

GLOBAL AND LOCAL HISTORIES: APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY ACROSS THE CENTURIES



The Society for Applied Anthropology
2000 Annual Meeting
March 21 – 26
Cathedral Hill Hotel
San Francisco, California

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Welcome from the SfAA Program Committee

Welcome to San Francisco, California, and the 60th Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology. For the Program Committee, planning the Meeting started more than a year ago, with many exciting dialogues about session ideas, plenary topics, and possible special events. For more than a century, anthropology and related disciplines have contributed insights and worked for positive change in society. In this moment, the year 2000, it is especially important to celebrate what we have accomplished, as well as plan for the future. Many session organizers here have incorporated review and celebration—as expressed in relation to health problems, development, urban studies, education, computers, cultural resource management, agriculture, and environment. Many sessions also devote special attention to policy and advocacy, a second theme. The conference gains a special character from the three organizations co-meeting with SfAA in 2000 – the Society for Medical Anthropology, the Society for Community Research and Action, and the Political Ecology Society. The events they are sponsoring promise provocative and fruitful dialogue, exchanges that will help transcend unnecessary walls between disciplines or sub-disciplines.

Thursday's special Plenary session (5:30-7:30) addresses one of our most pressing concerns in the U.S. at the turn of the millennium: the multiple forms of violence that plague us, and ideas for solution. The post-plenary dance provides music in hopes of a collective celebration to affirm our shared perspectives and goals. On Friday, a late afternoon panel focuses on resolving the tension between “applied anthropology” and “public anthropology” in order to find common ground and help move the entire discipline of anthropology forward in its engagement with issues outside academia.

This program would not have been possible without the many and diverse efforts of Program Committee members (please see list, previous page). Email provided for ongoing communication throughout the year, facilitating quick consultation about key sessions, forums, workshops and plenaries. Flagstaff Program Committee members gave up precious personal time on many Sundays, October to December, to review meeting submissions, aggregate volunteered papers, and help with program scheduling. The San Francisco based committee members were conscientious in meeting with me on three separate occasions, and very helpful in working on local information and arrangements, audiovisual equipment, publicity, and student volunteers at the conference. All program members made important contributions, but I want to acknowledge the special efforts of Juliene Lipson, Philippe Bourgois, and James Quesada. As part of its commitment to applied endeavors, Northern Arizona University has provided important support for these Meetings. Many thanks, also, to Nancy Rosenberger (Oregon State U) for organizing the Training Program Information Exchange.

Much appreciation goes to the SfAA Business Office — Tom May and Neil Hann — for their many and sometimes heroic contributions. Hotel arrangements, financial management, abstract tracking, and production of the printed program are only some of the key components they provide to make these conferences run smoothly and facilitate a productive experience for everyone.

If you find it difficult to choose between many competing sessions and events (as I know I will), I hope you take this as further testimony to the enthusiasm and dedication of SfAA members, and co-meeting organizations, in bringing their work to this conference for all to share. “May you live in interesting times” (meant as a blessing not a curse) and may this conference be by one of them!

Laurie J. Price
SfAA Program Chair, 2000

From the Society for Medical Anthropology

Welcome to San Francisco and the joint meetings of the Society for Medical Anthropology, the Society for Applied Anthropology, the Society for Community Research and Action, and the Political Ecology Society. Given the very productive meetings we shared with the Society for Applied Anthropology in 1997, we saw this as a great opportunity to continue and expand on this tradition. This year's meeting features extensive medical anthropology programming both sponsored by SMA and generated by the members of SMA and the SfAA. It will be an exciting time to explore medical anthropology's past contributions and shape a future agenda for the 21st Century.

We want to particularly call your attention to the Society for Medical Anthropology Plenary Session to be held Wednesday afternoon from 2:00-5:00 PM. The title of the Plenary is: "The Contributions of Medical Anthropology to Anthropology and Beyond." We have gathered a dynamic group of plenary speakers to address this topic: William Dressler, Arthur Kleinman, Charles Leslie, Margaret Lock, Rayna Rapp, and Arthur Rubel. The Plenary will include a discussion period for the audience to react to the speakers and for panelists to respond to each other. Following the Plenary, there will be a reception. We welcome all members of the Society for Medical Anthropology and all meeting attendees to join us in this celebration and critical examination of the contributions of Medical Anthropology.

During the meetings, members of the SMA Board have organized sessions on the following topics: evolutionary perspectives on health and their relevance to health policy; the circulation of genetic knowledge and the role of anthropology; anthropology and population health; anthropology and psychology at the CDC; global inequality and the health of the poor; trends and trajectories in the anthropology of reproduction; linking anthropology and psychiatry; and training medical anthropologists for the 21st Century. In addition there are too many exciting medical anthropology sessions throughout the meetings developed by SMA and SfAA members to name them individually—happy program hunting!

The Society for Medical Anthropology would like to thank a number of individuals who helped to bring this meeting to fruition. The idea for this meeting was the brainchild of Carole Browner during her term as President of SMA and she was a major motivator for the development of this program. Lucille Newman provided support for the meeting during her recent tenure as President of SMA and William Dressler has continued that support as current President of SMA. Peter Guarnaccia served as Program Chair for the SMA portion of this meeting. The Planning Committee for the Plenary included Carole Browner, William Dressler, Peter Guarnaccia, Lucille Newman and Arthur Rubel. The Board Members of the SMA who provided support for and developed sessions at the meetings include: Barbara Koenig, Secretary -Treasurer of SMA (Stanford University), James Carey (CDC), Ruthbeth Finerman (University of Memphis), Peter Guarnaccia (Rutgers University), Suzanne Heurtin-Roberts (NIH/NIAAA), Marcia Inhorn (Emory University), Jim Yong Kim (Partners in Health), Abigail Kohn (University of California - San Francisco), James Trostle (Trinity College), Andrea Wiley (James Madison University).

We welcome those of you who are not members of SMA to join the Society for Medical Anthropology through the American Anthropological Association at 4350 N. Fairfax Dr., Suite 640, Arlington VA 22203-1620, [703/528-1902]. Also, please visit the SMA website at <http://www.people.memphis.edu/~sma>.

(Dues for membership in the SMA are \$60 per year for regular membership, \$25 for students, and \$35 for retired members. Membership benefits include our premier journal, *Medical Anthropology Quarterly*, published four times a year.)

William Dressler, President, Society for Medical Anthropology
Peter Guarnaccia, Program Chair, Society for Medical Anthropology 2000

From the Society for Community Research and Action

The Society for Community Research and Action (SCRA) is pleased to serve as a co-sponsor of the 1999 Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology here in San Francisco. Together with our colleagues from SfAA and SMA, we welcome you to San Francisco. We look forward to many opportunities for all of us to learn more about each other's organizations and disciplines.

Our mission statement reads:

The Society is devoted to advancing theory, research, and social action to promote positive well-being, increase empowerment, and prevent the development of problems of communities, groups, and individuals. The action and research agenda of the field is guided by three broad principles. Community research and action is an active collaboration between researchers, practitioners and community members, and utilizes multiple methodologies. Human competencies and problems are best understood by viewing people within their social, cultural and historical context. Change strategies are needed at both the individual and systems level for effective competence promotion and problem prevention.

In addition to being a separate Society, we are also the Community Psychology Division (division 27) of the American Psychological Association. We have our own journal, *American Journal of Community Psychology*. We have a biennial meeting—the next one will take place in 2001 in Atlanta.

Perhaps because we share with SfAA a number of overlapping conceptual orientations and substantive interests, SfAA approached SCRA's executive committee a year or so ago with an interest in facilitating linkages between our organizations and memberships. The co-sponsoring of this conference is a fruit of that initial overture. We are looking for additional ways to mutually enrich our respective disciplines and organizations in the years ahead. Please let the SfAA board, Jim Carey (SfAA liaison to SCRA, jfc9@cdc.gov), or myself (Maton@umbc.edu) know if you have interests or ideas along these lines.

SCRA members have organized a number of sessions at this conference, which we hope you will attend, on a range of topics. They are indicated on the program with the SCRA designation, and included on a flyer at the SCRA display table. In addition to attending the sessions, please visit the display table, and attend our open dinner Wednesday evening (6:30, see program listing). Most importantly, we look forward to mutual dialogue and learning at the conference, and in future joint endeavors in the years ahead. For your information, our web page address is: <http://www.apa.org/divisions/div27>.

On behalf of SCRA, I wish you a most productive and enjoyable meeting.

Ken Maton, Immediate Past-President
Society for Community Research and Action

From the Political Ecology Society

The Political Ecology Society (PESO) welcomes you to San Francisco and to our 2000 joint meeting with the Society for Applied Anthropology. The Political Ecology Society promotes interdisciplinary investigation of the political and economic principles influencing human interactions with one another and with the environment.

This year has seen an important step in PESO's organizational development, since we have officially incorporated as a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization. We welcome participation by all interested practitioners and scholars.

As part of its efforts, PESO supports the publication of the Journal of Political Ecology, a peer-reviewed electronic journal that publishes articles and reviews in English, French, and Spanish. In addition to organizing its annual meeting events, PESO sponsors a public forum on the Internet that provides a platform for discussions on trends, topics of controversy, and other matters germane to political ecology.

This year, the program features a number of events and social occasions. The Third Annual Robert McCormick Netting Award for the best paper published in the Journal of Political Ecology will be presented Friday (12 noon - 1:45 pm), and we hope you will attend the Plenary Session on Friday (7:30 pm - 9:00 pm) where the formal Award presentation will take place. We would also like to invite you to come to the Political Ecology Society (PESO) Business Meeting, on Saturday from 12 noon to 1:45 p.m. to learn more about the Political Ecology Society.

We hope you find this program rewarding, and we encourage you to join the Political Ecology Society. If you are interested in joining PESO forms are available at this meeting, or should you wish to join at later time our application may be easily downloaded from our Web page at www.library.arizona.edu/ej/jpe/jpeweb.html.

James B. Greenberg
President
Political Ecology Society

SfAA Program Committee

Laurie J. Price, Program Chairperson (Northern Arizona U)

Flagstaff-based Members and Review Subcommittee

Margot Nason (Northern Arizona U)

Jenean Merkel Perelstein (Northern Arizona U)

Frances Riemer (Northern Arizona U)

Miguel Vasquez (Northern Arizona U)

Miranda Warburton (Navajo Nation Archaeology, Northern Arizona U)

San Francisco/California-based Members

Mary Abascal-Hildebrand (U San Francisco)

Philippe Bourgois (UC San Francisco)

Peggy Graham (Santa Clara U)

Mary Gresham (Kaiser Permanente)

Julienne Lipson (UC San Francisco)

Lucia Ann McSpadden (Life and Peace Institute; Uppsala, Sweden)

James Quesada (San Francisco State U)

Kathie Zaretsky (California State-San Jose)

Comprehensive Program Planning

Willie Baber (U North Carolina Greensboro)

James Carey (Centers for Disease Control)

Alexander Ervin (U Saskatchewan)

Peter Guarnaccia (Rutgers)

Abby Kohn (UC-San Francisco)

Edward B. Liebow (Environmental Health and Social Policy Center)

Kendall Thu (Northern Iowa U)

With Assistance From

Martha Crowley (Northern Arizona U)

Joshua Hendricks (Northern Arizona U)

Christina Getrich (Northern Arizona U)

Sarah Murray (UC Berkeley)

Officers of the Society for Applied Anthropology and Board of Directors

Linda Bennett (U Memphis), President (1999-2001)
Young, John (Oregon State U) Past-President (2000-2001)
Amy Wolfe (Oak Ridge National Laboratory), Secretary (1997-1999)
Tom Arcury (Wake Forest) , Treasurer (2000-2003)
Donald Stull (U Kansas), Editor, *Human Organization*
Alexander Ervin (U Saskatchewan), Editor, *Practicing Anthropology*
Michael Whiteford (Iowa State U), Editor, *SfAA Newsletter*

SfAA Board of Directors

Jeanette Dickerson-Putnam(Indiana U)
Sue Estroff (UNC Chapel Hill)
Carla Guerron-Montero (Oregon)
Edward B. Liebow (Environmental Health and Social Policy Center)
Linda Whiteford (U South Florida)
Anthony Oliver-Smith (U Florida)
James W. Carey (Centers for Disease Control)
Miguel Vasquez (Northern Arizona U)



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 on the Mezzanine Level of the Hotel. Registration will be open during these hours:

Tuesday, March 21	3:00 pm - 8:00 pm
Wednesday, March 22	7:30 am - 7:30 pm
Thursday, March 23	7:30 am - 7:30 pm
Friday, March 24	8:00 am - 5:30 pm
Saturday, March 25	8:00 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 Publishers Exhibit will be held in the El Dorado Room on the Mezzanine Floor of the Hotel. It will be open Wednesday afternoon through Saturday noon.

At noon on Saturday, display copies of books will be auctioned, the proceeds of which fund the prizes awarded in the President's Student Poster Competition.



Society for Medical Anthropology Meeting Information

The SMA is sponsoring a major plenary and reception on Wednesday afternoon (Pavilion, upstairs) and is co-sponsoring the plenary and dance on Thursday afternoon/evening. Other SMA sessions are distributed throughout Thursday, Friday and Saturday (see designation in program listings). Most of these sessions are located in the California Room or in Cathedral Hill B. There is no separate registration for the SMA sessions; please register with the SfAA registration desk, if you have not already done so, to participate in the conference



Film/Video Screenings

There will be video screenings of two kinds of films on Friday morning, 8-1:30. Some screenings will exemplify how video is used in a variety of applied projects. Other screenings offer ethnographic video, but often with issue-oriented focus. A listing of video screenings is available at the Registration Desk, and on a board outside the Twin Peaks Room on Friday morning.



Special Notes

The hotel is a smoke-free setting. In addition, conference participants are encouraged to be aware of the wellbeing of those with environmental illnesses and avoid wearing perfumes and other scents. Many institutions and conferences now are promoting "scent free environments." Finally, conference participants who have hearing loss very much benefit when conference presenters **use the microphones** provided or, at a minimum, make a sincere effort to check with people in the back row about whether they can hear or not. Your colleagues appreciate your consideration!



Social Events

The SfAA offers a general welcome reception for all conference participants on Wednesday afternoon, from 5:00 to 6:30, on the Mezzanine Level outside the El Dorado Room.

The co-meeting societies and topical interest groups will offer a variety of social events: all registered meeting participants are invited. The Society for Medical Anthropology hosts a reception from 5:00 to 7:00 pm, on Wednesday, in the Pavilion Room upstairs. A social hour and reception is scheduled for the SfAA International Committee, Wednesday 5:00-6:30, in Room 662. The Society for Community Research and Action plans to meet to go to dinner, at the hotel registration area, Wednesday at 6:30. The Aging and Disability Interest Group, also plans to go to dinner, after the meeting scheduled for Wednesday 5:00-6:30.

On Thursday, 11:45—1:30, the “Past Presidents and Students Lunch” will be held, in the Restaurant at the Hotel.. A reception, from 5:00-6:00 in the Hilltop Bar will follow the Thursday session entitled “A Celebration of Virginia Oleson.”

On Thursday, from 9:00 to midnight, there will be an open plenary reception and dance (co-sponsored by the SfAA, SMA, SCRA, SF State, UCSF/UC Berkeley, Northern Arizona University, Wayne State, and Stanford Anthropological Sciences), in the International Room.

A celebration of recent books and authors will take place at Friday 12:00—2:00, in the El Dorado Room (book exhibit), entitled “Meet the Authors.” Also in this time slot (Friday 12:00—2:00), the Political Ecology Society will host an event that combines Netting Award paper presentation and a “Meet the Editors” social hour. Following the Friday evening Awards Presentations, a general reception will be held in the Ballroom.

On Saturday 12:00—1:30, a lunch meeting will be held for “SfAA Past Presidents.”



San Francisco Attractions

“If you're alive, you can't be bored in San Francisco. If you're not alive, San Francisco will bring you to life.”—*B. W. Saroyan*

When time permits, remember, the Cathedral Hill Hotel is just a short bus/trolley/taxi ride to: Chinatown (diem sum recommended), Japan Center, St. Mary's Cathedral, Fisherman's Wharf (with Ghirardelli Square/street performers, and ferries to Sausalito, Tiburon, Angel Island, Alcatraz, and around the

Bay), North Beach (Italian quarter, City Lights Bookstore), Fort Mason (Mexican, African-American, and Folk Art Museums), Russian Hill with Lombard Street (the “crookedest street in the world”), South-of-Market (with San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, many music clubs), Union Square. A little farther away, but well worth the trip, are the Presidio and Golden Gate Bridge Recreation Area, the Lincoln Park Coastal Trail (and Cliff House Restaurant), the Haight-Ashbury district, and Golden Gate Park (Strybing Arboretum, M.H. de Young and Asian Art Museums, Steinhart Aquarium).

The Exploratorium, located near the Presidio, hosts a major new exhibit, *Revealing Bodies*, March 18 to September 4, 2000. This exhibit examines the ways the human body has been understood over time. The show features 150 artifacts, original art works and over a dozen interactive exhibits, including human body-tools from a life-sized 18th century wax anatomical Venus never before seen in the United States, to the Norma and Norman composite data sets of the average Americans of the 1940s, to the MRIs of today. It also presents varying perspectives on the human body from many cultures—from ancient Chinese, to the Aztecs, to contemporary Cambodians. NOTE: some of the graphic anatomical depictions and other subject matter may be sensitive for some viewer. See website for further information: www.exploratorium.edu.

For a Sunday expedition, you are within comfortable travel distance to Berkeley, Oakland and Sausalito, Point Reyes National Seashore, the wine country (Napa-Sonoma), Carmel and Monterrey Bay/Aquarium, and computer museums in the south Bay (e.g., Tech Museum of Innovation at 201 S. Market St, San Jose, Intel Museum at 2200 Mission College Blvd in Santa Clara; Hewlett-Packard Garage, at 367 Addison Avenue, Palo Alto).



Awards

Friday evening, March 24, the Society invites you to a general session to honor several individual achievements.

The **Bronislaw Malinowski Award** will be presented to Maria Eugenia de Bozzoli. 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)

GENERAL INFORMATION

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)
Maria Eugenia de Bozzoli (2000)

The **Peter K. New Student Research Award** winner for 2000 is Ms. Melissa Checker of New York University. Ms. Checker's winning submission is entitled, "It's in the Air: Redefining the Environment as a New Metaphor for Old Social Justice Struggles". The award-winning paper will be presented on Friday, March 24 in a session that begins at 12:15 (Telegraph A). At the Friday evening awards ceremony, the winner will be presented with a cash prize of \$1,000 and a special Steuben crystal trophy. The jurors for the New Competition also awarded second place to Ms. Karen Schifferdecker, a doctoral student at the University of Connecticut. Ms. Schifferdecker's submission is entitled, "Poison in the Honey: Gender Ideologies and Sexual Relations Among Youth in Dar es Salaam". Her research is being directed by Prof. Penn Handwerker in the Department of Anthropology.

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. 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)
Melissa Checker (2000)

The **Margaret Mead Award** was established in 1979 by the Society for Applied Anthropology. Since 1982, it has been presented jointly by the Society for Applied Anthropology and the American Anthropological Association. It is generally awarded to a younger scholar for a particular accomplishment that interprets anthropological data and principles in ways that make them meaningful to a broadly concerned public. The awardee is chosen for exemplifying skills in broadening the impact of science – skills for which the late Margaret Mead was widely admired. Past recipients include:

John Ogbu (1979)
Brigitte Jordan (1980)
Nancy Scheper-Hughes (1981)
Mary Elmendorf (1982)
Ruthann Knudson (1983)
Sue E. Estroff (1984)
Susan CM Scrimshaw (1985)
Jill E Korbin (1986)
Myra Bluebond-Langner (1987)
Alex Stepick (1988)
Mark Nichter (1989)
Wenda Ruth Trevathan (1990)
Will Roscoe (1991)
Leo Chavez (1993)
Katherine A Dettwyler (1995)
Philippe Bourgois (1997)

The Political Ecology Society awards the **Robert McCormick Netting Prize in Political Ecology**. The Netting Prize was established in 1997 to recognize the best article published in the *Journal of Political Ecology*. The recipient receives a \$500 cash award; the prize-winning paper will be presented at a special PESO award session on Friday from 12:00 to 2:00 (Cathedral Hill B).

The student winners of the **Presidents' Poster Competition** will also be announced at the Friday evening awards ceremony. Initiated in 1997 as a way to encourage student participation in the Annual Meeting, a panel of past SfAA Presidents reviews the student posters for substantive content and presentation form. Cash prizes are \$200 for first place, \$100 for second place, and \$50 for third place.



Special Plenary Sessions

- The Contributions of Medical Anthropology to Anthropology and Beyond Society for Medical Anthropology, SMA
Wednesday, March 22, 2:00 – 5:00 pm
- Cultures of Violence and the Search for Solutions, SfAA/
SMA/SCRA
Thursday, March 23, 5:30 – 7:30 pm
- SfAA Awards Presentation (Malinowski, Presidents' Poster,
Peter K. New, Robert M. Netting, and Margaret Mead
Awards)
Friday, March 24, 8:00 – 9:30 pm



Open Forums

- Students in Action, NAPA
Wednesday, March 22, 12:00 – 1:30
Coordinator: Paiga Beverly
- US Immigration Law and the Human Rights of Immigrant
and Refugee Communities: Can Anthropologists Make a
Difference?
Wednesday, March 22, 6:30 – 8:00
Coordinator: Lucia Ann McSpadden
- Anthropology and Intellectual Property Rights Group
Who Plays god in the 21st Century?
Wednesday, March 22, 6:30 – 8:00
Coordinator: Joan Mencher
- Applied Anthropology Training Consortium
Wednesday, March 22, 6:30 – 8:00
Coordinator: Linda Bennett
- Bringing Social Transformation: The SfAA and “Public
Anthropology”
Friday March 24, 6:00 – 8:00
Coordinator: Laurie Price
- Establishing a Tribal Museum: Priorities, Mean, and Ways
Friday, March 24, 6:00 – 8:00
Coordinator: Sarah Ann Robinson
- Environmental Management: Food, Health, and Recreation
Friday, March 24, 6:00 – 8:00
Coordinator: Ben Blount

- Linking Anthropology and Psychiatry: The Ethnic/Minority
Inpatient Programs at San Francisco General Hospital, SMA
Friday, March 24, 6:00 – 8:00
Coordinator: Peter Guarnaccia
- Real World Anthropology: Discussing the Issues and
Realities Confronting Anthropology Graduates
Saturday, March 25, 12:00 – 1:30
Coordinator: Kathy Nadeau



Workshops

- Applied Anthropology and Policy Workshop (Advance sign-
up/subscription)
Wednesday, March 22, 8:00 – 12:00
Organizer: Kendall Thu
- Empowerment Evaluation: A Form of Action Anthropology
Wednesday, March 22, 12:00 – 1:30
Organizer: David Fetterman
- Career Counseling Workshop
Thursday, March 23, 9:00 – 11:45
Organizers: Jeanette Dickerson-Putman (SfAA Membership
Committee), Carla Guerron-Montero (SfAA Student
Committee) and Carla Littlefield (SfAA Membership
Committee)
- International Social Standards
Wednesday, March 22, 12:00 – 1:30
Chair: Ted Downing
- Applied Training Program Information Exchange
Friday, March 24, 8:00 am – 12:00, Mezzanine Exhibit 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.
- SfAA Leadership Training
Friday, March, 24, 12:00 – 1:30
Chair: Linda Whiteford
- Training Workshop: “AnSWR” and “CDC EZ-TEXT”
Qualitative Data Analysis Software Programs (NO
CHARGE)
Saturday, March 25, 9:00 – 12:00
Organizers: James W. Carey, Eleanor McLellan, Kathleen
M. MacQueen, and Bobby Milstein (Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention)



Business Meetings

- SfAA Board Meeting (Working session) – Linda Bennett
Wednesday, March 22, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm, Room 375
 - Steering Committee Meeting: AIDS and Anthropology
Research Group – Fred Bloom
Wednesday, March 22, 5:00 – 6:30
 - SfAA Student Committee Business Meeting –
KurtMantonya
Wednesday, March 22, 5:00 – 6:30
 - Critical Anthropology of Health – James Quesada
Thursday, March 23, 12:00 – 1:30
 - SfAA International Committee - Alain Anciaux
Thursday, March 23, 12:00 – 1:30
 - Business Meeting, AIDS and Anthropology Research Group –
Fred Bloom
Friday, March 24, 12:00 – 1:30
 - SMA Board Board Meeting – Bill Dressler
Friday, March 24, 12:00 – 1:30
 - SfAA Business Meeting – Linda Bennett
Friday, March 24, 4:00 – 6:00 pm
 - Internet Committee – Satish Kedia and Ed Liebow
Friday, March 24, 3:30 – 5:00
 - SfAA Past Presidents (LUNCH MEETING) - Jay Schsenul
Saturday, March 25, 12:00 – 1:30
 - Political Ecology Society Business Meeting (PESO) –
Ed Liebow
Saturday, March 25, 12:00 – 2:00
 - Anthropology and Intellectual Property Rights –
Tressa Berman
Saturday, March 25, 12:00 – 1:30
 - Council on Anthropology and Nursing – Lauren Clark
Saturday, March 25, 4:00 – 6:00
 - SfAA Executive Board Meeting (Working session) –
Linda Bennett
Sunday, March 26, 8 :00 am – 12:00 noon
-



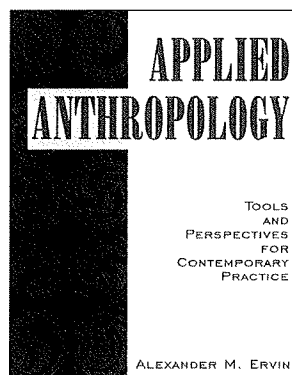
Topical Interest Groups

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.

