford's Cloud.* Farmworkers have been working under the cloud of the Hanford Nuclear Reservation since the 1940s. They drank water from irrigation canals, milk produced by local cows and ate food grown in the local area. When working on certain crops, they slept in the fields. Farmers found out about Hanford's radiation experiments in the late 1980s, but farmworkers were kept in the dark. As late as 1997 a scoping study found that there is still little or no information available to the farmworker community about the dangers involved with those experiments. Now, in this year, Congress did not fund screening clinics to check farmworkers, or other Downwinders, for radiation related illnesses. (S-33)

WILLIAMS, Ruth (The University of Memphis and St. Jude Children's Research Hospital) *Attitudes and Perceptions of African-American Women Regarding Weight and Diet.* Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of mortality among African-Americans. Forty-nine percent of African American women are overweight and overweight individuals are three times more likely to have CVD. Cultural perceptions of ideal body weight and eating habits may determine behavior that leads to obesity, hypertension, and consequently CVD. This study describes the beliefs and attitudes of African American women relating to diet and weight, and any health problems they have related to their weight, through participant observation, discussion, and interviews in a diet support focus group. This focus group comprises African-American women who sought diet advice from a registered dietitian and volunteered to be part of this health enhancing support group. Preliminary data analysis indicates that these participants understand the relationship between diet and obesity and they desire to lose weight for a number of reasons including self-image, health promotion, and economic betterment. The findings of this research will provide appropriate nutrition and behavioral intervention strategies for this population. (T-55)

WILSON, Ruth P. (Southern Methodist University) *Knowing the Numbers: Variations in Knowledge about HIV/AIDS among Caregivers.* Data from the 1997 Dallas County Needs Assessment of Caregivers of People with HIV/AIDS suggest that many primary caregivers have a limited knowledge of CD-4 counts, viral loads and other dimensions of biomedical indicators of disease status among people with HIV/AIDS. This paper discusses the context in which caregivers access information about HIV/AIDS. It also provides a critical analysis of variations in "knowledge about the numbers" among caregivers by gender, ethnicity, and educational status. (W-71)

WINGARD, John D. (University of Memphis) *Ethnographic Lessons for Contemporary Resource Management Problems.* Human societies face increasing pressures to match access and

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consumption of natural resources with carrying capacity. All too often, the lessons to be learned from the ethnographic record have been overlooked in devising management plans to address today's resource problems. This paper reviews the ethnographic record on resource management practices, with particular attention paid to relationships between human demand functions (including resource uses, use levels and access rules) and resource supply functions (including temporal and spatial availability, depletability and controllability). The results will reveal lessons learned for addressing modern resource management problems, particularly marine fisheries. (S-54)

WINTHROP, Robert (Cultural Solutions) *Development without Hegemony: Perspectives from Native North America*. The concept of development is today a global notion, influencing in numerous ways how we interpret the economic and cultural differences among societies. This paper draws on examples of American Indian efforts to preserve cultural integrity in the face of resource development to address two questions. Can we have development strategies based not on a model of market expansion and cultural convergence with the West, but on other cultural premises? If so, how can local cultural principles and values guide such a change process? (F-76)

WOLFE, Amy K., David J. BJORNSTAD (Oak Ridge National Laboratory), **Milton RUSSELL** (University of Tennessee) *The Public Acceptability of Controversial Technologies (PACT) Model: Genetically Engineered Microorganisms and Constituency Group Perspectives*. Genetically engineered microorganisms (GEMs) may hold great promise for cleaning up hazardous wastes, but will they seriously be considered as a remediation technology in the public realm? This paper uses the PACT model to provide insights on the aspects of GEMs-related decision making that may most affect constituency groups' willingness to place GEMs "on the table" for discussion. PACT encompasses constituency group-, technology-, context-, and dialog-related aspects of decision making. (F-53)

WOLFE, Andrew (Binghamton University) *Institutions and Opportunities: The Relationship between Farmer Cooperation and Agricultural Performance in Degache, Southern Tunisia*. Based on twelve months of fieldwork in the oasis of El Oudiane this paper will recognize the various environmental and political economic constraints that farmers face, such as a shortage of water and date marketing difficulties. Farmers are able to respond to these constraints by sharing a common water source, small cooperatives, water user associations, and village-wide farmer unions. The extent that they are successful will be measured through agricultural performance. (S-71)

WOOD, Benjamin D. (Iowa) *Surfers and Tourists: Cultural Exchanges on the Margin*. A surfer subculture exists in many beach destinations even in mass tourism localities. The cultural exchange between tourists and surfers leads local men and women into lifestyles sometimes at odds with the values of their own communities. Tourists provoke changes, often in areas associated with drugs and sex, but only stay for brief periods and have short-lived relationships with the surfers they meet. The process of making connections, sharing lives and intimacies is documented in a study I completed during the summer of 1997 in Quepos, Costa Rica. Surfers, due to the high level of interaction with tourists, have different motivations and aspirations than other residents. This paper discusses the consequences for the community arising out of the surfer culture catering to foreign tourists. (T-12)