- Anthropology and Tourism – Tim Wallace
Wednesday, March 22, 12:00 – 1:30
 - Forced Migration and Human Rights –
Lucia Ann McSpadden (Life & Peace Institute)
Wednesday, March 22, 12:00 – 1:30
 - Aging and Disability (Dinner planned afterward) –
Linda Small & Rosemarie Lamm
Wednesday, March 22, 5:00 – 6:30
 - Environmental Anthropology – Tim Wallace
Thursday, March 23, 12:00 – 1:30
 - Anthropologists Practicing with Masters Degrees –
Marsha Jenakovich
Thursday, March 23, 12:00 – 1:30
 - Public Policy Committee – Paul Durrenberger, and
Linda Lampl
Friday, March 24 , 3:30 – 5:15 (Russian Room)
 - Topical Interest Groups, TBA (SEE POSTING AT DOOR) –
Robert T. Trotter II
Saturday, March 25, 8:00 – 12:00 (Russian Room)
-

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APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY: Tools and Perspectives for Contemporary Practice

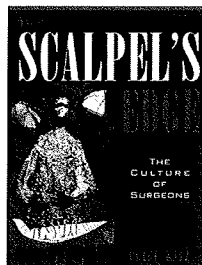
Alexander M. Ervin
University of Saskatchewan



An invaluable resource for any student of anthropology, this practical book answers the question, "What can I do with a degree in Anthropology?" The most up-to-date and accessible text on the subject, *Applied Anthropology* provides students with the skills, perspectives, and methodologies needed when working in today's communities and organizations. In addition to a focus on method, this book provides students with a solid foundation in the history, activities, and ethical concerns of applied anthropology.

The text stresses decision-making and the need to understand policy through anthropological analysis. Because an anthropologist must communicate effectively with the general "non-anthropological" public, the text employs an accessible, jargon-free writing style. Seventeen case studies plus many "real-world" examples of anthropological practice reinforce the usefulness of anthropology in the real world.

ISBN: 0-321-05690-6 / Copyright 2000 / Paper / 7 X 9-1/4 / 255 pp.



THE SCALPEL'S EDGE: The Culture of Surgeons

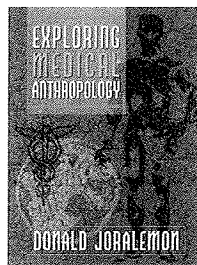
Pearl Katz
Johns Hopkins University School
of Medicine

This ethnography about the culture of surgeons describes how and why they differ significantly from other physicians. Rising from humble roots as lower class uneducated itinerant

barbers, the profession has evolved into one of the most prestigious in America, one that utilizes the most sophisticated technologies in medicine. Surgeons have nonetheless retained many aspects of their historical culture, such as their proclivity for quick decisions, surgical "cures," and their detachment and aloofness from patients and other physicians. This book describes in detail what surgeons actually do in and out of the operating room. It reveals how they think about disease, patients, and other physicians; how their thinking is often non-scientific; how they make decisions; and how they keep secrets from patients and colleagues.

Dr. Katz obtained unprecedented access to a group whose culture—ways of thinking and behaving—has been inaccessible to the public and to other physicians. The surgeons were extremely open and candid, giving her continuous access to them for months, allowing her to take copious notes on her observations, and giving her their unguarded trust throughout the study.

ISBN: 0-205-27007-7 / Copyright 1999 / 7 x 9-1/4 / Paper / 251 pp.



EXPLORING MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Donald Joralemon
Smith College

This book is a concise and readable introduction to medical anthropology, drawn from the author's research on Peruvian shamanism and organ transplantation in the

United States. The author uses this ethnographic material from South America and the U.S. to illustrate the points of the book. These points are: 1) that biology and culture matter equally in the human experience of disease, 2) that the political economy is a primary epidemiological factor, 3) that ethnography is an essential tool to understand human suffering due to disease, and 4) that medical anthropology can help to alleviate human suffering.

ISBN: 0-205-27006-9 / Copyright 1999 / 7 x 9-1/4 / Paper / 158 pp.

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Wednesday, March 22

(W-01) Wednesday 8:00 – 12:00

Telegraph A

Applied Anthropology and Policy Workshop

ORGANIZER: **THU, Kendall** (N Illinois U)

(W-02) Wednesday 8:00 – 9:45

International

Part 1, Sustainable Development: Planning, Advocacy, Co-management

CHAIR: **MILLER, Frank** (U Minnesota-Minneapolis)

OGRA, Monica V. (U Denver) *Gender and Joint Forest Management (JFM) in India*

DWIGGINS, Donna (Washington State U) *Supays and Sensibilities: Local and International Mythologies for Environmental Planning in Highland Ecuador*

WOLFE, Amy, BJORNSTAD, David (Oak Ridge National Laboratory), and **KERCHNER, Nichole** (U Tennessee) *Stakeholder Dialogs on Hazardous Waste Remediation: How Much Focus on Clean-Up Technologies?*

MILLER, Frank (U Minnesota-Minneapolis) *Mexican Contributions to Rural Development*

MAZZEO, John (U Arizona) *Investing in Change: Social Capital and Grassroots Development in Rural Haiti*

SMITH, Courtland L. (Oregon State) *An Assets Approach to Sustainability*

(W-03) Wednesday 8:00 – 11:45

Pavilion

HIV/STD Prevention in Global Perspective Part 1, Africa, N America, Latin Cultures

CHAIR: **FELDMAN, Douglas** (U Miami)

LOCKHART, Chris (UC-San Francisco) *Kunyenga, "Real Sex", And Survival: The Social Construction Of Risk For Aids Among Urban Street Boys In Tanzania*

FELDMAN, Douglas A. (U Miami) *Attitudes Toward HIV/AIDS among Zambian Secondary School Students*

JUNGE, Benjamin (Emory U) *Condoms, Sexual Fantasy & Risk: The Bareback Sex Debates*

GUBRIUM, Aline (U Florida) *Constructions of Women and Men in South African AIDS Prevention Literature*

CASTAÑEDA, Xóchitl (UCSF) and **ZAVELLA, Patricia** (UCSC) *Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections Among Mexican Origin Women*

FROLICK, Robert (CSU, Long Beach) *The Mariachi Project: Using Cultural Material as an Educational Tool in AIDS Prevention*

(W-04) Wednesday 8:00 – 11:45

California

Reproduction, Infertility, and Maternal Health DOUBLE

CHAIR: **MATERNOWSKA, Catherine** (Tulane U)

DUDGEON, Matthew (Emory U) *Slippery Subjects: Reproductive Health And Contraception In Western Guatemala And International Health Discourse*

McCURDY, Sheryl (U Texas-Houston) *Responses to Infertility and Sub fecundity: Changing Concepts and Medical Treatments among the Manyema Diaspora in Urban Tanzania, 1900-1993*

PASHIGIAN, Melissa J. (UCLA) *Local Interpretations of Sometimes Global Therapies: Infertility Treatments and Daily Practice in Northern Vietnam*

DE VOOGD, Katherine (U Texas-San Antonio) and **HUNT, Linda M.** (Michigan State U). *"What would you tell your sister to do?" Offering Prenatal Genetic Screening to Low-income Hispanic women*

SARGENT, Julia (U Texas, San Antonio) and **HUNT, Linda M.** (Michigan State U) *Genetic Screening and the Concept of Risk: Latina Decisions About Amniocentesis*

(W-05) Wednesday 8:00 – 9:45

Cathedral Hill A

Key Issues In Post-Disaster Reconstruction: Challenges And Opportunities In Central America After Hurricane Mitch

ORGANIZERS: **DE VRIES, Gregory** and **LOPEZ, Marisa** (U Florida)

BARRIOS, Roberto (U Florida), **PALENCIA, Rosa** (Clinica Viera, Honduras), **MEDINA, Marco T.** (U Autonoma de Honduras), and **STANSBURY, James P.** (U Florida) *Health and Nutritional Status in Three Hurricane Affected Regions of Honduras*

LOPEZ, Marisa (U Florida) *Engendering Post-Disaster Relocation: Survival And Vulnerability In Southern Honduras*

FOGARTY, Tim (U Florida) *International Citizen Solidarity As Disaster Response: The Role Of Work camps In Post-Mitch Nicaragua*

DE VRIES, Gregory (U Florida) *Post-Hurricane Livelihood Strategies In The Honduran Moskitia*

DISCUSSANT: **OLIVER-SMITH, Tony** (U Florida)

(W-06) Wednesday 8:00 – 9:45

Cathedral Hill B

Mental Health in Cross-cultural Perspective

CHAIR: **HOPPER, Kim** (Nathan Kline Institute)

WALDRAM, James (U Saskatchewan) *Counseling the Native American: An Anthropological Critique of Cross-Cultural Counseling Psychology*

WILLGING, Cathleen E. (U New Mexico-Health Sciences Center) *Appropriation and Preservation: The Sociopolitical Context of Mental Health Programming in an American Indian Community*

PERUSSE, Mona (York U) *Mental Health Policy in Ontario: Back to the Future?*

HOPPER, Kim (Nathan Kline Institute) and **BARROW, Sue** (New York State Psychiatric Institute). *Supported Housing as a Social Good*

MAXEY, Judith and KHANNA, Sunil (Oregon State U) *Atypical Access: Anti-psychotic and Antidepressant Medications for the Uninsured*

(W-07) Wednesday 8:00 – 10:15

Twin Peaks Room

Constructing Coastal Histories

ORGANIZER: **JEPSON, Michael** (U Florida)

BLOUNT, Ben G. (U Georgia) *Coastal Refugees: Marginalization of African-Americans in Marine Fisheries of Georgia*

MUELLER, Eileen (U Georgia) *Ecotourism as a Common Property Resource: A Case Study from Mexico*

RICE, Michelle (Columbia U) *Small-Scale Fishermen's Adaptations to Declining Fisheries on Isla Magdalena, B.C.S., Mexico*

JEPSON, Michael (U Florida) *Constructing Coastal Histories: Using GIS to Identify Fishing Communities in Florida*

GREENAWALT, Dave (U Georgia) *Tourism Impacts on Garifuna Fishing*

GRIFFITH, David (East Carolina) *Gentrification and Apartheid Along the Coasts of the Americas*

POMEROY, Caroline (UC Santa Cruz) *The California Squid Fishery: A Reprieve for Local Fishing Communities?*

AUSTIN, Rebecca L. (U Georgia) *Rising Tides, Development, and Environmental Degradation: Consequences for Tenure and Representation Among Fishing Communities in Honda Bay, Palawan, Philippines*

(W-08) Wednesday 8:00 – 9:45

Telegraph B

Cancer and Cancer Control

CHAIR: **STANSBURY, James** (U Florida)

STANSBURY, James (U Florida); **MATHEWSON-CHAPMAN, Marianne** (Gainesville VAMC) *Gender Ideology and Prostate Cancer: Veterans' Cultural Model of Masculinity*

MOORE, Rhonda (U Texas) *Social Suffering and the Pain Experience in Survivors of Advanced Lung Cancer*

MAKOSKY, Christine (U Connecticut/Harvard) *Chemotherapy-Induced Menopause: A "Side-Effect" Of Breast Cancer Treatments*

THOMPSON, Lana (Florida Atlantic U) *An Anthropologist Visits Tumor Boards: the Many Bodies of Cancer*

WEINER, Diane (UCLA) *Using Anthropological Research to Create American Indian Cancer Intervention Programs, Or How to Accidentally Become A Health Educator*

(W-09) Wednesday 8:00 – 9:45
Presidio/Pacific Heights
Patients and Practitioners in Health Care Encounters

Chair: **LOEWE, Ron** (Cook County Hospital)

MAHONEY, Jane (U Texas-Houston) *Cognitive Constructions of Patient-Practitioner Partnerships in Congestive Heart Failure*

SINGLETON, Andrew *Establishing a Framework for the Analysis of Discourse with Family Doctors*

SCHOENBERG, Nancy and **PETERS, Jane** (U Kentucky) *Emically-Derived Explanations for Women's Delays in Seeking Formal Medical Treatment Seeking for Myocardial Infarction (MI) Symptoms*

LOEWE, Ron and **FREEMAN, Josh** (Cook County Hospital/UTHSCSA) *Treating Diabetes Mellitus: From Medical Model to Clinical Practice*

MORRIS, Chad (U Memphis) *Hurry Up and Wait: Activities That Affect Anxiety of Family and Friends in the Surgical Waiting Room*

(W-23) Wednesday 10:00 – 11:45
California
Reproductive, Infertility, and Maternal Health, Part 2

Chair: **MATERNOWSKA, Catherine**

CHAPMAN, Rachel (Case Western Reserve U) *Bearing the Burden: Continuity and Change in Mozambican Women's Prenatal Health Strategies*

MATERNOWSKA, Catherine (Tulane U) *A Community Consumed: The Politics of Family Planning and Health Care*

SIBLEY, L. (Emory U/American College of Nurse-Midwives), **UPADHYAY, J.** (Shramik Bharti), **CALEB-VARKEY, L.** (Program for International Training in Health) and **PRASAD, R.** *Community Partnership for Safe Motherhood: A Model for Reducing Maternal Morbidity and Mortality in Rural North India*

CHIERICI, Rose-Marie (SUNY Geneseo) and **DEMOTT, Kathy** (Syracuse Community Health Center) *A Study of Perinatal Culture in Borgne, Haiti*

RUCAS, Stacey (U Texas-Arlington) *Women's Medicine: A Gender Specific Reproductive Strategy in Cochabamba Bolivia*

(W-22) Wednesday 10:00 – 11:45
Pavilion
Sociocultural Constraints to AIDS Prevention in South Asia, Part 2

CHAIR: **MENCHER, Joan** (Lehman College of CUNY)

VEDANTHAN, Rajesh (U C Berkeley/San Francisco) *Domestic Violence And Risk For Hiv Infection Among Married Women In Chennai, India*

KRISHNAN, Suneeta (University of California, Berkeley) *Preventing Hiv/Aids Among Women In Rural India: Challenges And Responses*

PERELSTEIN, Jenean M. (Northern Arizona U) *Deconstructing HIV in Southern India: One NGO's Attempts to Make a Difference*

KROEGER, Karen (Washington U-St.Louis) *Managing Health and Managing Clients: Perceptions of AIDS Risk Among Commercial Sex Workers in Indonesia*

ATTEBERRY, Julie (Arizona State U) *No Money, No Honey: Development and Policy in Thailand's Commercial Sex Industry*

(W-21) Wednesday 10:00 – 11:45
International Room

Chair: **MAZZEO, John** (U Arizona)

JONES, Timothy (U Arizona/BARA) *Contemporary Applied Archaeology in Food Waste and Food Recovery*

ST. PIERRE, Cari (U Victoria, BC) *Cultural Power Imbalances and the Back-Log in Stage Four of the BC Treaty Commission Process*

MAIDA, Carl (UCLA) *The Northridge Earthquake and Grassroots Environmentalism*

GRAGSON, Ted (U Georgia) *The Past in the Future of the Southern Blue Ridge*

MENNING, Nancy (U Wisconsin- Madison) *Preaching to the Choir: Environmental Activism in Mormonism and Catholicism*

(W-24) Wednesday 10:00 – 11:45

Cathedral Hill B

Dilemmas of Theory and Action: One Head, Two Hats, Multiple Agendas

ORGANIZER: **MITTENESS, Linda** (UC San Francisco)/SMA

DAVIS-FLOYD, Robbie (U Texas-Austin) *Analysis or Action?: Reflections on Doing Ethnography among Post modern Midwives*

HUNT, Geoffrey (Institute for Scientific Analysis/ Alameda, CA) *Who Says We're Dysfunctional? The Family Life of Gang Members*

BARKER, Judith C. (UC San Francisco) *'Naturally Occurring' Social Processes And Social Policy Development: The Case Of Non-Kin Caregiving*

SHUTTLEWORTH, Russell (UC San Francisco) *Participant-Observing, Personal-Assisting, Community-Engaging And Theory-Building: Ethnographic Process In Disability Culture?*

JANZEN, John (U Kansas) *The Anthropologist's Dilemma In Immediate Postwar And Postgenocide Situations*

MITTENESS, Linda S. (UC San Francisco) *Religion, Health and Aging: Dilemmas Of The "Science" Of Spirit*

Discussant: **IRIS, Madelyn**

(W-25) Wednesday 10:00 – 11:45

Room 373

Class, Ethnicity, Gender in Biomedical Socialization

CHAIR: **BARBEE, Evelyn L.** (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences)

BREDA, Karen (U Hartford) *Considering Class: A Critical Analysis of Social Class Issues in Nursing*

BARBEE, Evelyn L. (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences) *Sleeping in the Bed You Made: Nursing, Social Class, And Difference*

LAMM, Rosemarie (Hillsborough Community College) *The Integration of Culture into Nursing Curriculum*

TERSTRIEP, Amy (Albion College) *Medicine in a Multicultural Millennium: Anthropology in the Pre-Med Curriculum*

(W-26) Wednesday 10:00 – 1:45

Cathedral Hill A

Cultural Landscapes: A Natural Resource Management Strategy for Natural and Cultural Conservation

ORGANIZER: **TOUPAL, Rebecca S.** (Bureau of Applied Research Anthropology)

STOFFLE, Richard W. (Bureau of Applied Research Anthropology) *American Indian Cultural Landscapes in Riverine Ecosystems*

ZEDENO, Maria Nieves (Bureau of Applied Research Anthropology) *Rock Art and the Architecture of Place*

TOUPAL, Rebecca S. (Bureau of Applied Research Anthropology) *Scandinavian Cultural Landscapes of Isle Royale National Park*

PITTALUGA, Fabio (Bureau of Applied Research Anthropology) *Canadian Borderlands Impacts on the Ojibwe Tribes of the Great Lakes Region*

MARTINEZ, Dennis *Back to the Future: Endangered American Indian Cultures and Cultural Landscapes, Endangered Biological Species, and Modern Resource Management*

ARNOLD, Richard (Las Vegas Indian Center) *Connecting Places: A Pahrump Paiute View of Cultural Landscapes*

(W-27) Wednesday 10:30 – 11:45

Telegraph B

Determinants of "Healthy," "Constructive," and "Creative" Milieus: Imperative for an Interdisciplinary Perspective

ORGANIZER: **KLEINER, Robert J.** (Emeritus, Temple/U Oslo)

KLEINER, Robert J. (Emeritus, Temple U) and **SORENSEN, Tom** (U Oslo) *What Determines when a Community is "Healthy" or "Sick?"*

OKEKE, Barnabas (Dept. of Public Health, Phila.),
KLEINER, Robert J. (Emeritus, Temple), and **SKEKU, Ben** (Dept. of Public Health, Phila.) *Cultural/Community Milieus and Change*

SORENSEN, Tom (U Oslo) and **KLEINER, Robert J.** (Emeritus, Temple) *Multiple Realities, Community Properties and Planning*

(W-28) Wednesday 10:00 – 11:45

Twin Peaks

Agriculture and Health

CHAIR: **BADE, Bonnie**

SNYDER, Karen (U Washington), **SIMCOX, Nancy**,
FLANAGAN, Mary Ellen, and **CAMP, Janice** (U Washington) *Health and Safety Hazards for Apple Warehouse Workers: Perceived and Documented Risk*

HARTHORN, Barbara H. and **STONICH, Susan C.** (UC-Santa Barbara) *Community Conflict at the Agricultural-Urban Interface: Concerns Over the Health Effects of Agricultural Pesticides*

AZEVEDO, Kathryn (UC-Irvine) *Political Economy of Medical Insurance Coverage Among Southwestern Farm worker Households*

CHASE, Charlotte (Texas A & M International University) *Building Partnerships to Improve Health Care for Migrant Farm Workers—A Case from Southwestern Virginia*

FRATE, Dennis (U Mississippi) *Agricultural Pesticide Use and Environmental Risk in the Delta: What the Future Holds*

BADE, Bonnie (CSU-San Marcos) *Is There a Doctor in the Field? Underlying Conditions Affecting Health Care Access and Utilization Among California Farmworker Families*

(W-29) Wednesday 10:00 – 12:30

Presidio/Pacific Heights

SESSION/DIALOGUE: Comparing Disciplines: What do Applied Anthropologists and Community Psychologists Bring to the Community Table SCRA

ORGANIZER: **SCHULTZ, Jerry** (U Kansas)

SCHULTZ, Jerry (U Kansas) *Building Healthy Communities: Joining Community Development And Health Promotion To Improve Public Problem Solving*

MATON, Kenneth (U Maryland-Baltimore County) *Community Psychology As Relational Community-Building, Group Empowerment, Capacity-Building, And Culture-Challenge*

STULL, Donald D. (U Kansas) *Of Masked Men And Magic Bullets: Technical Assistance To Meatpacking Towns*

(W-40) Wednesday 12:00 – 1:30

Twin Peaks

WORKSHOP: International Social Standards

CHAIR: **DOWNING, Ted**

(W-41) Wednesday 12:00 – 1:30

Cathedral Hill B

TOPICAL INTEREST GROUP: Anthropology and Tourism

CHAIR: **WALLACE, Tim**

(W-42) Wednesday 12:00 – 1:30

Marina/Sea Cliff

WORKSHOP: Empowerment Evaluation: A Form of Action Anthropology

ORGANIZER: **FETTERMAN, David** (Stanford)

(W-43) Wednesday 12:00 – 1:30

Cathedral Hill A

OPEN FORUM: Students in Action

ORGANIZER: **PAIGE, Beverly**

Panel of Students

Faculty Panelists:
HYLAND, Stan (U Memphis)

VANNETTE, Walter (U Northern Arizona)

WOLF, Al (South Florida)

(W-44) Wednesday 12:00 – 1:30

Telegraph B

TOPICAL INTEREST GROUP: Forced Migration and Human Rights

CHAIR: MCSPADDEN, Lucia Ann (Life and Peace Institute)

(W-45) Wednesday 1:00-6:00

El Dorado

BOOK EXHIBIT

(W-50) Wednesday 2:00 – 3:15

Pavilion

**PLENARY SESSION: Society for Medical Anthropology, Part I (SMA)
The Contributions of Medical Anthropology to Anthropology and Beyond**

ORGANIZER: GUARNACCIA, Peter (Rutgers)

Panelists:

DRESSLER, William (U Alabama)

KLEINMAN, Arthur (Harvard)

LESLIE, Charles (Indiana U)

LOCK, Margaret (McGill U)

RAPP, Rayna (New School Social Res)

RUBEL, Arthur (UC-Irvine)

(W-51) Wednesday 1:30 – 5:15

Twin Peaks

Environmental Anthropology in U.S. Communities: Reports from the 1999 SfAA Environmental Anthropology Project, Part 1

ORGANIZER: JOHNSTON, Barbara (Ctr. For Political Ecology)

WINGARD, John D. and OSTER, Warren (U Memphis) *The Community Dynamics of Source Water Protection in the Memphis Area*

SCROL, Aaron (SfAA Environmental Anthropology Fellow) *The Community Dynamics of Source Water Protection: The Lower Elwha Kallam Tribe*

ETTENGER, Kreg (Syracuse U) *Each in Our Own Vessel: Source Water Protection and New York's Haudenosaunee Nations*

LUCIDO, Frank (SfAA/EPA Environmental Anthropology Project) *The EPA Columbia Plateau Agricultural Initiative: Other Stakeholders and Costs of Production*

DISCUSSANTS: KRONTHAL, Michael and YOUNG, John

(W-52) Wednesday 1:30 – 3:15

California

Refugee Resettlement and Adaptation Part 1, Role of Religion and Spirituality in Refugee Resettlement and Adaptation

ORGANIZER: GOZDZIAK, Elzbieta M. (Refugee Mental Health Program)

DeWIND, Josh (SSRC) *Current Research on Religion and Immigration: Concepts and Organization*

GOZDZIAK, Elzbieta M. and TUSKAN, John J., Jr. (Refugee Mental Health Program, SAMHSA) *Organizational Response to Suffering of Refugees: Western Behavioral Sciences vs. Spiritual and Political Paradigms*

SHANDY, Dianna J. (Macalester College) *Faith Travels: Nuer Christians in America*

PHILLIPS, James (Southern Oregon U) *A Theology of Refuge: Religious Faith as Cultural Resource Among Refugees in Central America*

McSPADDEN, Lucia Ann (Life and Peace Institute) *Religious Motivations and Enabled Actions in Church-based Resettlement*

MARKMAN, Nikki (Northern Arizona U) *Jamait-Al-Nissa: Working with Middle Eastern Women in London*

(W-53) Wednesday 1:30 – 5:15

International

Contemporary Applications and Future Directions in the Anthropology of Tourism

ORGANIZER: EDWARDS, Matthew J. (Chucalissa Museum/U Memphis)

EDWARDS, Matthew (Chucalissa Museum/ U Memphis) *Implications of the Resort Cycle Model for Destination Development in CRM: A Case Study from C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa*

SMITH, Valene (California State-Chico) *I'd Give a Year's Salary to Go...In Space*

MACCANNELL, Dean (UC-Davis) *From Sightseeing to Entertainment*

WALLACE, Tim (North Carolina State) *The Accidental Tourist Destination: The Consequences of Unplanning Tourism at Costa Rica's Most Visited Destination*

CHAMBERS, Erve (U Maryland-College Park) *Rethinking Hospitality: The OtherSide of Tourism*

Wednesday 1:30 – 3:15

Cathedral Hill B

Jobs-Plus: A National Place-Based Welfare-to-Work Demonstration

ORGANIZERS: **LIEBOW, Edward** (Env Hlth & Soc Pcly Ctr) and **KALJEE, Linda** (U Maryland-Baltimore)

VALMONT, Mary Eustace (MDRC) *The Jobs-Plus Demonstration: Overview and Research Design*

KALJEE, Linda and **MITCHELL, George** (U Maryland) *Welfare-to-Work in a Baltimore City Public Housing Development*

PERSSE, Linda (Consultant) *"Jobs-Plus" Program Implementation in Cleveland and Chattanooga*

JOHNSON, Earl (MDRC) *Jobs-Plus Program Implementation in Los Angeles -Year 1*

LIEBOW, Edward and **KATZ, Carolina** (Environmental Health and Social Policy Center) *"Jobs-Plus" Program Implementation in Seattle -Year 1*

(W-55) Wednesday 1:30 – 3:15

Cathedral Hill A

Development of a Local Food System: How Do We Get Involved?

ORGANIZERS: **STEPHENSON, Garry** (Oregon State U) and **ANDREATTA, Susan** (U North Carolina - Greensboro)

STEPHENSON, Garry (Oregon State U) *A Context for Local Food Systems*

ANDREATTA, Susan (U North Carolina - Greensboro) *"Anthropologists as Advocates: Gaining Community Support for local Agriculture in North Carolina"*

KALB, Marion (Market Development Specialist for the Southland Farmers' Market Association) *The Role of Farmers' Markets in Local Food Systems*

REDMOND, Judith (Farmer and Executive Director of CAFF-California Alliance for Family Farms) *What Farmers Need/Are Doing to Survive*

KRAUS, Sibella (Ctr for Urban Education About Sustainable Agriculture) *Farmer-to-Community Linkages*

(W-56) Wednesday 1:30 – 3:15

Telegraph A

Approaches to Collaborative, Community-Based Research

ORGANIZER: **MOWBRAY, Carol T.** (U Michigan, Social Work)

PLUMMER, Carol (U Michigan) *Challenges and Strengths of Community Collaboration in Research on Child Abuse*

SAKAMOTO, Izumi (U Michigan) *The Process of Mixed-Method Community-Based Research: Gendered Cultural Adaptation of Academic Migrant Families*

GUTIERREZ, Lorraine and **ROSEGRANT ALVAREZ, Ann** (U Michigan) *Learning about Multi-cultural Community Work through Collaborative Research*

MOWBRAY, Carol T. (U Michigan) *Research on Low Income, Ethnically Diverse Mothers with a Mental Illness*

NGWENYA, Barbara Ntombi (U Michigan) *Reconstituting Social Relations in Botswana through Burial Societies' Emergency Social Relief*

(W-57) Wednesday 1:30 – 3:15

Presidio/Pacific Heights

Attitudes and Gender in Global Perspective: Women's Lives, Women's Choices

ORGANIZER: **RAGSDALE, Kathleen** (U Florida)

ANDERS, Jessica (U Florida) *African-American Women and Leadership: Community Empowerment in a Southern City*

ALLEN, Mary B. (U Florida) *Islam, Tradition and Education in Turkey: An Examination of Risk Behavior*

GREER, Katisha (U Florida) *Giving Voice to Women in Interracial Marriages: Psychological Risk Management in a Racist World*

GRANT, Kathryn (U Florida) *Latinas Cope with Aging: Facing Different Risks, Having Different Needs*

WOODALL, Ellen (U Florida) *Women and Nudism: Self Exposure and Disclosure Among Female Intelligentsia*

HEEMSKERK, Marieke (U Florida) *Gendered Livelihood: Decision Making in a Risky Environment*

(W-58) Wednesday 1:30 – 3:15

Marina/Sea Cliff

School Environments, Dilemmas and Innovations

CHAIR: **HELM, Susana** (U Hawaii-Manoa & Kaimuki-WaiialaeYMCA, Honolulu)

HUGHES, Bridget (California Institute of Integral Studies) *"Its About Growing and Learning": Facilitating Inquiry and Participation at the Muir Community Learning Garden*

CONE, Cynthia Abbott and **BACKOWSKI, Sara** (Hamline U) *Growing Support for an Inner City Children's Garden*

BABER, M. Yvette (Memphis U) *The Impact of Court-Ordered Desegregation on Parent Involvement in Hillsborough County, Florida*

BODINE, Ann (Stanford) *Controversy Over Uniforms in Public Schools*

HELM, Susana (U Hawaii-Manoa & Kaimuki-WaiialaeYMCA, Honolulu) *High School Based Drop-Out Prevention: Method, Policy, & Advocacy*

MAXWELL, Jean (Southern Oregon U) *Anchored in Culture, Place, and Community: Indian Education Program Development*

HIGGS, Elizabeth and **MCFARLAND, William** (Western Illinois U) *Homophobia in the U. S. Heartland*

(W-59) Wednesday 1:30 – 3:15

Telegraph B

Anthropology in Urban Settings

Chair: **GREENBERG, Stacey** (MSAPA)

REYES-MORALES, Rafael (Instituto Tecnologico de Oaxaca), **MORRIS, Earl** (Iowa State U), **MURPHY, Arthur** (Georgia State/Instituto Tecnologico de Oaxca) *Housing-Adjustment and Lower-Income Households In Oaxaca, Mexico: Housing Quality and Satisfaction*

GIJON CRUZ, Alicia Sylvia (Instituto Tecnologico de Oaxaca), **REES, Martha W.** (Agnes Scott), and **NAHMAD, Salomon** (CIESAS-Istmo) *Quality of Life of Families with and without Migrant Members in San Lucas Quiavini, Oaxaca, Mexico*

FALLS, Susan (City University of New York) *Situational Privatization: Paramedics in Challenging Neighborhoods*

GREENBERG, Stacey (MSAPA) *The Transformation of the Utility Industry: A Case Study of Memphis, Light, Gas and Water (MLGW)*

(W-73) Wednesday 3:30 – 5:15

International

VAN DE BERG, William (U Georgia), *Interfacing the Global and the Local: A Perspective on Ecotourism and the Political Ecology of the River Systems of Nepal*

BRENT, Maryann (Butte College) *Space Tourism Businesses*

KEHOE, Justin (Iowa State U) *Antigua's Indigenous Street Vendors: Milking the Tourist Cow*

SELANNIEMI, Tom (Finnish U Network for Tourism Studies) *In Search for the Tourist: Anthropology on the Beach*

NASH, Dennison *A Window of Opportunity for the Anthropological Study of Tourism*

DISCUSSANT: **GRABURN, Nelson** (UC Berkeley)

(W-72) Wednesday 3:30 – 5:15

California

Part 2, Migration: Global and Local Issues

Chair: GOZDZIAK, Elzbieta M.

RUIZ, Debra Rodman (U Florida) *Shifting Gender Roles of Non-Migrant Women in Eastern Guatemala*

LUTHER, Barbara (California State U-Fullerton) *Attitudes Toward Mainstream and Home Culture as a Factor in Acquisition of English as a Second Language*

MOUNTCASTLE, Amy (SUNY-Plattsburgh) *Immigration Policy: Tibetans in Canada and the U.S.*

ILAHIANE, Hsain (Iowa State U) *Changing Local Histories: International Migration and Social Mobility in the Saharan Frontier, Morocco*

SPITZER, Denise L. (U Alberta) *Migration and Menopause*

(W-71) Wednesday, 3:30 – 5:15

Twin Peaks

Environmental Anthropology in U.S.

Communities: Reports from the 1999 SfAA

Environmental Anthropology Project, Part 2

ORGANIZER: **JOHNSTON, Barbara** (Ctr. For Political Ecology)

METZO, Katherine and **WILK, Richard** (Indiana U) *Building a Sustainable Community: The Case of Bloomington, Indiana*

STONE, John (Environmental Anthropology Research Fellow) *Risk Perception Mapping Demonstration Project: Environmental Risk Perception and its Implications for Participatory Equity in Environmental Management*

GILLOGLY, Kathleen A. (University of Michigan) and **PINSKER, Eve P.** (University of Illinois) *"Not Good at Partnering." Information Flow and Access to Institutional Resources Among Environmental and Community Organizations*

HUNTER, Monica (UCLA) *Grassroots Stewardship in the Morro Bay National Estuary and Watershed Bioregion*

DISCUSSANTS: **TRAINOR, Theresa** and **STOFFLE, Richard**

(W-70) Wednesday, 3:30 – 5:00

Pavilion

PLENARY SESSION: Society for Medical Anthropology (SMA)

The Contributions of Medical Anthropology to Anthropology and Beyond, Part 2

ORGANIZER: **GUARNACCIA, Peter** (Rutgers)

Panelists:

DRESSLER, William (U Alabama)

KLEINMAN, Arthur (Harvard)

LESLIE, Charles (Indiana U)

LOCK, Margaret (McGill U)

RAPP, Rayna (New School Social Res)

RUBEL, Arthur (UC-Irvine)

(W-74) Wednesday 3:30 – 5:15

Presidio/Pacific Heights

Fostering Harmony: An Ethnographic Approach to Organization Culture in Nonprofit Agencies

ORGANIZER : **GARCIA, Mikel Hogan** (California State U-Fullerton)

LUCERO, Melynda (CSU) *Bridging Differences: An Anthropological Approach to Diversity in the Workplace*

PETTUS, Candy (CSU) *Development Models for Diversity Training*

THOMPSON, Karen (CSU) *Meeting Resistance: Cultural Reproduction at Harmony House*

JOHNSTON, Amy (Northern Arizona U) *Applied Anthropology at the United Way*

LUTHER, Barbara (California State U-Fullerton) *Prescription for Harmony: Analyzing an Unhealthy Company*

(W-75) Wednesday 3:30 – 5:30

Cathedral Hill B

Anthropology and Unions: Images and Realities

ORGANIZER: **DURRENBERGER, Paul** (Penn State)

EREM, Suzan (SEIU Local 73) *Images, Image Making, and Policies in a Union Local*

DURRENBERGER, Paul (Penn State) *Views of Membership and Leadership in a Chicago Union Local*

THU, Kendall (Northern Illinois U) *The Iowa Farmers Union and the State: A Case Study of Local Farmers, The Centers for Disease Control, and The Environmental Impact of Industrialized Swine Production in the Midwestern U.S.*

REICHART, Karaleah (Northwestern U) *"Hug the Trees but let us Draw a Check:" Mountaintop Removal and Community Conflict in Southern West Virginia*

ZLONISKI, Christian (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte) *Unionization Among New Immigrants: Janitors Campaign in the Silicon Valley*

PULSKAMP, John R. (California State-Northridge) *Professionalism vs. Unionism*

KRISSMAN, Fred (California State-Northridge) *Of Icons and Immigrants: Can Traditional Unions Organize America's New Work Force?*

(W-76) Wednesday 3:30 – 5:45

**Marina/Sea Cliff
Teaching and Learning As Applied
Anthropology; Examples from Cabrillo
Community College**

ORGANIZERS: **LAIRD, Ruth** and **EDWARDS, Rob**
(Cabrillo College)

BOLTER, Debra (Cabrillo College) *Educational Trends in Anthropology*

EDWARDS, Rob (Cabrillo College) *Integrating Cabrillo College Vocational Job Opportunities Across Anthropology Departments Of Several Community Colleges: An Archeological Consortium*

FUNARO, Jim (Cabrillo College) *Anthropology For The Future*

LAIRD, Ruth (Cabrillo College) *The Real World of Teaching and Learning: Vocation and Avocation*

LONNBERG, Allan (Cabrillo College) *Into the Real World: Applied Anthropology and Service Learning in A Community College Setting*

SMITH, Chuck (Cabrillo College) *Understanding The Past To Negotiate The Future: Making and UnMaking Native American Tradition in Contract Archaeology*

JOANS, Barbara (Merritt College/Museum of Anthropology) *Teaching and Learning as Applied Anthropology*

(W-77) Wednesday 3:30 – 5:15

Telegraph A

Local Effects of Flexible Accumulation Around the Globe

ORGANIZER: **ROSENBERGER, Nancy** (Oregon State U)

GROSS, Joan (Oregon State) *Globalization, International Education, and Work Conditions*

HENDERSON, Laura (UC Santa Barbara) *Looms in the Earth, Theater in the Streets*

MCMURRAY, David (Oregon State) *The McDonaldization of France*

LEE, Anru (CSU- Sacramento) *Guests from the Tropics: Labor Practice and Foreign Workers in Taiwan*

MICHINOBU, Ryoko (Ochanomizu U-Japan) *HIV Risk Among Factory Women in Northern Thailand*

ROSENBERGER, Nancy (Oregon State) *Local Debates in Globalized Small Town USA: Efficiency vs. Equity in Bus Services*

(W-78) Wednesday 3:30 – 5:45

Cathedral Hill A

Designing Effective Stakeholder-Centered Ecotourism

ORGANIZER: **FROST, Christopher J** (U Florida)

PENNINGTON, Julie K., and **STEIN, Taylor** (U Florida) *Addressing Stakeholder Perceptions and Potential Conflicts with Ecotourism on Public Lands*

WESLEY, Karla (U California) *Tourism and Power in a Contemporary Bora Community: Opportunities for Ecotourism*

FROST, Christopher J. (U Florida) *Can Natural Areas Be Stakeholders and Should They Be Given A Voice?*

ALEXANDER, Sara (Baylor) and **GIBSON, Jane** (U Kansas) *Measuring the Impacts of Ecotourism on Household Livelihood Security*

SONNINO, Roberta (U Kansas) *Negotiating Sustainability: Agritourism Development in Southern Tuscany, Italy*

STRONZA, Amanda L. (U Florida) *Ethnography in the Brochure? Dilemmas of Applying Anthropology to the Business of Tourism*

PUCCIA, Ellen (U South Florida) *Are Women Purchasing Sex? An Exploration of Sex Tourism*

MONAGHAN, Paul (U Florida) *Duvalierist Politics and the Last Rainforest in Haiti*

(W-79) Wednesday 3:30 – 5:15

Telegraph B

Projecto Juventud: A Multidisciplinary Study of Immigrant Latino Adolescents/SCRA

ORGANIZER: **KUPERMINC, Gabriel** (Georgia State U)

URRUZMENDI, Alejandro (Georgia State U) and **MURPHY, Arthur D.** (Georgia State U/ Instituto Tecnologico de Oaxaca) *Who are These Latinos Anyway?*

KUPERMINC, Gabriel (Georgia State U) and **MURPHY, Arthur D.** (Georgia State U/ Instituto Tecnologica de Oaxaca) *Acculturation and Psychological Adjustment of Immigrant Latino Adolescents*

IBANEZ, Gladys and **EDDLEMON, Suzanne** (Georgia State U) *Acculturation and School Adjustment in Latino Adolescents*

JURKOVIC, Gregory J. and **CASEY, Sean** (Georgia State U) *Parentification in Immigrant Latino Adolescents*

PERILLA, Julia L. (Georgia State University), **GUTIERREZ RODRIGUEZ, Francisco Jose** and **GUTIERREZ RODRIGUEZ, Jose de Jesus** (U de Guadalajara) *Adolescents and Violence Across the Border*

FOLEY, Jennifer and **KUPERMINC, Gabriel** (Georgia State U) *Latino Teens in the Context of an Ethnically Diverse Urban High School*

DISCUSSANT: **MATON, Kennet**

(W-90) Wednesday 5:00 – 6:30

El Dorado

SfAA WELCOMING RECEPTION

(W-91) Wednesday 5:00 – 7:00

Pavilion

SMA-RECEPTION

(W-92) Wednesday 6:30 Hotel Lobby

SCRA – MEET FOR DINNER

ORGANIZER: **MATON, Ken**

(W-93) Wednesday 5:30 – 7:00

Telegraph A

TOPICAL INTEREST GROUP: Aging and Disability (Dinner planned afterward)

CHAIRS: **SMALL, Linda Marie** and **LAMM, Rosemarie**

(W-94) Wednesday 5:30 – 7:00

Suite 662

SOCIAL HOUR AND RECEPTION: SfAA International Committee

ORGANIZER: **ANCIAUX, Alain**

(W-95) Wednesday 5:30 – 7:00

Presidio/Pacific Heights

BUSINESS MEETING: SfAA Student Committee

CHAIR: **MANTONYA, Kurt**

(W-96) Wednesday 5:00 – 6:30

Room 375

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING: AIDS and Anthropology Research Group

CHAIR: **BLOOM, Fred**

(W-97) Wednesday 6:30 – 8:00

California

SPECIAL OPEN FORUM

US Immigration Law and the Human Rights of Immigrant and Refugee Communities: Can Anthropologists Make a Difference?

ORGANIZER: McSPADDEN, Lucia Ann (Life and Peace Institute)

Panelists:

BLUM, Carolyn Patty (Director of International Human Rights Law Clinic, Boalt School of Law, UC-Berkeley)

CHACON, Oscar A. (Exec. Director., Northern California Coalition for Immigrant Rights)

GUTTENTAG, Lucas (Director Immigrant Rights Project, ACLU of N. California)

(W-98) Wednesday 6:30 – 8:00

Cathedral Hill

SPECIAL OPEN FORUM, Anthropology and Intellectual Property Rights Group (SfAA TIG)
Who Plays god in the 21st Century?

ORGANIZER: MENCHER, Joan (Lehman College of CUNY)

Panelists:

MORAN, Katy (The Healing Forest Conservancy, SHAMANBOTANICALS.COM)

MENCHER, Joan (Lehman College of CUNY)

ANDREATTA, Susan (U North Carolina - Greensboro)

RILEY, Mary

(W-99) Wednesday 6:30 – 8:00

International

SPECIAL OPEN FORUM

Applied Anthropology Training Consortium

ORGANIZER: BENNETT, Linda A. (President, Society for Applied Anthropology/Memphis)

Panelists:

YOUNG, John (Oregon State U-Corvallis)

CHAMBERS, Erve (U Maryland)

VAN WILLIGEN, John (U Kentucky)

BABA, Marietta (Wayne State)

HARMAN, Robert (California State U-Long Beach)

TROTTER, Robert (Northern Arizona U)

WHITEFORD, Linda (U South Florida)

LEAP, William (American University)



Thursday, March 23

(T-01) Thursday 8:00 – 9:45

Telegraph A

Ethnography and Applied Research Informed by Ethnographic Attributes, with a Special Focus on STD Research

ORGANIZER: WHITEHEAD, Tony L. (Maryland)

WHITEHEAD, Tony L., (Maryland) *The Personal Search For And Attributes Of Ethnography, And The Dilemma Of The Applied Anthropologist*

MOFFAT, Amy (South Florida), **SAUERBORN, Claudia** (Maryland), and **WHITEHEAD, T. L.** (Maryland) *Methods of Using Attributes of Ethnography in a study of STDs among Adolescent African American Females*

AAKESSON, Ashley (Maryland), **AREY, Kelly M.** (Maryland), **SAUERBORN, Claudia** (Maryland) and **T.L. WHITEHEAD** (Maryland) *Household, Family, And Community Contexts As Potential Sources For STD Risk*

AREY, Kelly M. (Maryland), **AAKESSON, Ashley** (Maryland), **MOFFAT, Amy** (South Florida), and **WHITEHEAD, T.L.** (Maryland) *Male-Female Relationships As Contexts Of Potential Sources Of STD Risk*

(T-02) Thursday 9:00 – 11:45

Pacific and Embarcadero

Student Career Counseling

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

(T-03) Thursday 8:00 – 9:45

Pavilion

Traditional Knowledge and Scientific Explanation

ORGANIZER: **HUTIRA, Johna** (Northland Research, Inc.)