WYNDHAM, Felice S. (University of Georgia) *Cultural and Biological Salience in Plant Knowledge among a Yoreo Children in the Paraguayan Chaco: Relevance for Conservation and Development Strategies*. This cross-sectional study explores the realm of plant naming ability among Ayoreo children of Jesudi in the Paraguayan Chaco. The hypothesis that children correctly identify plants of high cultural and biological salience more often than plants of low use-value and biological salience is tested, and patterns of name acquisition are illustrated. Ontogenetic classification trends in plant naming are discussed. By characterizing the relationships between plant biology, traditional knowledge and cultural significance, informed and cooperative decisions can be made in conservation and development strategies. (F-37)

YOUNG, Kathleen Zuanich (Western Washington) *Kosova in Mind*. In this paper, based on 12 years of analysis of the conflict in Kosovo and the war (s) in the former Yugoslavia, I discuss the perspectives of the various victims and combatants and the varying perspectives of the West in response to the war and the current situation in Kosovo. The history of Kosovo Albanians and their relationship to Serbia and Yugoslavia is compared to that of the Bosnian Muslims and the Kosovo questions concerning anthropological assessment of ethnic ascribed ethnicity. The situation of the displaced and refugee population within and without their country of origin, the immanent humanitarian catastrophe that looms for the Kosovoans and the role of the anthropologist in times of war and genocide are considered. Finally, the paper takes up the phenomena of war documentation by the victim with reference to new war-crimes tribunals and the comparable issue for subjectivity and objectivity within anthropology. (F-12)

YOUNG, Philip (University of Oregon) *Planning Conservation-Oriented Heritage Tourism in Panama*. At a conference in December, 1998 entitled "Heritage Tourism for the Next

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Millennium," the Republic of Panama, through its Institute of Tourism, initiated a program called the tourism-conservation-research (TCR) strategic alliance. The goal of this integrated approach is to foster sustainable development benefits for the country as a whole. This paper will provide a brief report on the conference itself and critical commentary on the issues discussed at the conference. Of particular interest will be the role of local communities in tourism development in Panama, as seen from the perspectives of the participating scientists, local NGOs, and representatives of the international tourism industry. (W-55)

ZAVATONE-VETH, Heidi (University of Connecticut) *Rediscovering Maya Medicine: Community Health Promoters and the Politics of Identity in Guatemala*. In the past two decades, international health policies have promoted the training of community health workers to increase access to health care. During this period, a transnational indigenous rights movement emerged, calling attention to utilizing "local" or "traditional" knowledge in development initiatives. While little literature has examined the intersection of these two movements, conceptions of "traditional" health practices are increasingly being incorporated into health worker training. This change parallels increased interest among North American/European funders in supporting approaches to health which are more "natural", less costly, and less harmful to the human body and the environment. This paper examines the ways in which Maya medicine is being re-discovered in three health promoter training programs in a Kaqchikel Maya-speaking region of highland Guatemala. I argue that rather than simply being a return to a more "natural", "authentic" and cost-effective approach to health, the use of Maya medicine is related to a complex politics of identity and health in Guatemala and internationally. I explore how the varied reactions of trainers and promoters to traditional medicine training reflect complex personal, community, organizational and national histories. (F-36)

ZEDENO, Maria N. (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *Ojibwa Cultural Landscapes Perspectives from The Western Great Lakes*. Traditional Ojibwa landscapes have

been centered around a water-based system that offers a rich and complex set of resources, both biological and geological. A study based on interviews with 11 Ojibwa tribes and 3 First Nations within four National Park Service Units in the Western Great Lakes region revealed how landscapes are shaped by a people through the repeated use of places, resources, and the waterways that connect them. This paper discusses the formation, maintenance, and contemporary meaning of Ojibwa landscapes as they interface with broad regional land use and ownership issues. (F-14)

ZEPEDA, Ofelia (University of Arizona) *Teaching Literacy when they only Want to Hear the Words*. This presentation will consider various attempts at introducing literacy in Tohono O'odham (formerly Papago), a tribe in southern Arizona. The Tohono O'odham language is still widely spoken; however, efforts to integrate written O'odham throughout all levels of the community have been limited. Orality and writing will be considered. The presentation includes an overview of early tribal initiatives or innovations such as federally funded bilingual programs, current efforts in community cultural education, a comprehensive dictionary project, and a state contract school that proposes to integrate extensive O'odham language curricula. (T-58)

ZLOLNISKI, Christian (Colegio de la Frontera Norte, México) *Managing Flexibility and Organizing Resistance among Immigrant Workers: Mexican Janitorial Workers at Hewlett-Packard in the Silicon Valley*. There is little research on immigrants and unions in the United States. Latino immigrants represent an important segment of the labor force in the restructured U.S. economy. Many unions have developed strategies to organize Latino immigrants and re-build an otherwise declining labor movement. This paper analyzes the experience of a group of Mexican immigrants in the "Justice for Janitors" campaign launched by the AFL-CIO in the Silicon Valley. I examine the problems workers encountered in dealing with the local union. The paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in San Jose between 1992 and 1995. (T-32)



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