CLEVELAND, Elaine, KURLEY-BEGAY, Antoinette and **ARVISO-KAKOS, Marlene** (Navajo Nation Archaeological Dept) *Diné Oral History: Navajo Perspectives in the Diné'tah and Early Navajo Sites in Northwestern New Mexico*

FRANCIS, Julie (Wyoming Department of Transportation) *Oral Tradition, Ethnography, and the Practice of Archaeology*

SWIDLER, Nina (Navajo Nation), **ECK, David** (New Mexico State Land Office.), **FERGUSON, T.J.** (Heritage Resources Management Consultants), and **ANYON, Roger** (Heritage Resources Management Consultants) *Multiple Views of the Past: Integrating Archaeology and Ethnography*

WHITLEY, David S. (ICOMOS Rock Art Committee) *Ethnography And Archaeology In South-Central California*

GILREATH, Amy (Far Western Anthropological Research Group) *Push and Pull in California: Native American Influence on California Archaeological Practice*

(T-04) Thursday 8:00 – 9:45

California

Trends & Trajectories In The Anthropology Of Reproduction/SMA

ORGANIZERS: **INHORN, Marcia** (Emory) and **JENKINS, Gwynne** (U Pennsylvania)

RAPP, Rayna (New School for Social Research) and **GINSBURG, Faye** (New York U) *Relocating Reproduction, Generating Culture*

INHORN, Marcia (Emory U) *Infertility And The New Reproductive Technologies In Global Perspective*

DAVIS-FLOYD, Robbie (U Texas -Austin) *The Anthropology of Midwifery*

LAYNE, Linda (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) *Reproduction, Disruptions And Cultural Productions*

MODELL, Judith S. (Carnegie Mellon U) *Families Beyond Boundaries: Adoption In The 21st Century*

LANDSMAN, Gail (SUNY-Albany) *Mothering Disabled Children In The Age Of Perfect Babies*

(T-05) Thursday 8:00 – 9:45

Telegraph B

Spiritual Dimensions and Interventions in Health

CHAIR: **KILLORAN, Moira** (UC Berkeley)

PAKNAWIN-MOCK, Jeremiah (UCSF/UC, Berkeley) *A Buddhist Approach to Health Promotion in Thailand*

KILLORAN, Moira (UC Berkeley) *Your Will Can Make You Ill: "New Age" Health Beliefs*

CROWLEY, Martha (Northern Arizona U) *Mindfulness as a Wellness Intervention Strategy*

BOARD, Ruth (Wayne State) *The Nature of the Placebo: Understanding an Ancient Therapeutic Tool*

JAYE, Chrystal (U Otago) *Embodied Integrity among Pentecostals, Christian Scientists and Physicians*

(T-06) Thursday 8:00 – 9:45 Twin Peaks
Are We Learning from History? Public Health Research, Policy and Programs

ORGANIZER: **ANCI AUX, Alain** (Brussels U)

GUILLETTE, Elizabeth (U Arizona) *Picking Mangos From the Trees: Is the Timing Right?*

MAYNARD-TUCKER, Giselle *Are Lessons Learned? The Case of a Women's Empowerment Project in Madagascar*

ANCI AUX, Alain (Brussels U) *Applied Anthropology, the "Black Duck" of Impact Assessment*

MASSE, Raymond (Laval U, Canada) *Tolerance Toward Cultural Difference in Public Health: Contributions of Medical Anthropology to Ethical Relativism*

ERWIN, Deborah O., MORRIS-CHATTA, Rebecca, and **AMBROSONE, Christine** (U Arkansas Medical Sciences) *Applications of Medical Anthropology to Epidemiological Research: Collaboration and Consternation*

(T-07) Thursday 8:00 – 10:00

Marina/Sea Cliff

Global Histories Of Human Rights And Disability

ORGANIZER: **KASNITZ, Dewa** (World Institute on Disability)

SMALL, Linda Marie *Coloring The Imperfect Body: Text For Discriminatory White Cultural Practices In Academia*

KAPLAN-MYRTH, Nili (Yale) *Blindness Prevention And Rehabilitation In Mali*

AARON, Jessi (Stanford) *People with Visible, Physical Disabilities in Puebla, Mexico: Portrait of a Community*

ABLON, Joan (UCSF) *Experience and Consequences of long-Term Hospitalizations for Osteogenesis Imperfecta*

SCHACHT, Robert (Northern Arizona U) *Medical, Educational and Social Constructions Connected with Prenatal Exposure to Alcohol*

O'NEILL, Sandy (California Institute of Integral Studies) *First They Killed the "Crazies" and "Cripples": The Ableist Persecution and Murders of People with Disabilities by Nazi Germany 1933-45*

KASNITZ, Dewa (World Institute on Disability) *Quandaries in Social Movement Analysis: Disability, Abuse, and Violence*

DISCUSSANT: **SHUTTLEWORTH, Russell**

(T-08) Thursday 8:00 – 9:45

Cathedral Hill A

Health Perspectives and Practices of Children and Adolescents

PETERSON, Jane (Seattle U) and **STERLING, Yvonne** (LSUMC) *It Stings Like a Jellyfish: African American Children's Images of Asthma*

LAMBRINIDOU, Yanna (U Pennsylvania) *Medical Assumptions About the Use of Alternative Medicine by Children*

MARTINEZ, Yolanda G. (Orange County Health Dept) *Community Mobilization and Social Change: Anthropological Perspectives on the Development of a Community-Based Teen Pregnancy Prevention Model*

MEINERT, Lotte (Institute for Anthropology, Copenhagen) *Health Education - Prevention or Treatment? Health Competence among Iteso Children in Eastern Uganda*

LASTON, Sandra, METZGER, Lynn, and ROSS, James (U Akron) *Hearing Their Voices: Adolescent Perspectives on Risk*

METZGER, Lynn, LASTON, Sandra and ROSS, James (U Akron) *Communication Networks of Adolescents in Rural New York*

(T-09) Thursday 8:00 – 9:45

Cathedral Hill B

Contributions of Anthropology to Research into Epidemic Health Problems in the United States: Present and Future Perspectives

ORGANIZER: **KOSS-CHIOINO, Joan** (Arizona State U)

TROTTER II, Robert T. (Northern Arizona U) *New Uses of Rapid Assessment*

KOSS-CHIOINO, Joan (Arizona State U) *Treatment Research for Substance Abuse: Anthropological Perspectives, Current Status and Future Directions*

LATKIN, Carl A. (Johns Hopkins Sch Public Health) *Anthropological Approaches to the HIV Epidemic: Successes and Failures*

DICKSON-GOMEZ, Julie (Arizona State U) *Anthropology's Contributions to the Study of Domestic Violence*

BLETZER, Keith B. (Arizona State U) *Toward a Critical Medical Ethnography of Farmworker Health*

DISCUSSANT: **KOESTER, Steve** (U Colorado-Denver)

(T-10) Thursday 8:00 – 9:00

International

Upland Ethnic Minorities and Property Rights in China and Vietnam

ORGANIZERS: **SIKOR, Thomas** (UC Berkeley) and **STURGEON, Janet** (Yale)

SIKOR, Thomas (UC-Berkeley) *Fluid Boundaries :Land Allocation in Thai Villages of Vietnam*

STURGEON, Janet (Yale) *State Knowledge vs. Local Knowledge: The Civilizing State and the Local Sage*

YEH, Emily (UC-Berkeley) *Political Ecology of Changing Property Rights on the Tibetan Plateau*

DISCUSSANT: **FORTMANN, Louise**

(T-22) Thursday 9:15 – 11:45

International

National Survey on Chinese Ethnic Groups, sponsored by WENNER GREN

ORGANIZERS: **GUAN, Jian** (Pennsylvania State U-Delaware County) and **YOUNG, John A.** (Oregon State U)

HAO, Shi Yuan (Inst for Nationality Studies, Chinese Acad of Social Sciences) *Executive Report of the National Survey on Chinese Ethnic Groups: Organization and Progress*

LI, Bin (Inst for Nationality Studies, Chinese Acad of Social Sciences) *Migration Among the Korean Chinese: Economic Background*

Break 9:45 – 10:00

LONG, Yuan Wei (Inst for Nationality Studies, Chinese Acad of Social Sciences) *Changes in Economic Behaviors of the Zhuang Farmers in Wuming, Guangxi*

BILIK, Naran (Inst for Nationality Studies, Chinese Acad of Social Sciences) *Nan-Kun Railway and Sociocultural Changes Among the Minority Nationalities Along the Line*

MENG, Yanyan (Women's Federation of China) *Minority Women's Reproductive Health Care in Yunnan*

DISCUSSANTS: **SWAIN, Margaret** (U California-Davis), **ERVIN, Alexander** (U Saskatchewan), and **SCHENSUL, Jean J.** (Inst for Community Research)

(T-21) Thursday 10:00 – 11:30

Telegraph A

Ethnography and Applied Research Informed by Ethnographic Attributes, with a Special Focus on STD Research

ORGANIZER: **WHITEHEAD, Tony L.** (Maryland)

WEEDA, Kerry (Maryland), **WOLDEHANNA, Sara**

(Maryland), and **WHITEHEAD, T.L.** (Maryland), *Sociocultural Meaning: Gender Constructs As Potential Sources Of STD Risk*

BERGTHOLD, Eric (Maryland), **GILBRIDE, Karen** (Maryland), and **WHITEHEAD, T. L.** (Maryland) *Sociocultural (Behavioral And Ideational) Processes As Potential Sources Of STD Risk*

JOHNSON, X. Kojo (George Washington), **TSO, Judy** (U Maryland), **ARONSON, Robert** (U Oklahoma), and **WHITEHEAD, T.L.** (U Maryland) *Other Applications Using Attributes Of Ethnography*

DISCUSSANT: **WHITEHEAD, Tony L.** (Maryland)

(T-23) Thursday 10:00 – 12:30

California

Challenging Applied Medical Anthropology

ORGANIZERS: **BECKER, Gay** (UCSF) and **BOURGOIS, Philippe** (UCSF)

BOURGOIS, Philippe (UCSF) and **BECKER, Gay** (UCSF) *Introduction*

SINGER, Merrill (Hispanic Health Council) *Fighting Drugs, Fighting Change: Medical Anthropology And The Uses Of Drug Use In The U.S.*

KOENIG, Barbara A. (Stanford) and **PRESS, Nancy** (OHSU) *Medical Anthropologists "Doing" Policy: A Report From The Genetic Trenches*

SCHEPER-HUGHES, Nancy (UC Berkeley) *Through African Eyes: Cornea Harvesting And Transplant Ethics In The 'New' South Africa*

ADAMS, Vincanne (UCSF) *In The Mouth Of The Crocodile*

RHODES, Lorna A. *Working in Prisons, Considering Change: "Reform" and the Politics of Incarceration*

FARMER, Paul *Cruel and Unusual: Drug-resistant Tuberculosis as Punishment*

DISCUSSANTS: **ESTROFF, Sue** (UNC Chapel Hill) and **LOCK, Margaret** (McGill)

(T-24) Thursday 10:00 – 12:30

Telegraph B

Nutrition and Health in Cross-Cultural Perspective

CHAIR: **FOX, Elaine** (U Central Arkansas)

FOX, Elaine, CANTRELL, Pat, LEWERS, Gary (U Central Arkansas), **KAMAKAHI, Jeff** (St. John's U) and **POWERS, Edward L.** (U Louisiana) *Evaluation of a Nutrition Program in Honduras: A Post Mitch Anthropometric Examination of Malnutrition*

NDEGWA, Charles O. (U Nairobi) and **AAGAARD-HANSEN, Jens** (Danish Bilharziasis Laboratory) *Applied Nutritional Anthropology Among the Luos in Western Kenya*

MUKURIA, Altrena G. (Macro International), **DAVIS, Paula J.** (Brown U), **TAGOE-DARKO, Eva** (U Science and Technology, Ghana), **YODER, Stan** (Macro International) *Contrasting Maternal Accounts of Infant Feeding Practices in Kumasi, Ghana*

NICOLAYSEN, Anna Marie (Northern Arizona U) *Fighting Poverty and Malnutrition in Ecuador.*

TEUFEL-SHONE, Nicolette (U Arizona) *The Fruit And Vegetable Lady: Native American Perspectives On Nutrition Education*

THAYER, Lori (U Mass-Amherst) *Vegetarian Youth: Cult or Culture?*

(T-25) Thursday 10:00 – 12:00

Twin Peaks

Urban Spaces, Urban Fear and Social Control

CHAIR: **HYLAND, Stan** (U of Memphis)

CULHANE, Dara (Simon Fraser U) *Health & Home: Methodologies for Understanding Relationships*

LURIE, Sue G. (North Texas Health Science Ctr) and **LURIE, Gordon A.** (Toronto) *Toward a Political Anthropology of the Homeless: Urban Restructuring and Emergent Social Organization*

LOW, Setha (CUNY) *Constructing Exclusion Through Gated Communities*

MITCHELL, Jean (York U, Canada) *Sperem Pablik Rod ("hitting the road") – Claiming Space for Young People in Vanuatu*

HYLAND, Stan and **FLISRAND, Janne K.** (U Memphis) *Public Housing: A Journey from Isolationism to Community Building*

OSTER, Warren and **TURNER, Katherine** (Memphis) *"Don't Split Shelby Farms"*

ZINK, Sheldon L. (Temple U) *The Hawthorn Empowerment Coalition: A Neighborhood Divided*

(T-26) Thursday 10:00 – 11:45

Cathedral Hill B

Anthropology and Population Health/ SMA

ORGANIZER: **TROSTLE, James** (Trinity College-Hartford)

CORBETT, Kitty (U Colorado-Denver) *Miracle Drugs, Resistant Bugs, And Biomedical Culture: What To Do About Antibiotics?*

TROSTLE, James (Trinity College-Hartford) *Representing Health And Menace Through Studies Of Folk Illness And Popular Epidemiology*

STALL, Ron (U C- San Francisco) *From Crisis To Protease: Behavioral Responses Of Gay Men To Aids In San Francisco, 1984-1999*

CONKLIN, Beth A. (Vanderbilt) *The Native And The Natural: Primary Health Models For Indigenous Populations In Brazil*

O'NEIL, John, READING, Jeff and **ELIAS, Brenda** (U Manitoba) *Self-Government And "Surveillance": Building Epidemiological Capacity In Canadian First Nations*

(T-27) Thursday 10:00 – 12:00

Pavilion

Combining Applied and Academic Approaches in Environmental Anthropology: Future Trajectories

ORGANIZER: **ZARGER, Rebecca K.** (U Georgia)

GUEST, Greg (U Georgia) *Trawling for Dollars in Ecuador: Compliance and Cognition in the Commons*

MCRAE, Glenn (The Union Inst) *The Social Significance of Looking in the Trash: Attitudes of Disease, Health and Organizational Culture*

KOENIG, Edwin (McMaster U) *Historical Approaches in Native Fisheries Research: Links to Applied and Academic Ecological Anthropology*

ESSEN, Juliana (U Minnesota) *Sustainable Development and the Santi Asoke Movement in Thailand*

HILL, James Scott (U Florida) *Balancing the Theoretical and Applied in Ecological Anthropology: Experiences from Southwest Cameroon and the University of Florida*

STEPP, John Richard (U Georgia) *The Interface Between Applied and Academic Approaches in Medical Ethnobotany*

FROST, Christopher J., and **MONROE, Martha** (U Florida) *What is a Forest to Children Living in the Peruvian Amazon?*

(T-28) Thursday 10:00 – 12:00

Cathedral Hill A

Aging In Communities: Concepts, Policy, Theory

ORGANIZER: **CATTELL, Maria G.** (Field Museum of Natural History)

VAN WILLIGEN, John (U Kentucky) *Community Ecology And Social Aging Processes: Lessons Learned From Comparative Studies Of Individual Social Networks*

IRIS, Madelyn (Northwestern U) and **BERMAN, Rebecca** (Northeastern Illinois U) *The Meaning Of Community For Older People In An Urban Setting: Multiple Conceptions Of Space, Time, Place And People*

HEGLAND, Mary Elaine (UC- Berkeley) *Aging Iranians: Creating Global And Northern Californian Communities*

FRIEDENBERG, Judith (U Maryland) *Elderly Latinos Of Langley Park, Maryland: Understanding Retirement Issues*

NELSON, Patricia (U Maryland) *Thinking About "Meaning" In A Long Term Care Setting*

ENOCH, Joan (USVA Domiciliary, White City OR) and **BEVINS, Robert** (Northern Arizona U) *Old "Soldiers"—Life In A VA Domiciliary*

MCLEAN, Athena (Central Michigan) *Forced Community/Reluctant Residents: Elders On A Special Care Unit Of A Nursing Home*

(T-29) Thursday 10:15 – 11:45

Marina/Sea Cliff

Manifest Destinies: America, Immigration, and the Collision of Local and Global Histories

ORGANIZERS: **HAINES, David W.** (George Mason U) and **MORTLAND, Carol A.** (Columbia Gorge Museum)

BENSON, Janet E. (Kansas State U) *Small Town and Global Economy: Immigration's Impact on Garden City, Kansas*

HAINES, David W. (George Mason U) *Refugees, Immigrants, and Americans: Some Practical and Symbolic Lessons From Richmond, Virginia*

MORTLAND, Carol A. *Cambodians and Tacomans in the Pacific Northwest*

RASBRIDGE, Lance A. (Parkland Hospital) *Refugee Resettlement and Anthropology into the Next Century: The View from Dallas*

WELLMEIER, Nancy J. (Arizona State) *Cowboys and Retirees Meet the Maya: Community Reactions to Immigrant Presence in Phoenix and West Palm Beach*

(T-30) Thursday 10:00 – 11:45

Presidio

Malaria Control: Problems and Progress

ORGANIZERS: **WILLIAMS, Holly Ann** (CDC) and **ZIMICKI, Susan** (The CHANGE Project, AED)

YODER, P. Stanley (Macro International) *An Anthropological Approach To Understanding How People Deal With Malaria*

MCCOMBIE, Susan (Georgia State U) *What is Self Treatment?: Problems in Interpreting Data about Therapies for Malaria*

BAUME, Carol (Academy for Educational Development) *Using Illness Narratives to Produce Treatment Sequences*

KACHUR, S. Patrick (CDC Malaria Epidemiology Branch) *Anthropologic Approaches To Understanding Community Drug Use: Implications For Malaria Control*

ZIMICKI, Susan (The CHANGE Project, AED) *Household Decision-Making About Treating Nets In The Gambia*

WILLIAMS, Holly Ann (CDC Malaria Epidemiology Branch) *Determinants Of National Malaria Treatment Policy: A Comparative Perspective From Scientists, Malaria Control Program Managers, And Policymakers*

(T-40) Thursday 12:00 – 1:30

Marina/Sea Cliff

BUSINESS MEETING: Critical Anthropology of Health

CHAIR: QUESADA, James

(T-41) Thursday 12:00 – 1:30

Telegraph A

BUSINESS MEETING: SfAA International Committee

CHAIR: ANCIAUX, Alain

(T-42) Thursday 11:45 – 1:30

Hilltop Restaurant

PAST PRESIDENTS AND STUDENTS LUNCH

ORGANIZERS: MANTONYA, Kurt, and GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla

(T-43) Thursday 12:00 – 1:30

Cathedral Hill B

TOPICAL INTEREST GROUP: Environmental Anthropology

CHAIR: WALLACE, Tim

(T-44) Thursday 12:00 – 1:30

Russian

TOPICAL INTEREST GROUP: Anthropologists Practicing with Masters Degrees

CHAIR: JENAKOVICH, Marsha

(T-50) Thursday 1:30 – 5:15

International

Working With NGOs: Navigating and Negotiating the Personal, the Local and the Global

ORGANIZERS: ROBERTS, Bill (St. Mary's Maryland) and SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest U)

ROSS, James (U Akron) *Coming of Age: Three Generations of NGO Development in Bangladesh*

ROBERTS, Bill (St. Mary's of Maryland) *Colliding Roles: Growth, Succession, Politics and Professionalism*

GEZON, Lisa L. (West Georgia) *The Changing Face of NGOs in Conservation and Development in Madagascar*

BROWN, Michael (Innovative Resources Management, Inc.) *Good Times; Bad Times: Relationship Building and Model Generation with NGOs in Africa and Elsewhere*

DISCUSSANT: GRIMM, Curt (US AID)

(T-51) Thursday 1:00 – 5:15

Twin Peaks

Anthropology and Psychology at CDC: Multidisciplinary Contributions to Public Health Research, Evaluation, And Practice, Part I, SCRA/SfAA/SMA

ORGANIZERS: CAREY, James W. and JENKINS, Richard A. (CDC)

HATFIELD-TIMAJCHY, Kendra (CDC and Emory) *The Sociocultural And Psychosocial Impact Of "Invisible" Chronic Disease: The Experience Of Women With Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)*

JACK, Jr., Leonard (CDC), LIBURD, Leandris (CDC), BRODY, Gene (U Georgia) and MCBRIDE-MURRY, Velma (U Georgia). *A Conceptual Framework Exploring Environmental Context on Diabetes Self-Management Among African and Mexican American Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes Type 2*

ALTERMAN, Toni, (NIOSH) STEEGE, Andrea (NIOSH), DARRAGH, Amy (Colorado State U), PARSHALL, Mark, KIDD, Pamela (U Kentucky), BATYKEEFER, Gary (ITI) *Focus on the Facts: Working with the Workers*

JENKINS, Richard A., SUMARTOJO, Esther M., KIM, Bryan, GUENTHER-GREY, Carolyn (CDC) *Community Indicators For HIV Prevention Planning And Evaluation*

LYLES, Cynthia M. (CDC) RUGG, Deborah L. (CDC) and HEITGERD, Janet (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry) *CDC's National HIV Prevention Indicators: Integrating Multiple Data Sources*

**CHILLAG, K., SHANDY, D. STIFFMAN, M.,
MAGID, D., ANDERSON, L., IRWIN, K. (CDC)**
*Attitudes Of Managed Care (MCO) Clinicians Toward
Federal Clinical Practice Guidelines: Blessing Or Curse?*

NEUMANN, Mary Spink (CDC) *Joining Forces to
Translate and Transfer Technology*

**THOMAS, Pat A. (TRW) and CAREY, James W.
(CDC)** *Achieving Effective Multidisciplinary
Communication in Public Health*

(T-52) Thursday 1:30 – 3:15
Telegraph A
Ethics in Health Care Programs and Processes

CHAIR: **JORALEMON, Donald** (Smith)

POWERS, Bethel (U Rochester) *Ethics In Action: An
Appreciation For The Ordinary In The Care Of Nursing
Home Residents With Dementia*

JORALEMON, Donald (Smith) *Shifting Ethics:
Debating the Incentive Question in Organ
Transplantation*

GORDON, Elisa (U Chicago-Medical Center)
*Preventing Waste: A Ritual Analysis Of Candidate
Selection For Kidney Transplantation*

LURIE, Gordon A. (Toronto) and **LURIE, Sue G.**
(North Texas Health Science Ctr) *Medical Ethics and
Religious Transformation in Contemporary Judaism:
Constructing Segmentary Identities and Medical Halacha*

ZUK, Jeannie *The Impact of Culture on Informed
Consent in Prenatal Diagnosis*

(T-53) Thursday 1:30 – 3:15
Cathedral Hill B
**Applied Anthropologists and Domestic Violence
Intervention and Prevention, Part 1**

ORGANIZERS: **McCLAURIN, Irma** (U Florida),
BHUYAN, Rupaleem (Northern Arizona U), **SLOAN-
KAVANAUGH, Esther** (Northern Arizona U)

MURTO, Christine (CSU-LA) and **SA, Jefferson**
(Sunrise Community Counseling Center) *Domestic
Violence and HIV Transmission*

HILL, Robert (U Oklahoma) *Evaluation of Interviews
with Child Abusing Parents in an Intervention Program*

MUECKE, Marjorie (U Washington) *Drunk Husbands:
Blindspot in Thai Health Care Services?*

OTHS, Kathryn S. and ROBERTSON, Tara (Alabama)
*Give Me Shelter: Decisions of Women Fleeing Domestic
Abuse*

DOWNE, Pamela (U Saskatchewan) *"Hot Peach
Pages": An Anthropological Evaluation of "Crime
Prevention in Every Home."*

(T-54) Thursday 1:30 – 3:15
California
**The Circulation of Genetic Knowledge and the
Role of Anthropology, Part 1, SMA**

ORGANIZERS: **KOENIG, Barbara** (Stanford) and
GUERRA, Antoinette (UC-Berkeley)

ANDERSON, Gwen (Stanford), **GUERRA, Antoinette**
(UC-Berkeley), **FISHMAN, Jennifer** (UC- San
Francisco), and **KOENIG, Barbara** (Stanford) *The
Definition of "Family" in Clinical Genetics Services:
Examining and Recreating the Family Pedigree*

FISHMAN, Jennifer (UC- San Francisco), **MOYER,
Anne** (Veterans' Administration, Palo Alto) **JOHNSTON,
Kathleen** (Kaiser Permanente) and **KOENIG, Koenig**
(Stanford) *The Embodied Experience of Genetic Risk:
Where Biomedical Knowledge Meets Bodies*

GORDON, Deborah (Center for the Study and
Prevention of Cancer, Florence Italy) *Cultural
Predispositions to 'Geneticization': A Comparative Look*

HOGLE, Linda (Stanford) *Knowledge and the Market:
Genetic and Persuasive Technologies*

MARSHALL, Patricia A. (Loyola U) *Locating "Race"
in International Genetic Epidemiology*

DISCUSSANT: **PRESS, Nancy** (Oregon Health Sciences U)

(T-55) Thursday 1:30 – 3:15
Cathedral Hill A
A Celebration of Virginia Oleson, Part 1

ORGANIZER: **CLARK, Adele** (UCSF)

CLARK, Adele (UCSF) *Introduction*

WHITTAKER, Elvi (U British Columbia) *The Silent
Dialogue Revisited*

LEWIN, Ellen (U Iowa) *The Making of Feminist Medical Anthropology*

KAUFERT, Patricia (U Manitoba) *Time and the Menopausal Body*

RUZEK, Sheryl Burt (Temple U) *Communicating Health Information to Women: Challenges of the Digital Divide*

STOLLER, Nancy (UC-Santa Cruz) *Policy Implications of Research Methodology Choices for Understanding and Improving the Health of Women Prisoners*

(T-56) Thursday 1:30 – 3:15
Telegraph B
Tourism, Cultural Identity, and Change: Perspectives from Latin America, Part 1

ORGANIZERS: **WALLACE, Tim** (NC State) and **HANSEN, Elizabeth B.** (S Florida)

DOBBINS, Stephanie (North Carolina State U) *Alternative Medicine use and the Impacts of Tourism in Quepos, Costa Rica*

HANSEN, Elizabeth B. (S Florida) *Water Quality, Tourism and Sustainable Development in Quspos/Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica*

GONZALEZ, Nancie L. (U Maryland & U del Valle de Guatemala) *Indigenous Heritage Tourism*

MILLER, Dawn (Case Western Reserve) *Cash, Conservation and Communism: The Politics of Tourism in Costa Rica and Cuba*

HORVATH, Margit (Wilfrid Laurier U) *Post-Colonial "Indigenous" Populations: Tourism and Cultural Identity*

MELVANI-IYER, Kamal (NeoSynthesis Research Centre) *Description, Justification, and Learning in Developing Sustainable Resource Management: The Neosynthesis Research Centre of Sri Lanka*

MOLES, Jerry A. (Global Renaissance, LLC) *The Preservation of Natural and Cultural Landscapes and Economic Development in the New River Gorge National River in West Virginia*

BABER, Willie L. (U North Carolina- Greensboro) and **GRANT, Gary** (Concerned Citizens of Tillery). *Hog Waste, Ecology, and Community in Northeastern, NC*

BURTNER, Jennifer (U Texas-Austin) *Leveraging New Rights and Reforms in Northeastern Brazil: Improving Policy Design and Advocacy Through Anthropological Demography*

(T-58) Thursday 1:30 – 3:15
Marina/Sea Cliff
Computers and Communication in the Workplace

ORGANIZERS: **WALES, Roxana** and **O'NEILL, John** (NASA Ames Research Center)

LINDE, Charlotte (NASA Ames Research Ctr /Inst Research on Learning) *The Knowledge Management Movement as Ethno-Theory*

CANAVAN, Jean (Motorola Res Ctr for Design and Human Experience) *Exotica in the Workplace: The Power of Transformative Technologies*

WALES, Roxana and **O'NEILL, John** (NASA Ames Res Ctr) *Distributed Communication, Technology and Work Systems on the International Space Station*

RUHLEDER, Karen (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) *Distributed Meaning-Making Venues for Real-Time, Collaborative Event Interpretation*

JORDAN, Brigitte and **BERLIN, Andy** (Xerox Palo Alto Res Ctr) *Computers and Communication in Workscapes of the Future*

(T-57) Thursday 1:30 – 3:15
Presidio/Pacific
Thinking Globally and Acting Locally: Problem Definition Program Response

ORGANIZERS: **BABER, Willie L.** (U North Carolina, Greensboro) and **MOLES, Jerry A.** (Global Renaissance LLC)

SENANAYAKE, F. Ranil (NeoSynthesis Research Centre) *Environmental and Economic Stability in Sri Lanka, A Necessary Unity*

(T-59) Thursday 1:30 – 3:15
Russian Hill
Globalizing and Internationalizing Our Own Children

ORGANIZER: **DOBBERT, Marion Lundy** (Minnesota)

OUKHVANOVA, Irina F. and **OUKANVANOV, Vitali** (Belarus) *Globalization: A Two Generation Belarusian Perspective*

PITMAN, Mary Anne (Cincinnati) *Globalization: Challenging the Comfort Zone of Privilege*

PLASHCHYNSKYA, Svetlana (International Sch Journalism, Minsk) *Contrasting Formal and Non-Formal Internationalization Processes*

DOBBERT, Marion Lundy (Minnesota) *Travel, Not Tourism, As International Education*

DOBBERT, Joan (Minnesota) *Looking Backwards*

(T-76) Thursday 3:30 – 4:15

Telegraph B

Tourism, Cultural Identity, and Change: Perspectives from Latin America, Part 2

ORGANIZERS: **WALLACE, Tim** (NC State) and **HANSEN, Elizabeth B.** (S Florida)

SUMKA, Shoshanna (U Maryland) *Educational Travel as a Model for Responsible Tourism: Homestay Experiences from a Summer Abroad in Ecuador*

INGLES, Palma (U. of Florida) *Dancing for Dollars: Preserving Cultural Identity by Entertaining Tourists in the Peruvian Amazon*

VAN DE WATER, Sally A. (Inst for Cultural Partnerships) *Artists Creating Tradition: Authenticity in Tourist Art in Quepos, Costa Rica*

(T-72) Thursday 3:30 – 5:15

Telegraph A

Ethics in Health Care Programs and Processes

CHAIR: **JORALEMON, Donald** (Smith)

SCOGGIN, Angela E. (U Texas Pan American). *The Meaning of Having an Infant in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit: Parent's Perceptions*

ROUSE, Carolyn (UCLA) *An Ethnography of Two Pediatric Do-Not-Resuscitate Orders: The Intersection of Ethnicity and Ethics*

SLOMKA, Jacquelyn (Cleveland Clinic) *Cultural Territory, Contested Territory: The Body As A Locus Of Conflict In End-Of-Life Decision Making*

LONG, Lynelleyn D. (Population Council) *Privatization of Reproductive Health Care in Vietnam's Transition*

BOEHM, Deborah A. (U New Mexico) *Bienvenidos A Salud!: A Discourse Analysis of New Mexico's Medicaid Program*

(T-75) Thursday 3:30 – 5:15

Cathedral Hill A

A Celebration of Virginia Olesen, Part 2

ORGANIZER: **CLARK, Adele** (UCSF)

CASPER, Monica (UC-Santa Cruz) *Learning the Qualitative Craft: Mentoring and Method in the Work of Virginia Olesen*

COHEN, Lucy (Catholic U) *The Concept of Generation has Changed: Views of Colombian Professional Women and their Children*

LESSER, Roberta (Chapman U) *Out to the Field: Teaching and Doing Sociology in Costa Rica*

STACEY, Margaret (U Warwick) *Preparing for Peace: Women Building Bridges*

BONE, Debora (Cabrillo College) *"I Don't Have Time to Spend Like I Used To": Dilemmas of Emotion Work in Nursing Under Managed Care*

(T-74) Thursday 3:30 – 5:15

California

The Circulation of Genetic Knowledge and the Role of Anthropology, Part 2, SMA

ORGANIZERS: **KOENIG, Barbara** (Stanford) and **GUERRA, Antoinette** (UC-Berkeley)

BARKER, Joanne M. (UC- Santa Cruz) *Population Cross-Talk: The Identificatory Work of the Human Genome Diversity Project*

RABINOW, Paul (UC-Berkeley) *The Impact of Technological Advancement on the Social Meaning of Life and Anthropological Interpretations*

SANKAR, Pamela (U Pennsylvania) *Passports for Genes?: The Debate over the Uses of National DNA Databases*

TAUSSIG, Karen-Sue (Harvard) **HEATH, Deborah** (Lewis and Clark College), and **RAPP, Rayna** (Lewis and Clark College/ New School of Social Research) *A Dream of the Human Genome: Transforming Medicine in the Age of the New Genetics*

DISCUSSANT: **BILLINGS, Paul** (Council for Responsible Genetics)

(T-73) Thursday 3:30 – 5:15

Cathedral Hill B

Applied Anthropologists and Domestic Violence Intervention and Prevention, Part 2

ORGANIZERS: **McCLAURIN, Irma** (U Florida), **BHUYAN, Rupaleem** (Northern Arizona U), **SLOAN-KAVANAGH, Esther** (Northern Arizona U)

BHUYAN, Rupaleem (Northern Arizona U) *Developing a Community Education Program to Prevent Sexual Violence on a Native American Reservation*

HOWELL, Jayne (California State U-Long Beach) *Shelter Services in Southern California and Southern Mexico*

SLOAN-KAVANAUGH, Esther (Northern Arizona U) *Public Attitudes, Public Funding, and Batterer Intervention Programs*

LEE, Juliet (Prevention Research Center, UC Berkeley) *Alcohol and Violence Prevention Programs for Minority Youth*

NASON, Margot (Northern Arizona U) *An Interdisciplinary Approach to Domestic Violence Intervention: Experiences at a Transitional Home.*

SESSION WORKSHOP (4:00-5:15)

MCCLAURIN, Irma (U Florida) and **EDWARDS, Tahra** (U Florida) *Workshop on Domestic/Intimate Violence Research Strategies: An Applied Approach*

(T-71) Thursday 3:30 – 5:15

Twin Peaks

Anthropology and Psychology at CDC: Multidisciplinary Contributions to Public Health Research, Evaluation, And Practice, Part 2, SCRA/SfAA/SMA

ORGANIZERS: **CAREY, James W.** and **JENKINS, Richard A.** (CDC)

STRATFORD, Dale (CDC), **KOENIG, Linda** (CDC), **STEWART, Kearsley** (U Florida), **ELLERBOCK, Tedd V** (CDC), **PRATT-PALMORE, Melody** (Emory), and **Project HEART Team** *An Interdisciplinary, Mixed-method Approach for Evaluating a Clinic-based HIV/AIDS Intervention to Improve Adherence to Highly-active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART)*

STEWART Kearsley (U Florida), **KOENIG Linda** (CDC), **STRATFORD Dale** (CDC), and **GOLDE Meredith** (U Florida), **ELLERBOCK, Tedd V** (CDC), **PRATT-PALMORE, Melody**, (Emory), and **Project HEART Team.** *Collaborating and Confounding: Mixing and Melding Anthropological and Psychological Methodologies in a Clinic-based Intervention to Improve Adherence to Highly-active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) for HIV/AIDS*

MUHIB, Farzana (TRW), **KIM, Bryan, JENKINS, Richard A.** and **CAREY, James W.** (CDD) *The CDC Rapid Assessment Methods And Procedures Manual (Ramp): Development And Applications For HIV Behavioral Risk Assessment*

BAILEY, Caroline J. (SUNY Binghamton), **MACARI, Stephanie M.** (TRW/CDC), **SCHWARTZ, Deborah J.** (TRW/CDC), and **PURCELL, David W.** (CDC) *Contributions Of Ethnographic Methods To Behavioral Intervention Research: An Example From The Seropositive Urban Mens Study*

O'LEARY, Ann, (CDC), **PARSONS, Jeffrey** (New Jersey City U), and **PURCELL, David** (CDC) *Combining Quantitative And Qualitative Methods To Understand Compulsive Risky Sexual Behavior Among HIV-Seropositive Gay And Bisexual Men*

MACQUEEN Kate, and **BARTHOLOW, Brad** (CDC) *Paving the Way for HIV Vaccines: Interdisciplinary Models for Clinical Trials and Policy Development*

(T-70) Thursday 3:30 – 5:15

International

Working With NGOs: Navigating and Negotiating the Personal, the Local and the Global

ORGANIZERS: **ROBERTS, Bill** (St. Mary's Maryland) and **SIMONELLI, Jeanne** (Wake Forest U)

FOLMAR, Steve (Wake Forest) *Searching for Community and Voice: Services for Immigrant Latinos in Winston-Salem*

O'DONNELL, Katherine (Hartwick College) *K'Inal Anzetik –Women Weaving Social Justice*

EARLE, Duncan (UTEP) *Development Debacles as Lessons; A Quarter Century of Working With NGOs and Community Self-Development*

SCHWARTZ, Norman (U Delaware) and **GRANDIA, Liza** (Propeten) *Donors and NGO Research: Who in the World Needs It?*

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest U) *Who do You Represent? Neutrality, Resistance, and Community Projects*

DISCUSSANT: **KOTTAK, Conrad** (U Michigan)

(T-77) Thursday 3:30 – 5:15

Presidio/Pacific

Partnerships in Human Health Between People, Plants and the Planet

ORGANIZER: **MORAN, Katy** (The Healing Forest Conservancy, ShamanBotanicals.com)

KING, Steven (ShamanBotanicals.com) *The Sustainable Development of Ethnobotanical Resources*

CARLSON, Thomas (ShamanBotanicals.com) *Medicinal Plants as Therapeutics for Western and Non-Western Cultures*

BORGES, Beto (ShamanBotanicals.com) *Conservation of Biocultural Diversity in The Amazon: Croton Lechleri, A Traditional Indigenous Resource*

MANTONYA, Kurt T. (U Nebraska-Lincoln) *Ethnobotanical Observations in Northern Mexico*

MORAN, Katy (The Healing Forest Conservancy) *Sharing Benefits from Ethnobotanical Drug Discovery*

DISCUSSANT: **GREAVES, Thomas**

(T-78) Thursday 3:30 – 5:15

Telegraph B

Health Consequences of Global Diaspora

CHAIR: **ALTAMIRANO, Deborah R.** (State U New York-Plattsburgh)

MURRAY, Jessica (Wake Forest U) *The Mexican Experience: A Patient Centered Exploration of Immigrant Health in New York City*

DUNN, Samuel (York U, Canada) *"I Will Never be Here": Narratives of Health and Belonging Among Guatemalan Immigrant Men*

NORWOOD, Kimberlee (Memphis) *Program Evaluation Without Baseline Date: Where Do You Begin?*

HORTON, Sarah (U New Mexico) *Managed Care and Ideological Constructions of the "Undeserving"*

TANG, Sharon (New Mexico Highlands U) *Trauma and Mental Health Among Sengalese Refugees*

FRIEDLANDER, Eva (New York U) *Traveling and Travelers: Concepts of Disease Risk in the South Asian Diaspora*

ALTAMIRANO, Deborah R. (State U New York-Plattsburgh) *Immigration and Regularization: Foreign Workers in Greece*

(T-79) Thursday 3:30 – 5:15

Marina/Sea Cliff

HIV/AIDS, Caregivers, and Technology Transfer

CHAIR: **ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy**

ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy, ROSELL, Roberta, MYERS, Amy, and MYERS, Alison (U South Florida) *Barriers to Use of HIV Services by African Americans: Providers' and Consumers' Perspectives*

GIL, Vincent (Vanguard U) *Rapid Testing for HIV as an International Biotechnology Transfer: Cultural Contextualization as a Critical Link in Point-of-Care Effectiveness*

WELLER, Susan C. (U Texas) and **BAER, Roberta D.** (U S Florida) *Cross Cultural Perspectives on Physician and Lay Beliefs About AIDS*

KIPERMAN, Giselle (Columbia U) *Physician's Attitudes Towards HIV+, Women and Pregnancy*

KREIPKE, Christian (Wayne State U), **LUBORSKY, Mark** (Wayne State U) and **SANKAR, Andrea** (Wayne State U) *Losing And Finding The "Good" In Caregiving: Situating The Transcendent Among African Americans' Rationales For Caregiving To Persons With HIV*

(T-80) Thursday 3:30 – 5:15

Room 375

**Cultural Resource Management and
Preservation**

CHAIR: CRESPI, Muriel

HANSON, Jeffery R. (U Texas-Arlington) *Carved in Stone: A Native American Approach to Rock Art interpretation and the Implications for Public Education*

CRESPI, Muriel, ROBERTS, Alexa, and EVANS, Michael (National Park Service) *From Exclusive To Inclusive: Efforts To Democratize The Bureaucracy*

FITZPATRICK, Scott M. (U Oregon) *The Dichotomy Between Cultural Resource Preservation and Tourist Development on Barbados*

MARTINEZ, David (U Panama) *Forensic Anthropology: "Tools that Give a Voice to Those Without a Name in History and in the Present Time"*

(T-91) Thursday 5:00 – 6:30

Hilltop Bar

Reception in honor of Virginia Olesen

(T-90) Thursday 5:30 – 7:30

International

PLENARY SESSION

**SfAA/SMA/SCRA: CULTURE AND
VIOLENCE IN ANTHROPOLOGICAL
PERSPECTIVE**

DEVINE, John, author of *Maximum Security*

BOURGOIS, Philippe, author of *In Search of Respect*

SANDAY, Peggy, author of *Fraternity Gang Rape, and Female Power and Male Dominance*

COMMUNITY AND POLITICAL LEADERS

MARSHALL, Joseph E., Jr., Executive Director and Co-founder of Omega Boys Club, author of *Street Soldier, One Man's Struggle to Save a Generation, One Life at a Time*

(T-92) Thursday 9:00 – 12:00 MIDNIGHT

International

PLENARY RECEPTION AND DANCE

PLANNED (CO-SPONSORED UCSF/UC

Berkeley, SF State, SMA, SCRA, SfAA, Wayne State, Northern Arizona University, and Stanford Anthropological Sciences)



Friday, March 24

(F-20) Friday 8:30 – 6:00 p.m.

El Dorado

Book Exhibit

(F-01) Friday 8:00 – 1:30

Twin Peaks

VIDEO SCREENINGS

(F-02) Friday 8:00 – 12:00

Mezzanine

TRAINING PROGRAMS — EXHIBITS

(F-03) Friday 8:00 – 9:45

International

The Right to Culture: Policy Dilemmas and Challenges, Part 1

ORGANIZER: WINTHROP, Robert (Cultural Solutions, Ashland, OR)

WINTHROP, Robert (Cultural Solutions) *Defining a Right to Culture: A New Policy Frontier?*

Part 1: *Indigenous Rights to Culture*

GREAVES, Tom (Bucknell) *Deconstructing Arguments Over Rights To Culture*

SALTER, John F. (Karuk Tribe of California) *Cultural Rights in a Time of Environmental Crisis*

ARADANAS, Jennifer Sepez (U Washington) *The Right to Culture in International Wildlife Management*

KING, C. Richard (Drake U) *The Limits of Cultural Rights: Interpretations of Culture, Tradition, and Subsistence in Struggles over Makah Whaling*

Part 2: *Questioning Cultural Rights*

DE CASTRO, Fabio, SIGUEIRA, Andrea, BRONDIZIO, Eduardo and **FERREIRA, Lucia** (ACT, Indiana) *"Tradition", Property Regimes, and the Conservation of Natural Resources in the Ribeira Valley, Brazil*

(F-04) Friday 8:00 – 12:00

Telegraph A

Issues in Alternative/Traditional Healing and Health Management

CHAIR: **WHITEFORD, Michael** (Iowa State U)

ROBERSTON, Molly (Brown U) *Biomedicine, Traditional Medicine, or "Just Medicine": Class Stratification in Health Knowledge and Practice in Garça Torta, Brazil*

BENNETT, Beverly (Goucher College) *The Andes in the Amazon: Highland Influences on Lowland Approaches to Health and Illness in Southern Peru*

SAMUELSEN, Helle (U Copenhagen). *Purifying the Blood: The Practice of Vaccinations among Bissa in Burkina Faso*

WHITEFORD, Michael (Iowa State U) *Social Change, Evangelism and Medical World View: Religious Transformation and Attitudes to Health and Well-Being in Guatemala*

HINOJOSA, Servando Z. (U Texas-Pan American) *"The Hands Know": Bodily Engagement and Technology in Highland Maya Bone Setting*

BAER, Hans (U Arkansa-Little Rock) *The Tenuous Sociopolitical Status of American Naturopathy at the Dawn of the 21st Century*

(F-05) Friday 8:00 – 9:45 DOUBLE

California

Longitudinal Studies of Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Implications for HIV/HBV/HCV Risk Reduction and Drug Abuse Treatment

ORGANIZERS: **CARLSON, Robert** (Wright State Sch Medicine) and **STERK, Claire** (Emory)

FALCK, Russel (Wright State Sch Medicine) *Women Crack-Cocaine Users as Victims of Violence: Findings from a Natural History Study*

CARLSON, Robert (Wright State Sch Medicine) *Sexual Risk Behavior of Women Who Use Crack: A Prospective Study*

WANG, Jichuan (Wright State School of Medicine) *Longitudinal Study of Drug Use Via Latent Growth Model*

REISINGER, Heather Schacht (Maryland) and **AGAR, Michael H.** (Ethnoworks) *Heroin Epidemic of the 1960s in Baltimore: History as a Longitudinal Study*

SIEGAL, Harvey; LI, Li, RAPP, Richard (Wright State University School of Medicine) *Abstinence Trajectories Among Crack Cocaine Users: A Long-Term Follow-Up*

(F-06) Friday 8:00 – 9:45 DOUBLE Pavilion

Communities in Transition: Anthropology in Action

Part 1: Communities and Change

ORGANIZER: **DOUGHTY, Paul**

DILLY, Barbara J. (U Northern Iowa) *Class Barriers to Revitalization of Small Town Life*

HUNT, WILLIAM B. (Ocala, FL) *Toward an Anthropological Understanding of Growth Management: A Recent Example from a "Sustainable Community" in the State of Florida*

FUTEMMA, Celia *Household Heterogeneity and Community Organization*

CUNNINGHAM, Kiran and **MCKINNEY, Hannah** (Kalamazoo College) *Convening the Community: Building the Political Will for Creative Change*

GOTTO, IV, George S. (U Kansas) *The Historical and Future Relevance of Participatory Research*

MILLER, Cynthia (Clark U) *Universities and Community Development: The View From the Neighborhood*

(F-07) Friday 8:00 – 9:45 DOUBLE
Cathedral Hill B
SESSION/DIALOGUE: Training Medical Anthropologists for the 21st Century, SMA

ORGANIZER: **FINERMAN, Ruthbeth** (U Memphis)

FINERMAN, Ruthbeth (Memphis) *Training Medical Anthropologists: Where Shall We Go?*

KOHN, Abigail (UC-San Francisco) and **BARKEY, Nanette** (U Florida) *Graduate Student Perspectives on Training and Employment in Medical Anthropology*

NICHTER, Mark (U Arizona) *Graduate Training in Medical Anthropology at the University of Arizona*

INHORN, Marcia (Emory U) *Doctoral Training in Medical Anthropology at Emory University*

WHITEFORD, Linda (U South Florida) *Graduate Study in Medical Anthropology at the University of South Florida*

(F-09) Friday 8:00 – 9:45
Marina/Sea Cliff
Tecnic, Democracy, and Environmental Governance

ORGANIZER: **RAJAN, Ravi** (UC Santa Cruz)

HOLT-GIMENEZ, Eric (UC Santa Cruz) *Agro-ecological Resistance to Hurricane Mitch: The Farmer-to-Farmer Movement's Research for Participatory, Sustainable Reconstruction*

PHADKE, Roopali (UC Santa Cruz) *Learning from India's People Science Movements*

De BREMOND, Ariane (UC Santa Cruz) *Contestations Over Cadastral Surveys and Map-Making in Guatemala*

NEBBE, Nathan (Iowa State U) *Guajilote Cooperativo Forestal: A Business Case in Sustainable Development*

TORRENCE, Tonia (U Arizona) *Participatory Planning Techniques in Sustainable Development in Bolivia*

(F-08) Friday 8:00 – 9:45
Telegraph B
Aging and Identity in Community Context

CHAIR: **HARMAN, Robert** (CSU-Long Beach)

SKIRBOLL, Ester (Slippery Rock U) and **SILVERMAN, Myrna** (U Pittsburgh) *Who Was I Then? Who Am I Now? How Retirement Affects Self Identity*

HARMAN, Robert (CSU-Long Beach) *Concepts of Old Age in Karen Hilltribe and Maya Cultures: Applied Implications*

MICHAELS, Will (District Dir, American Retirement Corp, Sun City Center, FL) *Aging in Communities: A view from the Inside of This Growing Culture Form*

GRAHAM, Janice (U British Columbia) *A Political Economy of Hope: The Transition from Diagnostics to Therapeutics in Dementia*

PERKINSON, Margaret A. and **NAVARRO, Ellen** (Washington U) *Dynamics of Lay Health Assessments: How U.S. Family Caregivers Evaluate the Health Status of Frail Older Adults*

(F-10) Friday 8:00 – 9:45
Cathedral Hill A
Medicine, Markets, and Bodies SMA

ORGANIZER: **CHEN, Nancy N.** (UC-Santa Cruz)

HAYDEN, Cori (UC-Santa Cruz) *La Herbolaria Mexicana: Ethnobotanical Nationalism In Transnational Spaces*

BRIGHT, Kristin L. (Stanford U) *Herbal Fitness and the Magic Belly-Roller: Economies of Health and the Body in Islamic Medicine*

HARPER, Krista (U Massachusetts-Amherst) *Of Tetra-Pak And Gene-Tech: Naturalizing The Market Through Unnatural Foods*

LEY, Barbara (UCSC) *Hormonal Kinships: The Impact of Endocrine Disrupter Theory on Breast Cancer Politics*

KURZMAN, Steven (UCSC) *The Cost-Containment Leg*

FRANKENBURG, Ronald (Brunel U, United Kingdom) *Medical Anthropology as an Anthropological Production*

(F-11) Friday 8:00 – 9:45

Presidio

Agricultural Worker Migration Trends and Community Characteristics

ORGANIZER: **FLOCKS, Joan** (U Florida)

BURNS, Allan (U Florida) *Cultural And Geographical Landscapes Of Migrant Workers In Florida: Julian And Maria*

BROWNRIGG, Leslie (Statistical Res Div, Census, Dept. of Commerce) *Settlement Nodes In Farm Worker Migration Networks*

UNTERBERGER, Alayne (U Florida) *The Florida-Guanajuato Connection: Farmworkers As "Transnationals"*

QUANDT, S.A. (Wake Forest), **ARCURY, T.A.** (Wake Forest), **ELMORE, R.** (U North Carolina-Chapel Hill), and **CRAVEY, A.** (U North Carolina-Chapel Hill) *Migration Patterns of Migrant Farmworkers in North Carolina: Implications for Occupational Health Research and Policy*

MURPHY, Celeste (San Diego State), **FITCH, John** (Florida Gulf Coast U), and **COUGHLIN, Richard** (Florida Gulf Coast U) *Assessing The Environmental Risk Of Farm Workers In Southwest Florida: Shifting The Burden Of Proof*

FLOCKS, Joan (U Florida) and **MONAGHAN, Paul**, (U Florida) *Designing Health Interventions For Three Seasonal Worker Communities*

(F-12) Friday 8:00 – 9:45

Pacific Heights

Examining the Overlooked: A Panel on Leaders and Educational Change

ORGANIZER: **RIEMER, Frances Julia** (Northern Arizona U)

RIEMER, Frances Julia (Northern Arizona U) *Negotiating Culture: Educational Leadership in Contexts of Differences*

GOPALAN, Pritha (Acad Educational Development) *Educational Leaderships: Complementary Roles of Administrators and Teachers in Influencing School Structures and School Content*

GLOVER, Gerald (Hawaii Pacific U) *Educational Leaderships: Complementary Roles of Administrators and Teachings in Influencing School Structures and School Content*

GLOVER, Gerald and **SAMUELWICZ, April** (Hawaii Pacific U) *A Study of What Makes an Effective Education Leaders*

KOZAITIS, Kathryn (Georgia State) *The Making of Change Agents: Service Learning and Social Reform*

(F-25) Friday 10:00 – 11:45

Cathedral Hill B

SESSION/DIALOGUE: Training Medical Anthropologists for the 21st Century, SMA

ORGANIZER: **FINERMAN, Ruthbeth** (U Memphis)

WILSON, Ruth P. (Southern Methodist U) *Reflections on Training from Both Academia and Agency Work*

SINGER, Merrill (Hispanic Health Center) *Appropriate Training in Medical Anthropology: Observations from Research at the Hispanic Health Center*

CAREY, James W. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) *How to Strengthen Graduate Training in Medical Anthropology: Perspectives and Experiences from an Applied Anthropologist at the CDC*

BLOOM, Frederick (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) *Making Training in Medical Anthropology Relevant: Experiences in Working with the NIMH and the CDC*

(F-24) Friday 10:00 – 12:15

Pavilion

Communities in Transition: Anthropology in Action

Part 2: Research, Participation and Action: Fundamental Elements in Applied Anthropology

ORGANIZER: **DOUGHTY, Paul** (U Florida)

DOUGHTY, Paul (U Florida) *Back to the Future: From Participant Observation to Participant Intervention to Participatory Action Research*

GIBSON, Jane W. (U Kansas) *Where Do You Hang Your Hat? Homelessness in Lawrence, Kansas*

SCHENSUL, Jean, BERG, Marlene, SYDIO, Sandra (Institute for Community Research) *Community Based Action Research Training as Intervention in Urban Communities*

ARTURO, Julian (Universidad Nacional de Colombia) *El Cartucho: Working in the Impoverished Heart of Bogota, Columbia*

PAEDES, J. Anthony (National Park Service) *From Community Researcher to Agency Functionary: Research, Participation and Action with American Indians and Other Folks in the Southeastern United States*

MOLES, Jerry A. (Global Renaissance, LLC) *Applied Research; From Justification to Coalition Building, Problem Definition, and Adaptive Management*

CHATTERJI, Angana P. (California Institute of Integral Studies) *Knowledge Making, Research and Social Change*

DISCUSSANT: **BURNS, Allan** (U Florida)

(F-23) Friday 10:00 – 11:45

California

Longitudinal Studies of Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Implications for HIV/HBV/HCV Risk Reduction and Drug Abuse Treatment

ORGANIZERS: **CARLSON, Robert** (Wright State Sch Medicine) and **STERK, Claire** (Emory)

VON MAYRHAUSER, Christina and **BRECHT, Mary Lynn** (UC-Los Angeles) *Natural Histories of Methamphetamine Abuse: Implications for HIV Risk Reduction and Substance Abuse Treatment Over the Life Course*

SIMON, Dominique and **KAMMERER, Nina** (Health & Addictions Res.) *Evaluating a Relapse Prevention Initiative*

KOESTER, Stephen (U Colorado-Denver), **BARON, Anna** and **Glanz, Jason** (U Colorado Sch Medicine) *From Stages of Change to Context and Risk: A Social Model of HIV Intervention Among Injection Drug Users*

STERK, Claire E. (Emory) and **ELIFSON, Kirk W.** (Georgia State) *Taking Time: Drug Use Patterns and Health Consequences*

KERSHAW, Douglas (U Colorado Denver), **GLANZ, Jason** (U Colorado Sch Medicine); **KOESTER, Stephen** (U Colorado-Denver) *Social Networks of Street Youth Who Inject Drugs in Denver: Assessing HIV/HCV Risk*

DISCUSSANT: **HOFFMAN, Val**

(F-22) Friday 10:00 – 11:45

Telegraph A

Issues in Alternative/Traditional Healing and Health Management

CHAIR: **WHITEFORD, Michael** (Iowa State U)

BARONE, T. Lynne, RITTER, Beth (U Nebraska, Omaha) *Walking In Two Worlds: The Ponca Health And Wellness Center*

REINSCHMIDT, Kerstin (U Arizona) *Working With Invisible Workers: Conceptualizing Family and Community Health Projects with Mennonite Women in Chihuahua, Mexico*

BONILLA, Zobeida E. (U Florida) *Women's Perceptions of Health and Illness: Identifying Health Problems in Local Communities*

HAY, M. Cameron *Timing Illness: Temporal Gaps Between Medical Systems*

ROSS, J., LASTON, S., and MUNA, L. *Anthropological Perspectives on Refusal for Emergency Obstetric Care in Rural Bangladesh*

(F-21) Friday 10:00 – 11:45

International

The Right to Culture: Policy Dilemmas and Challenges, Part 1

ORGANIZER: **WINTHROP, Robert** (Cultural Solutions, Ashland, OR)

BOLTON, Ralph (Pomona College) *Sex and Human Rights: The Struggle for Gay Cultural Freedom*

BRUCE, Beverlee (SSRC) *Who Speaks for African Women in the Case of Female Circumcision?*

Part 3: Cultural Rights in the Nation-State

TIAN, Robert (Anderson College) *The Implications of a Right to Culture for Trans-National Marketing*

YOUNG, John (Oregon State U) *Core Values, Cultural Autonomy, and Human Rights in China*

VASQUEZ, Miguel (Northern Arizona U) *Cultural Integrity in Non-Traditional Societies: Cuba Encounters the Global Market System*

DISCUSSANT: **BIESTMAN, Karen** (UC Berkeley/
California Indian Museum and Cultural Ctr)

(F-26) Friday 10:00 – 11:45

Cathedral Hill A

**The Political Ecology of Natural Resources
Conservation, PESO**

ORGANIZERS: **EMANUEL, Robert** and **GREENBERG,
James** (U Arizona)

GREENBERG, James (U Arizona) *The New
Conservation*

EMANUEL, Robert (U Arizona) *Integrating Political
Ecology into Sonoran Ecoregional Conservation*

BROWNING, Anne (U Arizona) *Troubled Waters:
Resolving Conflicts over Watershed Use along the Upper
San Pedro Watershed in Sonora, Mexico*

BROGDEN, Mette (U Arizona) *Why are Community-
Based Collaboratives Happening Now, and Here?
Implications from a Case Study of Sonoita Valley
Planning Partnership*

MOODIE, Susan (U Arizona) *Lenses on Landcare: A
Community Approach to Natural Resource Management
in Australia*

KAPLAN, Eve F. (U Wisconsin) *"Traditional"
Communities and Industrial Market Expansion In Brazil's
Atlantic Rainforest: Reconceptualizing Conservation
Strategies In A Global Framework*

(F-27) Friday 10:00 – 11:45

Marina/Sea Cliff

Ethnography Of The Clinic

ORGANIZER: **LAZARUS, Margery** (UC San Francisco)

PITCHER, Linda (UC San Francisco) *Clinical Trials:
Introducing Ethnographic Narratives Into The Equation
Of Immigrant Mental Health Among Algerian Immigrants
In France*

SHEON, Nicolas (UC Berkeley) *Sacraments Of
Surveillance: Ethnography Of An HIV Test Clinic*

LAZARUS, Margery (UC San Francisco) *The Golden
Triangle Of Aids Care In Northern Thailand*

**CLARKE, Adele E, SHIM, Janet K., MAMO, Laura,
FOSKET, Jennifer Ruth, FISHMAN, Jennifer R.** (UC-
San Francisco) *Technoscience and the New
Biomedicalization: Western Roots, Global Rhizomes*

(F-28) Friday 10:00 – 11:45

Pacific Heights

Experiences of Illness, Death and the Body

CHAIR: **LUBORSKY, Carmit K.** (Wayne State)

CHOBY, Alexandra (UCSF) *Crazy Making: Living In
Pain*

MANDERSON, Lenore (Melbourne) *The Reconfigured
Self: Incorporating Foreign Bodies Following Amputation
and Transplantation*

LUBORSKY, Carmit K., LUBORSKY, Mark L.
(Wayne State), and **MOSSEY, Jana M.** (Hahnemann U)
*Refining Health Measures Using Anthropological
Methods: The Case Of Self-Rated Health McMullen*

**BUNCE, Arwen E., MCMULLEN, Carmit K.,
LUBORSKY, Mark L.** (Wayne State) *Poor Health And
A Poor Life – Self-Rated Health And Downward Health
Evaluations Among Elders At High Risk Of Mortality*

STEMPER, Timothy (U Memphis) *Remittances and
Stigma Amongst Lepers in Northern India*

LIN, Hsuta (Princeton) *Death Rites: Practices, Power
and Its Imagination among Taiwan Puyuman*

(F-29) Friday 10:00 – 12:00

Presidio

**Resources, Production, And The Specter Of
Consumption: Reconciling Market And Non-
Market Food Practices Past And Present**

ORGANIZER: **TULLEY, Stephen E.** (Iowa)

MIDGETT, Douglas (U Iowa) *Spots on the Bananas:
The WTO vs. The Eastern Caribbean*

KING, Thomas D. (Penn State) *Lobster Consumption,
Production, And Management At Caye Caulker, Belize*

KLUG, Rebecca (U Iowa) *Importing and Exporting
Health: Medical Pluralism in St. Lucia, West Indies in the
Context of the Global Marketplace*

FRERICHS, Jeanne E. (U Iowa) *Protest In Rural Iowa: Sustainable Agriculture As A Response To Hog Industry Restructuring*

TULLEY, Stephen E. (U Iowa) *Making Chocolate, Spending Pesos, Consuming Oaxaca: Commercializing A "Traditional" Food Industry In Southern Mexico*

COMITO, Jacqueline (U Iowa) *Ethnic Food Practices - A Conduit for Change? or, Glowing Embers in the Twilight of Ethnicity? Local Practices vs. Large Food Systems in Iowa*

WOLSETH, Jon (U Iowa) *Kids Helping Kids: Altruism And Commodity Redistribution In Disaster Relief*

(F-30) Friday 10:00 – 12:00

Telegraph B

Cultural Constructions of Illness

CHAIR: **LARME, Anne C.** (U Texas-San Antonio)

HENRY, Rebecca (Macro International) *Sweet Blood, Dry Liver: Eating and the Construction of Knowledge of Diabetes Type II Among Hmong Immigrant Elders*

LARME, Anne C. and **PORTER-TARRILLION, Lily** (U Texas- San Antonio) *Family Issues In Type 2 Diabetes Management Among Mexican Americans*

PEIGHTEL, James (Temple U) *ADD: Neurological Disorder or Culture Bound Illness*

MELLENDEZ, Diane (Consultant), **SMITH, Karen** (Dept. of P.H., Santa Clara County, CA) *Ethnic and Cultural Factors in Tuberculosis Control*

PRIOR, Sieglinde (Iowa State U) *The Cultural Construct of Illness: Perceptions of Health among Southern Sudanese Refugees in Central Iowa*

SABO, Brenda (SMA, CASCA, CONAA, RNANS, AAA) *Creating Dis-ability Out of Medical Discourse. 'I am what my doctor tells me.'*

TAUB, Deborah (American U) *The Language of Autism*

(F-41) Friday 12:00 – 2:00

El Dorado

MEET THE AUTHORS (Recent Authors and Books) SfAA/SMA

(F-42) Friday 12:00 – 2:00

El Dorado

Meet the Editors of Human Organization (Round Table Discussion)

(F-46) Friday 12:00 – 1:30 R

Room 662

SMA Board Meeting

CHAIR: **DRESSLER, Bill**

(F-43) Friday 12:00 – 1:30

Russian Hill

WORKSHOP: SfAA Leadership Training

CHAIR: **WHITEFORD, Linda**

(F-44) Friday 12:00 – 2:00

Cathedral Hill B

NETTING AWARD PAPER PRESENTATION AND MEET THE EDITORS: Political Ecology (PESO)

CHAIR: **LIEBOW, Ed**

(F-45) Friday 12:00 – 1:30

California

BUSINESS MEETING: AIDS and Anthropology Research Group

CHAIR: **BLOOM, Fred**

(F-47) Friday 12:15 – 1:00

Telegraph A

Peter K. New Research Paper Presentation

CONVENOR: **WOLFE, AI** (U South Florida)

Introduction of the 1999 Winner: **HESSLER, Richard** (U Missouri)

CHECKER, Melissa (New York University), "It's in the Air: Redefining the Environment as a New Metaphor for Old Social Justice Struggles"

History of the Award: **SALLOWAY, Jeffrey Colman** (U New Hampshire)

(F-50) Friday 1:30 – 4:00

Mezzanine

POSTER SESSIONS

An Anthropological Approach to Regional Assessment and Planning in Northern Arizona

BLALOCK, Dennis, BREEN, Judith, HENDRICK, Joshua, KRIZ, Michael, and RENIER, Camille (Northern Arizona U) *Verde Village Community Values, Issues, Expectations and Desires Related to the Use and Management of Forest Lands in the Verde Valley*

CRIDER, Andrea, EBISU, Akihiro, SARDIER, Marie, and TAMIETTI, Heather (Northern Arizona U) *Camp Verde Community Values, Issues, Expectations and Desires Related to the Use and Management of Forest Lands in the Verde Valley*

COFFEY, Nicole, GETRICH, Christina, HOCHEN, Allison, and RAINS, Lee (Northern Arizona U) *Cornville, Montezuma, Jerome, Yavapai-Apache Community Values, Issues, Expectations and Desires Related to the Use and Management of Forest Lands in the Verde Valley*

CLAUSEN, Marc, HARDY, Lisa, HEPPERMAN, Ann, RICKLI, Robin, and WALCH, Michelle (Northern Arizona U) *Cottonwood and Clarkdale Community Values, Issues, Expectations and Desires Related to the Use and Management of Forest Lands in the Verde Valley*

Individual Posters

BUNGART, Peter (Navajo Nation Archaeology Dept.) *Hualbay Madt'Wi: Winyigach Hak'ama (Grandfather River, Where our People Walked)*

CAFFREY, Rosalie (Oregon Health Sciences U-Sch of Nursing) *International Partnerships for Nursing Education and Practice*

CALLAHAN, Darcie (U Kansas) *Models of Domestic Violence in Four Counties in Eastern Kansas*

CHOUDHURY, Anindita (U Maryland-College Park) *HIV/AIDS and Adolescents*

COLOM, Maria A. *Seamstresses and Anthropologists: How the Q'eqchi' Women of San Lucas Got Their Sewing Machines and Someone to Teach Them to Sew*

EVANS, Carol Jo (U Kentucky) *Hits & Misses: Lessons Learned from Participatory Mapping Techniques in Southern Appalachia*

FRIEDENBERG, Judith (U Maryland) *Internship Experiences at the University of Maryland*

FRY, Todd (U Maryland-College Park) *Indigenous Organization after the Massacres of Rabinal*

GIJÓN CRUZ, Alicia Sylvia (Instituto Tecnológico de Oaxaca), **REES, Martha W.** (Agnes Scott), and **SALOMÓN, Nahmad** (CIESAS-Istmo) *Quality of Life of Migrant and Non-Migrant Families in San Lucas Qulavini, Oaxaca, Mexico*

GOLDSMITH, Doug (John Jay College-CUNY) *Digging in Their Own Backyard: Urban Archeology for School Kids*

MASON, Amanda (U Maryland-College Park) *Tourism at the Santanoni Preserve*

MCELROY, Ann (SUNY-Buffalo) *Nunavut Elders: Inuit Personal Histories and Political Change*

NELSON, Patricia (U Maryland-College Park) *Thinking about "Meaning" in a Long Term Care Setting*

OSTER, Warren (U Memphis) *The Taku Mfuh*

PELLETT, Lea (Christopher Newport U) *Maasai: The Past Becomes the Future*

PHELPS, Caitlin (U Maryland-College Park) *Anthropology and Feminist Praxis in the Women's Health Movement*

ROMANO, Maddalena (Hunter College) *Modeling Malaria: Criteria for further research on the geographic and climactic causes for the increased virulence and rise in drug-resistant strains in Thailand*

SCHAFFER, Kathryn (U Maryland-College Park) *Anthropology, Gender, and Natural Resource Management: An Internship Experience*

SMALL, Linda Marie *Coloring the Imperfect Body: Text for Discriminatory White Cultural Practices in Academia*

SMITH, Glenda L. (UTexas-Houston Health Science Center School of Nursing) *An Ethnographic Study of Home Remedy Use for African-American Children*

TAMIR, Orit (Department of Behavioral Sciences-NMHU) *The Forced Relocation of Navajo: An American Tragedy in a Global Context*

TSO, Judy (U Maryland-College Park) *Reading is Fundamental: An Evaluation of The Reading Edge Initiative in Baltimore, Maryland*

WILLIAMS, Sharon R. (The Ohio State U) *Local Politics in the Global Community: A Web Review*

WOTOWIEC, Patricia (U Maryland-College Park) *Internship with the Center for a New American Dream: Applying Anthropology to American Consumption*

(F-51) Friday 1:30 – 3:15

Cathedral Hill A

Drug Culture, Drug Treatment, and HIV, Part 1

CHAIR: **STOPKA, Tom** (Hispanic Health Council)

GOLDSMITH, Doug (John Jay College-CUNY) *A Rose is Still a Rose: Family Ties and Binds for Women in Drug Treatment*

CHEUNG, Yuet (U Chinese of Hong Kong) *It Ain't Easy: Obstacles in Seeking Social Support among Treated Junkies in Hong Kong*

BUSH, Trevor (U Colorado- Denver), **WHITE, Beth** (U Colorado-Denver), **CHRISTIANSEN, Christy** (U Colorado-Denver), **KOESTER, Stephen** (U Colorado-Denver) *Sterile Syringe Accessibility for Injection Drug Users in Denver: A Buying Survey*

HALL, Elizabeth (UCLA), BALDWIN, Dana (UCLA) *Prison Substance Abuse Treatment: Barriers to Success for Women*

KNIGHT, Glenn R. (Institute for Community Research) *The Emerging Role of GIS Software in HIV Research*

SIMMONS, Janie (Hispanic Health Council) *Love, Sex, Drugs and HIV*

(F-52) Friday 1:30 – 3:15

International

Agriculture, Identity, and Development, Part 1

CHAIR: **LOKER, William** (CSU-Chico)

REINSCHMIDT, Michael (UCLA Fowler Museum) *"The Spirit of Rice:" Traditions and Modern Representations in Korean Rice Culture*

MAMANI, Manuel (U Tarapaca) *Pachallampi: Cultural Identity and Potato Planting Ritual of the Chilean Andes Farm*

SMITH, William D. (Stanford U) *Communities and Coffee Production in the Sierra Norte de Puebla, Mexico*

PORRO, Roberto (U Florida) *Community and Cooperatives in Maranhao: Transformation and Assimilation of Peasant Institutions in the Babassu Zone*

(F-53) Friday 1:30 – 3:15

Pavilion

Anthropology Education: Issues in Student Training and Research

Part 1: Anthropological Training for Collaboration and Action

OPPENHEIM, Matt (Prout Research Institute) *Service Learning is Applied Anthropology-Issues and Examples*

RHOADS, Russell (Grand Valley State) *Voices and Values: A Saga of Students, A Field School, and Urban Latinos in Grand Rapids, Michigan*

BIRD, S. Elizabeth (U South Florida) and **VON TRAPP, Carolena** (U South Florida) *Imagining Anthropologists: Implications for Applied Anthropology*

MCCLARY, Cheryl Darlene (Appalachian State U) *The Reluctant Anthropologist: Teaching from a Tainted Past and Revisioning Participant Influence*

BROOK, Kenneth and **LAZARUS, Freyda** (Montclair State U) *"A View from Inside: A Cycle of Action and Reflection for Building a Service-Learning Program"*
CLEMMER, Richard (U Denver) *Student Learning in Service to Community Needs*

FLEMING, Leslie (Merritt Anthropology Field School) *Action Anthropology: Expanding Students' Vision of the World*

(F-54) Friday 1:30 – 3:15

Marina/Sea Cliff

Fishing for Success: The Search for Community-Based Solutions to Fisheries Crises, Part 1

ORGANIZER: **MENZIES, Charles R.** (U British Columbia)

BUTLER, Caroline (U British Columbia) *Regulation and the Fragmentation of Fisheries Knowledge*

MENZIES, Charles R. (UBC) *The Nexus of Misfortune and Conflict: Reconciling Community Knowledge with Fisheries Science*

SMITH, Ross (CSU) *Rights to Reason: Disembedding Forces and Small-Scale Coastal Fisheries Decline*

KNUTSON, Peter (Seattle Central Community College) *Factory Fish Versus Wild Fish: Cultural Change in the S.E. Alaska Coastal Fishery*

DAVIS, Anthony (St. Francis Xavier U) *Locality, Family and Livelihood: Ecological Knowledge and a Historical Anthropology of Nova Scotian, Small Boat Fishing*

(F-55) Friday 1:30 – 3:15

California

Dying For Growth: Global Inequality And The Health Of The Poor, SMA

ORGANIZERS: **KIM, Jim Y.** and **MILLEN, Joyce V.** (Inst for Health and Social Justice)

GERSHMAN, John (Inst Health and Social Justice) *Getting A Grip On The Global Economy*

IRWIN, Alec (Inst Health and Social Justice) *Transnational Corporate Power And The Health Of The Poor*

MILLEN, Joyce V. (Inst Health and Social Justice) *Theoretical Therapies, Remote Remedies: The African Health Crisis After Twenty Years Of Structural Adjustment*

KIM, Jim Y. (Inst Health and Social Justice) *Public Debt And Private Suffering In Peru*

RENSBERRY, Heather H. (Inst Health and Social Justice) *Pragmatic Solidarity*

DISCUSSANT: **FARMER, Paul E.**

(F-56) Friday 1:30 – 3:15

Twin Peaks

Applied Anthropology in Clinical Settings

ORGANIZER: **CHRISMAN, Noel J.** (U Washington)

JOHNSON, Thomas M. (U South Florida/Morton Plant Mease Health Care) *Caring for Patients Anthropologically: Personal Musings and Mirrored Descriptions*

HOGAN-GARCIA, Mikel (CSU Fullerton) *Culturally Competent Physicians: A Training Model*

PRESS, Irwin (Notre Dame/ Press, Ganey Associates) *Selling Patient Satisfaction to the Non-Believers*

GILBERT, M. Jean (Kaiser Permanente) *If a Picture is Worth a Thousand Words, A Video is Worth a Million*

CHRISMAN, Noel J. (U Washington) *Yes It's Fun, But Do You Have a Future?*

(F-57) Friday 1:30 – 3:15

Cathedral Hill B

Transcultural and Transtemporal Dimensions In Urban Policy

ORGANIZER: **ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary** (U San Francisco)

ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary (U San Francisco) *Narrativity and Temporality in Anthropology: Applications of Language to Culture and Development*

MYERS, Joe (The California Indian Museum) *Native Narratives for Public Policy: Implications for Urban and Rural California*

COLE, Luke (The Center for Race, Poverty and the Environment) *Intersections of Race, Poverty and the Environment: Urban-Rural Connections*

HERDA, Ellen A. (U San Francisco) *The Mlabri at the Millenium: Spirits of the Yellow-Leaves People of Northeast Thailand*

(F-58) Friday 1:30 – 3:15

Presidio

Organizational Ethnography and Beyond: Interdisciplinary and Meta-Theoretical Excursions

ORGANIZER: **TOMMERUP, Peter** (California Sch Professional Psychology)

TOMMERUP, Peter (California Sch of Professional Psychology) *Participant Kidding Traditions: An Ethnographic-Folkloristic Contribution to the Study of Organizational Culture*

CRANE, Steven (California Sch of Professional Psychology) *Using Supportive Traditions to Influence Organizational Change*

KANE, Vanessa (California Sch of Professional Psychology) *Another Roadside Abstraction: A Multi-Truth Effect Strategy of Representation*

ZOLAN, Ben (California Sch of Professional Psychology) *Reconceptualizing Organization as a Collective of Selves: Self-Ethnography as Reflexive Intervention*

ROGGENDORF, Kurt (California Sch of Professional Psychology) *Alchemy: An Integrative Metaphor for Understanding Organizing and Organization*

(F-59) Friday 1:30 – 3:15

Pacific

Research Links Between Community Psychology and Applied Anthropology, SCRA

ORGANIZER: **O'DONNELL, Clifford** (U Hawaii)

YAKISH, Carol (U Alaska) *Formula for Rural Interventions*

DHARM, Bhawuk (U Hawaii) *The Evolution of Culture Theories in Cross-Cultural Psychology: Implications for Community Psychology and Applied Anthropology*

ROBERTS, Richard (Utah State U) *Defining Disability from a Cultural Perspective: The Example of Navajo Reservation Families*

O'DONNELL, Clifford (U Hawaii) *The Peer Mediation of Delinquency*

RIVERA and THARP, Roland G. (U California-Santa Cruz) *Zuni Schools and the American Education System*

(F-60) Friday 1:30 – 3:15

Telegraph B

Hidden Disabilities: Personal Encounters

ORGANIZER: **LIPSON, Juliene G.** (U San Francisco)

ROGERS, Judith (Through the Looking Glass) *Mild Disability: The Identity Issue*

SCHWARTZ, Norah (UCSF) *Fibromyalgia: A Wellness Narrative*

LEVINE, Suzanne C. (Disability Media Project) *The Visibility Of Hidden Disabilities: Learning Disabilities And Employment*

LIPSON, Juliene G. (UCSF) *She's Not Disabled – She Plays Tennis*

LEFTOFF, Sondra (John Jay College – CUNY) *Dialogues of disability: whose narrative is it?*

EPP, Timothy (York U) *Disability, Discourse, and Experience: People First and Neoconservatism in Ontario*

(F-61) Friday 1:30 – 3:15

Telegraph A

Social and Environmental Justice in Oceania: Making the Case for Compensation

ORGANIZERS: **JOHNSTON, Barbara** (Ctr. For Political Ecology) and **FITZPATRICK, Judith** (Ethnographic Inst)

CORDELL, John (The Ethnographic Institute) *Between a Reef and a Hard Place: The Question of a Fatal Flaw in the Papua New Guinea Gas Project*

FITZPATRICK, Judith (The Ethnographic Institute) *Torres Strait Islanders Negotiating with Oil Companies*

HYNDMAN, David *Landowners and Anthropologists in the OK Tedi Compensation Crisis in Papua New Guinea*

HAFNER, Diane (U Queensland) *Looking to the Future: Aboriginal Women and Compensation Decisions*

BARKER, Holly M. (RMI Embassy) *A Critical Examination of Section 177: Impacts of Current Compensation and Radiation-Related Needs Beyond 2001*

JOHNSTON, Barbara Rose (Ctr. For Political Ecology) *Efforts to Value the Loss of a Way of Life*

(F-73) Friday 3:30 – 5:15

Marina/Sea Cliff

Fishing for Success: The Search for Community-Based Solutions to Fisheries Crises, Part 2

ORGANIZER: **MENZIES, Charles R.** (U British Columbia)

CARPENTER, Jennifer (Heiltsuk Cultural Educ Ctr, Heiltsuk Nation, Waglisla/Bella Bella, BC) *Through The Looking Glass: A Community Response to Applied Anthropology*

BROWN, Kimberly Linkous (UBC) *As It Was In The Past: A Return to the Use of Selective Fishing in the Aboriginal Riverine Fishery*

ADLAM, Robert (Mount Allison U) *Walking Backwards: Transformation and Change of the Canadian Aboriginal Fishery*

DISCUSSANT: **DURRENBERGER, E. Paul** (Penn State U)

(F-72) Friday 3:30 – 5:15

Pavilion

Part 2: Bringing Practice In: Experiences in Mainstreaming Issues of Application and Practice in Academic Training

ORGANIZERS: **NOLAN, Riall** (U Cincinnati) and **PRICE, Laurie J.** (Northern Arizona U)

ERVIN, Alexander (U Saskatchewan) *Mainstreaming Anthropological Training by Explicitly Attending to Mainstream Issues*

NOLAN, Riall W. (U Cincinnati) *Back to the Drawing Board: Redesigning Anthropology Programs as though Jobs Mattered*

KHANNA, Sunil and **YOUNG, John** (Oregon State U) *Proposing an Applied Anthropology for the 21st Century*

PRICE, Laurie J. (Northern Arizona U) *The Mismatch Between Anthropology Graduate Training and the Work Lives of Graduates*

ROBERTS, Bill (St. Mary's College, MD) *Incremental Incorporation of Application in a Liberal Arts Landscape: The St. Mary's Story*

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest) *Mainstreaming the Applied Track: Connections, Guises, and Concerns*

STUART, William Taft (Maryland) *The Baby and the Bathwater: Postmodern Anthropologies in the World of Work and Practice*

(F-71) Friday 3:30 – 5:15

International

Agriculture, Identity, and Development Part 2

CHAIR: **LOKER, William** (CSU-Chico)

BROADWAY, Michael (Northern Michigan U) *Globalization and Agricultural Industrialization: Consequences for Local Communities*

LOKER, William (CSU-Chico) *Theorizing Place in Global Processes: Critiquing Environment and Development*

SWANSON, Mark (U Florida) *Talking About Farming: Cultural Identity among Appalachian Agriculturalists*

MARTINEZ, Konane (UC-Riverside) *Beyond The Walls: Defining The Farm Worker Household*

(F-70) Friday 3:30 – 5:15

Cathedral Hill A

Drug Culture, Drug Treatment, and HIV Part 2

CHAIR: **STOPKA, Tom** (Hispanic Health Council)

MARCELIN, Louis HERN (U Miami) *Contexts Of Drug Use and Gang Activity among Haitian Immigrants*

DUKE, Michael (Hispanic Health Council) *Self-Medication and the Problem of Reification Among Street Drug Users*

EASTON, Delia (Hispanic Health Council) *This Time I'll Be There, I Promise": Building Rapport With Women Drug Users*

STOPKA, Tom, SINGER, Merrill, ALMODOVAR, Candido, SPRINGER, Kristen, BARTON, George, SIANO, Cara, and SMITH, Sam (Hispanic Health Council) *Social Mapping and HIV Risk Among Injection Drug Users Entering the Hood through Participatory Methodologies.*

BROOMHALL, Lorie L. (Inst Community Research), **CONVEY, Mark** (Inst for Community Research), and **ROMERO, Maria Jose** (Inst Community Research). *In the Cuff: Gender and Drug Selling Among Inner-city Female Adolescents*

(F-75) Friday 3:30 – 5:30

Twin Peaks

Health Promotion in Evolutionary and Cultural Perspective

CHAIR: **BRETT, John** (U Colorado-Denver)

OAKS, Laury (UC-Santa Barbara) *Cigarette Smoking and Public Health Morals: Health Education Campaigns Against Smoking During Pregnancy*

SWORA, Maria (U Rochester Medical Center) *Applying Consensus Analysis to the Study of Sexual Health Issues*

BRETT, John (U Colorado, Denver) *Why Health Interventions Don't Work: An Evolutionary Medicine Perspective*

NAKAYAMA, Nahoko (Northern Arizona U) *Social Marketing and Health: Combination of Commercial Marketing and Social Change Strategy for Beneficial, Healthier, and Sustainable Behaviors*

VALLIANATOS, Helen (U Oregon) *Changing Health Behavior in Urban India: Including Women's Voices*

MAAR, Marion (McMaster U) *Health Empowerment in Aboriginal Communities: Developing Strategies for the Use of Health Information*

(F-76) Friday 3:30 – 5:30

Cathedral Hill B

Identity, Narrative and Transformative Learning: Transcultural Explorations

ORGANIZER: **JOHNSON, Larry**

LANGHOFER, Dennis (Fresno Pacific U) *Program Development Narrative for Adult Learners in Higher Education*

DANNER, Kim (U San Francisco) *Identity and Narrative in an Asynchronous Cyberworld*

RAUN-LINDE, Peggy (U San Francisco) *Identity, Self, the "Other" and the Ethical Aim*

GREENMAN, Nancy P. (U Texas, San Antonio) and **DIECKMANN, Jack** (U Texas - San Antonio). *Developing a Critical Lens in Hostile Territory: Historical/Hysterical Reflections*

GOTTESMAN, Les (Golden Gate U) *Changing Places: Adult Students, Teenage Teachers in Eritrea's Independence War*

HAAPANEN, Iris (U San Francisco) *Language, Understanding, and Identity in a Diverse Society*

JOHNSON, Larry (U San Francisco) *Identity, Race and Culture in Urban Educational Reform*

(F-77) Friday 3:30 – 5:15

Telegraph B

Constructing Consciousness: Media Representations of Power and Identity

ORGANIZER: **GENTRY, Kristine** (American U)

GENTRY, Kristine (American U) *Women's Work - Cooking, Cleaning, and Copulating: The Impacts of Tourism Publications on Recreating and Reinforcing Gendered Identities*

MCKEOWN, Frank (American U) *Reading XY: Linguistic Socialization in a Gay Rag.*

ROBERTS, Tammy (American U) *Terror in Oklahoma: Media Portrayals of the Middle East During the Oklahoma City Bombing*

FLEGEL, Jane (American U) *War in Kosovo? Media Discourse and the Presentation of Conflict in the United States*

(F-78) Friday 3:30 – 5:15

Room 375

Mobilizing History: Applied Anthropology and Hidden Heritage in Tampa's Ybor City Historic District

ORGANIZER: **GREENBAUM, Susan** (U South Florida)

CALLEJAS, Linda and **GREENBAUM, Susan** (U South Florida) *Mediating Intergenerational, Racial and Ethnic Issues: An Applied Historical Perspective*

FELDMAN, Shari and **SMITH, Chrystal** (U South Florida) *La Union Marti-Maceo: Second Century Project*

McGOVERN, Bridget, BACHMAN, Karen, McCOURT, Bridget and **BRADFORD, Leslie** (U Florida) *Mobilizing History: Applied Anthropology and Hidden Heritage in Tampa's Ybor City Historic District*

GREENBERG, Yael (U South Florida) *Community Oral History: The Jews of Ybor City*

MARTINEZ, Dina and **MOFFAT, Amy** (U South Florida) *Uncovering the Local History of Afro-Cubans: Using Oral History Methods in an Applied Project*

(F-79) Friday 3:30 – 5:15

Telegraph A

Farming, Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) and Pollution

ORGANIZER: **PAOLISSO, Michael** (U Maryland)

PAOLISSO, Michael (U Maryland) *“Poultry Farming, Nutrient Runoff and Toxic Algal Blooms on Maryland’s Eastern Shore”*

MALONEY, R. Shawn (U Maryland) *“Water Quality and Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) Legislation and Regulations: A Comparative Analysis”*

BUNTING-HOWARTH, Katherine (U Delaware) *Environment and Poultry: Delaware’s Inland Bays Health and Farming*

WALLACE, Tim (North Carolina State U) *“Hogs Make Better Neighbors Than People!” North Carolina Hog Farmer Perspectives on Factory Hog Farming*

KRONTHAL, Michael (U.S. EPA/American U) *Got Milk? Animal Waste Management at California Dairies*

DISCUSSANT: **STULL, Don** (Kansas)

(F-80) Friday 3:30 – 5:30

California

Oral History and Tribal Resource Management

CHAIR: **BRANDT, Elizabeth**

RITTER, Beth R. (U Nebraska–Omaha) *U.S. Supreme Court, Historical Selectivity, and Allotment Policy: Divining Congressional Intent to Diminish the Yankton Sioux Reservation, 1892-1998*

DAVIS, Allison (U Arizona) and **CROSBY, Nicole** (United Houma Nation) *An Oral History Project with The United Houma Nation*

BRANDT, Elizabeth (Arizona State) *Working with Tribes: Oral History and Cultural Site Protection*

SALO, Matt T. (US Census Bureau) *Enumerating Native Americans in Urban Areas*

WAGNER, Jill Maria (Iowa State U) *Education Policy and Practice in Revitalizing Coeur d’Alene Language: Lessons Through Time*

MOBERG, Mark and **SESI, Tawnya** (U South Alabama) *Tribal Recognition as Legislated Process: Louisiana, the U.S. Senate, and the United Houma Nation*

KRALL, Angie (Northern Arizona U) *The Ute Conservation Corps: Respecting Heritage, Respecting the Planet*

BUNGART, Peter (Navajo Nation Archaeology Department) *Promoting Archaeological Site Stewardship with Documentary Photos: A Case Study on White Mesa, Arizona*

(F-82) Friday 3:30 – 5:15

Russian

TOPICAL INTEREST GROUP: Public Policy Committee

(F-81) Friday 4:00 – 6:00

Presidio/Pacific

BUSINESS MEETING: SfAA Open Meeting

(F-96) Friday 6:00 – 7:30

California

NAPA/HIGHPLAINS RECEPTION

(F-90) Friday 6:00 – 7:45

Pavilion

SPECIAL PANEL DISCUSSION/OPEN FORUM

Bringing Social Transformation: The SfAA and “Public Anthropology”

ORGANIZER/MODERATOR: **PRICE, Laurie J.** (Northern Arizona U)

SINGER, Merrill (Hispanic Health Council)

JOHNSTON, Barbara Rose (Ctr. For Political Ecology)

SANDAY, Peggy (U Penn)

BOROFSKY, Rob (U Hawaii)

(F-91) Friday 6:00 – 7:45

Twin Peaks

SPECIAL OPEN FORUM

**Establishing a Tribal Museum: Priorities, Mean,
and Ways**

ORGANIZER: **ROBINSON, Sarah Anne** (Chairman, SfAA
American Indian Issues Committee)

(F-92) Friday 6:00 – 7:45

Cathedral Hill B

SPECIAL OPEN FORUM

Environmental Mngt.: Food, Health, & Recreation

ORGANIZER: **BLOUNT, Ben G.** (Georgia)

Panelists:

STEPP, John

COREIL, Jeannine

WHITEFORD, Linda

MC CABE, J. Terrance

FRANZ, Allen

REEVES, Margaret

(F-93) Friday 6:00 – 7:45

Cathedral Hill A

SPECIAL OPEN FORUM

**Linking Anthropology and Psychiatry: The
Ethnic/Minority Inpatient Programs at San
Francisco General Hospital, SMA**

ORGANIZER: **GUARNACCIA, Peter** (Rutgers)

GUARNACCIA, Peter *Introduction*

LU, Francis (Director, Cultural Competence and
Diversity Program) *Overview of the Programs*

Discussants:

NDELA, Charles (Unit Chief 6B)

BRAININ-RODRIGUEZ, Jo-Ellen, (Unit Chief 7A)

DONALD, Alastair (Unit Chief 7B)

GEE, Kenneth (Unit Chief 7C)

(F-94) Friday 8:00 – 9:30

International

SfAA PLENARY SESSION

Presidents' Poster Award

Peter K. New Award

Malinowski Award

Robert M. Netting Award

(F-95) Friday 9:30 – 11:00

International

RECEPTION



Saturday, March 25

(S-20) Saturday 8:30 – 12:00

El Dorado

BOOK EXHIBIT

(S-31) Saturday 8:00 – 12:00

Russian

**TOPICAL INTEREST GROUPS, TBA (SEE
POSTING AT DOOR)**

(S-01) Saturday 9:00 – 12:00

Room 375

**TRAINING WORKSHOP (No Charge):
“AnSWR” and “CDC EZ-TEXT” Qualitative
Data Analysis Software Programs**

ORGANIZERS: **CAREY, James W., MCLELLAN,
Eleanor, MACQUEEN, Kathleen M., and MILSTEIN,
Bobby** (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

(S-02) Saturday 8:00 – 9:45

Pavilion

**Conservation, Agriculture and Sustainable
Development, Part 1**

CHAIR: **DEWALT, Kathleen** (Pittsburgh)

LYNCH, Kathryn (U Florida) *Exploring the Power of Participatory Learning in Confronting the Challenge of Conservation*

SATTERFIELD, Theresa (U British Columbia-Decision Research) *Challenging Discursive Traditions: Working with Narratives to Elicit Local Knowledge and Facilitate Policy Decisions*

CLEMENTS, L. Davis (U Nebraska-Lincoln) *Resources, Employment and Knowledge: Promoting Sustainable Economic Development in a Northern Mexican Mountain Village*

CARTER, Rebecca (U Arizona) *Anthropological Contributions to an Integrated Assessment of Climatic Variability*

RONCOLI, M. Carla (U Georgia) *Reconfiguring Rain and Risk: the Role of Seasonal Rainfall Forecasts in Agriculture Decision Making (Burkina Faso)*

AMARE, Yared (Addis Ababa U) and **LITTLE, Peter D.** (U Kentucky) *Food Security and Resource Access in Northeastern Ethiopia: Preliminary Findings from an Interdisciplinary Research Program*

(S-03) Saturday 8:30 – 9:45

Telegraph A

Anthropological Perspectives on Social Justice, Terrorism, and Human Rights

CHAIR: HAMILTON, Alison

SCHOCH-SPANNA, Monica (Johns Hopkins) *Bioterrorism Preparedness in the U.S.: Critical and Practical Contributions from Medical Anthropology*

SPITTAL, Patricia (U Victoria) and **KOBUSINGVE, Olive** (The Injury Control Ctr, Makerere U-Medical Sch) *Exploring the Public Health Implications of Landmine Presence in Gulu District, Northern Uganda*

STEVENSON, Lisa (UCBerkeley) *Forgetting to Remember: How a Traumatic Past is (Re)membered through an Exhumation*

(S-04) Saturday 8:00 – 9:45

Telegraph B

Community and Industry in Southern Louisiana: The Social and Economic Impacts of Offshore Oil Activity

ORGANIZER: AUSTIN, Diane (U Arizona)

MCGUIRE, Tom (U Arizona) *Business Cycles in Natural Resource-Dependent Areas*

RINCON, Helena (U Arizona) *Bagasse and Crude: Oil and Sugar in South Louisiana*

GARDNER, Andrew (U Arizona) *Good Old Boys in Crisis: Truck Drivers and Shifting Occupational Identity in the Louisiana Oilpatch*

AUSTIN, Diane (U Arizona) *When the License Isn't Enough: Impacts of New Certification Requirements on Offshore Vessel Operators*

HIGGINS, Rylan (U Arizona) *Labor Camping: Life in a Louisiana "Bunk House"*

(S-05) Saturday 8:00 – 9:45

California

Evolutionary Perspectives On Health: Relevance For Policy SMA, Part 1

ORGANIZER: WILEY, Andrea S. (James Madison U)

WILEY, Andrea S. (James Madison U) *Introduction to Evolutionary Perspectives on Health*

PANTER-BRICK, Catherine (U Durham, UK) *Homeless Children And Risks To Health*

WINTERBAUER, Nancy L. (Binghamton U, SUNY) *Stress And Adaptation Along The Riviera Maya: Implications For Health Policy*

CARLIN, L., ASPRAY, T., EDWARDS, R. (U Newcastle), **KITANGE, H.** (Muhimbili Medical Centre, Tanzania), **UNWIN, N.** (U Newcastle) *Civilization And Its Discontents: Rural To Urban Migration, Syndrome X And Health Policy In Tanzania*

PIKE, Ivy L. (Ohio State U) *Reproductive Health Versus Reproductive Success: Can An Evolutionary Perspective Enhance Women's Health Policy Discussions?*

(S-06) Saturday 8:00 – 9:45

Cathedral Hill A

NGO, Government and Corporate Relations, Part 1

CHAIR: SCHENSUL, Jean (Inst for Community Research)

WOLF, Barbara and **SCHENSUL, Jean** (Inst for Community Research) *Changing Risk, Risking Change: A Case Study of Public Presentation of Research*

BONNEKESSEN, Barbara (U Missouri-Kansa City) *It's Not Our Problem Anymore: The Downfall of an NGO*

BINGHAM, Allison (CT Children's Med. Ctr) and **LOEWENSTEIN, M.** (Infoline/United Way of CT) *Call Infoline 211: Applied Research and Connecticut's Statewide Information and Referral System*

ISHKANIAN, Armine (UC-San Diego) *Thinking Globally, Acting Locally?: The Challenges Facing NGOs in Post-Soviet Armenia*

WILLSON, Margaret (Bahia Street) *Mitigating Boundaries: Issues of Race, Class and Gender Related to a Non-profit Organization in Bahia, Brazil*

LI, Jian (Johnston County Community College, Kansas) *Globalization, Development and the Fourth World: A Yao Mountain Village in Northern Thailand*

(S-07) Saturday 8:00 – 9:45

International

Communities and the Politics of Health, Part 1

CHAIR: **CARR, Diana**

FOLEY, Ellen E. (Michigan State U) *Local Struggles with Global Development Trends: Participatory Community Health in Senegal*

MOGENSEN, Hanne O. (U Copenhagen) *Community Participation in the Zambian Health Reform*

PFEIFFER, James (Case Western Reserve) *Competing Agendas: Foreign Health Workers and Primary Health Care in Mozambique*

BENT, Katherine (Colorado Public Health) *To Empower our Community to Solve Our Own Problems*

PETERSEN, Dana M (SRI International) *A Methodological Alternative for Community Health Evaluation*

(S-08) Saturday 8:00 – 9:45

Cathedral Hill B

Individual and Collective Resistance to Dominant Narratives in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Mental Illness and Alcoholism, SCRA

ORGANIZER: **RAPPAPORT, Julian** (U Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

KLOOS, Bret (Yale U) *Cultivating Meaning in Residential Treatment Setting for Persons With Mental Illness*

GONE, Joseph P. (U Illinois Urbana-Champaign) *Wounding "Warriors Without Weapons" the Postcolonial Predicament of Psychodiagnosis in Sioux Country*

HUMPHREYS, Keith and **KLAW, Elena** (Veterans Affairs and Stanford U-School of Medicine) *Life Stories of Problem Drinkers Who Reject the Dominant Cultural Narrative About Alcoholism*

WILLMORE, Judy (New Mexico Highlands U) *Cultural Bereavement: Sadness, Loss, and Depression Among Southwest Indians*

DISCUSSANT: **MANKOWSKI, Eric** (Portland State U)

(S-09) Saturday 8:00 – 9:45

Twin Peaks

Innovations in Participatory Education

ORGANIZER: **ICE, Christopher** (U North Texas)

BARRAZA, Sara (U North Texas) *Learning the Game; The Politics of Fieldwork*

FALCON, Leonardo (U North Texas) *Importance of Fieldwork for Undergraduates*

NYCZ, Rebecca (U North Texas) *Summer Field School; Class is in Session*

JONES, Johnna (U North Texas) *Sustained Transnational Applied Education Through Technology*

ICE, Christopher (U North Texas) *Dog Days in Mexico; A Student's Canicula*

(S-10) Saturday 8:00 – 9:45

Marina/Sea Cliff

Natural Resources and the Last Frontier: The Interplay between Research and Public Policy in Alaska

ORGANIZER: **SCHROEDER, Robert F.** (USFS Pacific Northwest Research Station, Juneau)

HENSEL, Chase (Alaska Native Knowledge Network)
Looking for TEK in All the Wrong Places

LANGDON, Steve J. (University of Alaska Anchorage)
Crafting Through Grafting: Constructing A Community Fisheries Program For Gulf Of Alaska Villages

SCHROEDER, Robert F. (USFS Pacific Northwest Research Station, Juneau) *Public Attitudes And Public Policy: Logging In Alaska's Tongass National Forest*

CERVENY, Lee (USFS Pacific Northwest Research Station, Juneau) *Tourism In The Last Frontier*

HUNN, Eugene (U Washington), **JOHNSON, Darryll** (NBS Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit), **RUSSELL, Priscilla** (Homer, AK), and **THORNTON, Thomas F.** (U Alaska) *Walking on Egg Shells: Tlingit Traditional Environmental Knowledge and the Management of a "Wilderness" Park*

(S-11) Saturday 8:00 – 9:45
Presidio/Pacific Heights
Theory, Praxis, and The Insider Imaginary:
Medical Anthropological Fieldwork in the
United States

ORGANIZER: **LINFORD-STEINFELD, Joshua** (UC-Berkeley/San Francisco)

BOURGEAULT, Lisa (UC San Francisco/Berkeley)
Imagined Consent: Anthropological Fieldwork in an American Hospital

BUCKLEY, Ann Marie (UC, Berkeley) *Mapping New Territories: Medical Anthropological Theory and Practice in the Context of Managed Care*

LEE, Simon J. Craddock (UC San Francisco/Berkeley)
Your Moral Body: Anthropological Technologies of Catholic Healthcare

LINFORD-STEINFELD, Joshua (UC Berkeley and San Francisco, Department of Medical Anthropology)
Weighing Existence: Eating (Dis)Orders, Male Subjectivity, and Fieldwork

SCHULL, Natasha (UC Berkeley) *Playing with Machines: Video Poker Addiction in Las Vegas*

DISCUSSANT: **COHEN, Lawrence** (UC-Berkeley)

(S-26) Saturday 10:00 – 12:00 noon
International
Communities and the Politics of Health, Part 2

CHAIR: **CARR, Diana**

CLASS-MELÉNDEZ, Nelson (Western Michigan U)
Social Consequences of US Military Presence in Vieques, Puerto Rico

CROWDER, Jerome (U Texas– Houston, Public Health)
"We Just Live Here": Health Decision Making and the Myth of Community in El Alto, Bolivia

WAYLAND, Coral (UNC-Charlotte) *Contested "Communities" in a CHW Program*

GARCIA DE ALBA GARCIA, Javier and **SALCEDO ROCHA, Ana** (UISESS/IMSS) *A New Approach to Research in Medical Anthropology in Western Mexico*

CARR, Diana (UC- Riverside) *Ancient Practices for a New Millennium of Health Care Practices: Health Care Delivery Based on Indigenous Community Health Care*

(S-25) Saturday 10:00 – 11:45
Cathedral Hill A
NGO, Government and Corporate Relations,
Part 2

CHAIR: **SCHENSUL, Jean** (Inst for Community Research)

RAHMAN, Aminur (International Development Research Ctr Ottawa, Canada) *Emerging Issues in Microfinance Globalization*

STOFFLE, Brent *Don't Put All Your Eggs in One Basket: Savings and Credit Multiplicities*

WEISMAN-ROSS, Merith (Volunteer Ctr of Rhode Island) *Applying Anthropology in the Non-Profit Sector*

WIEDMAN, Dennis (Florida International U) *"Best Practices": A New Paradigm or an Incremental Change in Management Culture*

WEISMAN-ROSS, Brook (Citizens Financial Group) *Applying Anthropology in Corporate America: A Non-Traditional Cultural Approach in the Banking Industry*

(S-24) Saturday 10:00 – 11:45

California

Evolutionary Perspectives On Health: Relevance For Policy SMA, Part 2

ORGANIZER: **WILEY, Andrea S.** (James Madison U)

BREWIS, Alexandra A. (U Georgia) *Developing Effective Health Education Using Evolutionary Approaches: The Case of Men's Participation in Family Planning in Micronesia*

VITZTHUM, Virginia J (Binghamton U, SUNY), **RINGHEIM, Karin** (US Agency for International Development) *Using Evolutionary Biology To Build A Better Hormonal Contraceptive*

SCHMIDT, Karen (Indiana U, Pennsylvania), **SULLIVAN, Roger** (U Auckland), and **ALLEN, John** (U Iowa) *Social Thinking In Schizophrenia: Implications For The Consumers Of Mental Health Services*

DISCUSSANT: **DRESSLER, William**

(S-23) Saturday 10:00 – 11:45

Telegraph B

Community and Industry in Southern Louisiana: The Social and Economic Impacts of Offshore Oil Activity

ORGANIZER: **AUSTIN, Diane** (U Arizona)

COELHO, Karen (U Arizona) *Holding It Together: Social Service Institutions In Oilfield-Impacted Communities*

SPARKS, Shannon (U Arizona) *The Impact of Offshore Oil on Young Children and Fathers*

SCHRAG JAMES, Jennifer (U Arizona) *Doing for Each Other: Social Networks and Offshore Oil Wives*

DARDAR ROBICHAUX, Brenda, (Chairperson, United Houma Nation) **FRILLIOUX, Clarice**, (United Houma Nation, Grand Bois Citizens Committee) **CHAISSON, Laurie Ann**, (United Houma Nation, Isle de Jean Charles) **AUSTIN, Diane** (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *Living Inside the Oil Patch: Power and Struggle in South Louisiana*

DISCUSSANT: **GARDNER, Andrew** (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology)

(S-22) Saturday 10:00 – 11:45

Telegraph A

Anthropological Perspectives on Social Justice, Terrorism, and Human Rights

CHAIR: **HAMILTON, Alison**

NAEF, Daya *Using Anthropology to Characterize Bolivia's Legal Composition*

BURR, Rachel (Brunel U, England) *The Connected Child: Universal Childhood and Human Rights*

EDWARDS, Diana (Western New Mexico U) *Kinship for Sale?*

HAMILTON, Alison (UCLA) *Global Discourses/Local Actions: Child Rights In Trinidad*

(S-21) Saturday 10:00 – 11:45

Pavilion

Conservation, Agriculture and Sustainable Development, Part 2

CHAIR: **DEWALT, Kathleen** (Pittsburgh)

RAFEA, Aliaa R. (Ain Shams University, Women College, Egypt) *Human Rights and Development in Bershaya Village*

GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia (U Kentucky) *Local Perceptions of "The Environment": A Basis for Northern Mexico Rural Sustainable Development Planning*

WHITEHEAD, Judy (U Lethbridge) *"Wild" Life and Swidden Culture: Local Histories of Land Use in the Narmada Region*

DEWALT, Kathleen (Pittsburgh) **POATS, Susan** (Fundagro) and **SHARMA, Ravi** (Pittsburgh) *Food Consumption and Food Security in the El Angel River Watershed, Ecuador*

BIXLER, Dorinda S. (U British Columbia) *Water Conflicts and their Resolution: Notes on Negotiating Futures for Water in a Representative Democracy*

(S-27) Saturday 10:00 – 11:45

Presidio/Pacific Heights

The Oklahoma Native American Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey

ORGANIZER: **CAMPBELL, Janis** (Oklahoma State Department of Health)

SMITH, David W. (U Oklahoma), **HANN, Neil E.** (Oklahoma State Department of Health), **HAYS, Charles W.** (Indian Health Services) *Oklahoma Native American Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Sample Design*

CAMPBELL, Janis (Oklahoma State Department of Health), **HANN, Neil E.** (Oklahoma State Department of Health) **SMITH, David W.** (U Oklahoma) *Race and Ethnicity in the Oklahoma Native American Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS)*

HAYS, Charles W. (Indian Health Services), **SMITH, David W.** (U Oklahoma), **HANN, Neil E.** (Oklahoma State Department of Health) *Behavioral Risk Factors Among Native Americans in Oklahoma*

PAGE, Myrna R (Oklahoma State Department of Health) **SMITH, David W.** (U Oklahoma), **VALDMANIS, Vivian** (U Oklahoma) *Impact of Diabetes on Well-Being Among Native Americans in Oklahoma*

HANN, Neil E. (Oklahoma State Department of Health) **CAMPBELL, Janis** (Oklahoma State Department of Health) **SMITH, David W.** (U Oklahoma) *The Oklahoma Native American Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System: Lessons Learned and Future*

(S-28) Saturday 10:00 – 12:30

Cathedral Hill B

Development, Anthropology and the Politics of Social Change

ORGANIZER: **CHATTERJI, Anganna P.** (California Inst of Integral Studies, San Francisco)

CHATTERJI, Anganna P. (California Institute of Integral Studies, San Francisco) *Research, Knowledge Making and Social Change*

SHAPIRO, Richard (California Inst of Integral Studies, San Francisco) *Power, Alliance and the Problematics of Intervention*

HILL, Tami R. (U Oregon) *Exhuming The Past And Planning The Future: Mayan Cultural Survival In Guatemala*

GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (U Oregon) *Indios, Negros y Turistas. Race Relations and Identity Construction in the Recent History of the Archipelago of Bocas del Toro, Panama*

ELMORE, Reed (Northern Arizona U) *A Multi-racial View of Discrimination and Sports in the U.S.*

NESMAN, Teresa and **ROSELL, Roberta** (U South Florida) *The More Things Change, the More They Stay the Same: Negotiating Latino Ethnicity in Tampa, Florida*

MPANYA, Mutombo (California Institute of Integral Studies, San Francisco) *Anthropology, Globalization and Development*

ABRAMS, Kersti (California Inst. Of Integral Studies) *The Impact of Economic Globalization on Middle-class Japanese*

(S-29) Saturday 10:00 – 11:15

Marina/Sea Cliff

SYMPOSIUM/DISCUSSION: Ecocultural Models, Family Daily Routines, and Intervention Strategies, SCRA

ORGANIZER: **REESE, Leslie** (UCLA)

BERNHEIMER, Lucinda (UCLA) *Adapting the Ecocultural Family Interview for Different Populations*

WEISNER, Thomas S. and **BERNHEIMER, Lucinda P.** (UCLA) *"If You Work, You Should Not Be Poor": Ecocultural Adaptations of Economically Poor Families*

KROESEN, Kendall (Southern Arizona VA Health Care System) *Ecological and Cultural Factors in Veterans' Adaptation to Chronic Illness*

LOPEZ, Edward (UCLA) *Bridges for Ethnic Minority Youths' Multiple Worlds*

REESE, Leslie (UCLA) *Raising Children in "El Norte": Immigrant Parents' Educational Expectations*

(S-30) Saturday 10:00 – 11:45

Twin Peaks

Doing an Applied Dissertation: Giving Communities What They Want, While Getting What You Need

ORGANIZERS: **HEBERT, Tony** (Community Partnership Ctr /UTennessee) and **MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather** (U Florida)

HEBERT, Tony (U Tennessee) *You can't put tobacco in a gas tank...Kola*

MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather (U Florida) *Reconciling Differences: Researcher, Activist, or Student?*

WARSHAUER, Susan (U Florida) *I was an Industrial Spy*

HALVAKSZ, Jamon (U Minnesota) *Conservation or Development: Ethical considerations of participatory research among the Biangai of Papua New Guinea*

DISCUSSANT: **STEWART, Kearsley** (CDC/Emory)

(S-40) Saturday 12:00 – 1:30

Hilltop Restaurant

LUNCH MEETING: SfAA Past Presidents

CHAIR: **SCHENSUL, Jay**

(S-41) Saturday 12:00 – 2:00

Presidio/Pacific Heights

BUSINESS MEETING: Political Ecology Society (PESO)

CHAIR: **LIEBOW, Ed**

(S-42) Saturday 12:00 – 1:30

Telegraph A

BUSINESS MEETING: Anthropology and Intellectual Property Rights

CHAIR: **BERMAN, Tressa**

(S-43) Saturday 12:00 – 1:30

Twin Peaks

SPECIAL OPEN FORUM

Real World Anthropology: Discussing the Issues and Realities Confronting Anthropology Graduates

ORGANIZER: **NADEAU, Kathy** (California State U-San Bernardino)

MODERATOR: **AKWABI-AMEYAW, Kofi** (California State U—Stanislaus)

Faculty Panelists:

VAN WILLIGEN, John (U Kentucky)

EVERSON, Dicken (California State U—San Bernardino)

Student Panelists:

DANDAN, Lael (California State U—San Bernardino)

MARCIAS, Andrew (California State U—San Bernardino)

DWIGHT, Lesley (California State U—San Bernardino)

AGUAS, Ana Marie (California State U—San Bernardino)

CALDWELL, Ed (California State U—San Bernardino)

BURREUL, Danny (California State U—San Bernardino)

STOTLAR, Leslie (California State U—San Bernardino)

MEYER, Kristopher (California State U—San Bernardino)

(S-50) Saturday 1:30 – 3:15

California

Identity and the Place of Plot in Organization and Socioeconomic Development, Part 1

ORGANIZER: **HERDA, Ellen** (U San Francisco)

CAREY, Kelly (West Valley Com College) *Linguistic and Descriptive Domains in Slovenia and Bosnia: Transforming Through Narrative Online*

FITZMAURICE, Nancy (Samuel Merritt College) *Self, Identity and Healing among Karen on the Thai-Burma Border*

JOHNSON, Nathan (California State U-Sonoma) *Law Enforcement in Vietnam: Civic Space and Justice*

POWELL, Paulette E (U San Francisco) *Organizational Change, Development and Adult Learning through the Interpretation of Text: Narratives from China, Hong Kong, and Vietnam*

SHELDON, Debra (U San Francisco) *Event and Self: Emerging Indigenous NGOs in Thailand*

WOLF-JOHNSON, Manuela (U San Francisco) *Emplotting Tradition at the Millennium: Local Knowledge in the Americas and NE Thailand*

(S-50) Part 2

ORGANIZERS, Part 2: **RAYHER, Marcy** (Santa Rosa School Dist/U San Francisco) and **WOODS, Randall** (Communis International/U San Francisco)

GUERRA, Michael A (Guerra and Associates, San Francisco) *Communities of Practice and Narrative in Organizational Planning*

KING, Phil (King Consultants, San Jose) *Keys to OD in High-Technology Cultures: Emplotment and Collaboration*

OLSEN, Christopher M. (U San Francisco) *Corporations and Social Engagement in Community Development: A New Narrative for the Millennium*

PEREZ-PRIEGNITZ, Dolores (Sun Microsystems) *Online Conversations from Vietnam: Emerging Identities in a Global Market*

THORP, J. J. (U San Francisco) *Moving Beyond Systems: Autopoiesis and Narrative Identity*

RAYHER, Marcy and WOODS, Randall (U San Francisco) *Meaning in Hermeneutic Field Research: Scenarios from Cambodia, Burma, Hong Kong, and Mexico*

(S-51) Saturday 1:30 – 3:15

Twin Peaks

Global Applied Anthropology: Addressing Human Needs of the Global Community

ORGANIZER: **WILSON, Ruth P.** (Southern Methodist U)

ALLEN, William (Southern Methodist U) *Korean Immigrant Identity and Adaptational Strategies: The 1st, 2nd, and 1.5 Generations*

CRICHLEY, Cheryl T (Southern Methodist U) *Mixed Messages, Empty Promises: Issues in Women's Reproductive Health in Nicaragua*

NOONKESTER Christy (Southern Methodist U) *Negotiating Risk: Tuberculosis Control in the Navajo Nation*

GRAFF, Robert (Southern Methodist U) *Barriers to Accessing Health Services for Latinos With HIV/AIDS*

NIBUNGC0, Melissa S (Southern Methodist U) *Mahina Ang Baga And the Health Center: Tuberculosis in the Philippines*

(S-52) Saturday 1:30 – 3:15

Telegraph B

It Takes A Healthy Village To Raise A Healthy Child: Longitudinal Health And Mental Health Consequences Of Portuguese Family Patterns

ORGANIZER: **BESTOR, William** (Linfield College)

BESTOR, William (Linfield College) *Families and Health Across 30 Years: The Aldeia Project in Portugal. The paper reports on the findings of the Aldeia Project*

DRENNAN, Lori (Linfield College) *Family Pattern and Diseases in Later Life in a Longitudinal Community Study in Portugal*

LINDSLEY, Chris (Linfield College) *The Social and Economic Status of Formative Families and Subjective Reports of Physical Health in Later Life*

NGUYEN, Tuyen (Linfield College) *Patterns of Mothering and Health Outcomes in a Medical Anthropological Study of a Portuguese Community*

WHITE, Stacy (Linfield College) *The Relationship Between Child Rearing and Mental Health in a Portuguese Village*

PENFOLD, Carrie (Linfield College) *Family and Self Perception and Mental Health*

(S-53) Saturday 1:30 – 3:15

Telegraph A

Applied Research at the Louis De La Parte Florida Mental Health Institute: Contributions to Knowledge Utilization

ORGANIZER: CONTRERAS, Ricardo (U South Florida)

GOMEZ, Angela (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute) *Assessing the Supports Needed by WAGES Families at a Community Level*

LAZEAR, Kathy (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute), **DETRES, Maridelys** (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute) and **CONTRERAS, Ricardo** (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute) *Community And Family Participation In The Research Process: The Case Of The SSI Family Impact Study*

NESMAN, Teresa (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute) *The Latino Dropout Study: A Collaborative Research Effort*

PATEL, Alpa (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute) *Putting Internal Evaluation to Work in Planning Children's Services*

SMITH, Shelly (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute) *The Triad Women's Project*

MILLER, Danyael (Georgia State) **PEREZ, Isabel** (Instituto Welte de Estudios Oaxaqueños) **ALLEN, Ingrid** (Georgia State) and **CORONEL, Dolores** (U Autonoma de Mexico) *Managing an International Field Team*

(S-55) Saturday 1:30 – 3:15

International

Developing our Ethical Understanding of Research in Health Care Settings

ORGANIZER: **CLARK, Lauren** (U Colorado Health Sciences Ctr)

ANDERSON, Nancy (UCLA) *Informed Consent with Adolescents Inside Detention*

CLARK, Lauren (U Colorado-Health Sciences Center) *Ethical Guidelines for Incorporating Photography into Ethnographic Research*

ENGBRETSON, Joan (U Texas-Houston-Health Sciences Center) *Internal Review and Its Limitations*

LAGANA, Kathleen (U Colorado-Colorado Springs) *The Risk of Consent: Protecting Undocumented Participants*

UPVAL, Michele J. and **HASHWANI, Saleema** (Aga Khan U) *Obtaining Informed Consent in Developing Countries: A Comparison of Swaziland and Pakistan*

VAN ARSDALE, Peter (Colorado Mental Health Inst-Ft. Logan) *Do No Harm: Student Research in Mental Health*

(S-54) Saturday 1:30 – 3:15

Marina/Sea Cliff

Studying Social Well Being Across Disciplines and Borders

ORGANIZER: **NORRIS, Fran** (Georgia State U)

MURPHY, Arthur (Georgia State), **PERILLA, Julia** (Georgia State), **GUTIERREZ-RODRIGUEZ, Jose** (Universidad de Guadalajara), **GUTIERREZ-RODRIGUEZ, Francisco** (U de Guadalajara), and **POZOS, Fernando** (U de Guadalajara) *Establishing a Collaborative Project Across Disciplines and Borders*

HILL, Jennifer (Georgia State) and **WEISSHAAR, Deborah** (Georgia State) *Hope, Demographics, and Psychological Well-Being in Two Urban Mexican Samples*

BAKER, Charlene (Georgia State) **DIAZ, Dayna** (Georgia State) *Relation Between Violence, Physical and Psychological Indicators, and Social Support in a Random Sample of Mexicans*

(S-56) Saturday 1:30 – 3:15

Cathedral A

Gender in Development

CHAIR: **KINTZ, Ellen**

SATO, Miho (Independent Scholar) *Community Development and Empowerment of Women: Three Women's Groups Involved in Community Development Projects in Latin America*

SPRING, Anita (U Florida) *The "Typical" and the "New" African Woman Entrepreneur*

DAWSON, Susan (Utah State) *Women Uranium Workers: A Study of Nontraditional Work*

KINTZ, Ellen (SUNY Geneseo) *Cultural Alchemy: The Magic of Modernization and Reality of Yucatec Maya Women*

HENDERSON, Helen (U Arizona) *Gender Integration as a Major Component of Farmer to Farmer Program Design in Kenya*

LEVINE, Cheryl (U South Florida) *Can Small be Beautiful? An Evaluation of a Microcredit Development Scheme for Women in the Tobago, W. I.*

(S-57) Saturday 1:30 – 3:15

Cathedral Hill B

Methods in Rapid Appraisal and Evaluation

CHAIR: **TSO, Judy** (U Maryland)

HANDWERKER, W. Penn (U Conn) *Methods for Evaluating the Construct Validity of Cultural Change in Evaluation Research*

BERNSTEIN, Bruce, MORGAN, Anthony, and DWORKIN, Paul, M.D. (University of Connecticut) *Protocol and Ritual: Quality Assurance (QA)/ Performance Improvement (PI) in a Hospital's Pediatric, Trauma and General Surgery departments*

SOBO, Elisa, MORGAN, Dana, KURTIN, Paul (Children's Hospital, San Diego) **ANDRIESE, Steve and STROUP, Craig** (Mountain-Valley EMS Agency) *Creating a Process Model for the Evaluation of Emergency Medical Service Systems*

TSO, Judy (U Maryland-College Park) *Who Controls Evaluation Results? Pushes And Pulls On The Anthropologist/Evaluator As She Advocates For An "Accurate" Picture Of Reality*

BEEBE, James (Gonzaga U) *A RAP (Rapid Assessment Process) of an Organizational Culture: Implications for a New Leader at a College*

(S-80) Saturday 3:30 – 5:00

Room 662

BUSINESS MEETING: Council on Anthropology and Nursing

CHAIR: **CLARK, Lauren**



Sunday, March 26

8:00 – 12:00

Twin Peaks

BOARD MEETING: SFAA Executive Board

PRESIDENT: BENNETT, Linda

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at American University
Washington, D.C.

- Choose the MA program with a focus in cultural/social anthropology, archaeology, or human rights, or the PhD program with concentrations in such areas as race/gender/power, lesbian/gay cultures, urban wealth and poverty, environmental justice, household archaeology, economic development, and militarism and violence.
- *Study with faculty whose teaching, research, and publications explore intersections of culture, power, and history in the U.S., Caribbean, Latin America, South Asia, and western and southern Africa.*
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- *Join recent graduates building careers in teaching, government agencies, museums, and social service/social justice organizations.*
- VISIT OUR DISPLAY at the SfAA's Department Information Exchange on Friday morning.

For additional information and an application, contact:
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American University, 4400 Massachusetts Ave., NW
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Phone: 202-885-1830
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Session Abstracts

ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary (U San Francisco) *Transcultural and Transtemporal Dimensions in Urban Policy.* Environmental and poverty law, California indigenous and urban development, and the preliterate Mlabri of Southeast Asia offer three very different contexts for illustrating new frameworks for anthropology and action. These contexts illustrate how anthropology can take a narrative orientation to juxtapose cultural histories with politics, law, economics, and geography, in order to illuminate new frameworks for action. The history of a people is a living account made up of many reinterpretations of that history. Likewise, narrative accounts that are purposely reinterpreted, via invitation from a variety of realms, enable action that can cross typical cultural arrangements, and typical historical frameworks. In this way, anthropologists can undertake narrative to promote critique and application that crosses culture and time, and enlivens historical frameworks. (F-57)

ANCIAUX, Alain (Brussels U) *Interview Studies Learning from History.* This session takes in account the impact of past and present history on applied anthropology, or the impact of reverse (the impact of applied anthropology on past, present, and future history). Case examples are included from development arenas and public health research (T-06)

AUSTIN, Diane (U Arizona) *Community and Industry in Southern Louisiana: The Social and Economic Impacts of Offshore Oil Activity.* The first oil well drilled out of sight of land was located just south of Morgan City, Louisiana. Before this historic event, cypress lumber, sugar cane, and shrimp were the economic mainstays of the area. Now, oil is top dog. Consequently, families, workers and local institutions in the towns of Morgan City and New Iberia live their days with a constant eye on barrel prices and rig counts. This session explores ways in which these communities respond to a cyclical industry and an unstable economy. Research supporting these papers was commissioned by the Minerals Management Service (Dept. of Interior), an agency which seeks to further understand the industry it regulates. The session is divided into two themes: the first concentrates on labor, agriculture, and industry issues, while the second focuses on families and community. (S-04)

BABER, Willie (U North Carolina-Greensboro) and **MOLES, Jerry** (Global Renaissance LLC) *Thinking Globally and Acting Locally: Problem Definition Program Response.* The

environmental slogan of the sixties, think globally and act locally, assumes that all people will behave personally in ways that protect their local environs and, by extension, the biosphere. The problem is that some people have more power than others, rely on different sets of information, have different personal goals, and exists within different institutional contexts. The decisions of the powerful, reflected through the investment of capital and actions of bureaucratic organizations, serve ends that are often contradictory to solution of local problems. As counter to the powerful, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), working at the local level, define problems in ways which allow the articulation of these powerful forces to direct their efforts in solving local problems which, in turn, address critical global concerns, e.g., lost of species, unemployment, environmental health, erosion, entrepreneurial opportunity. Examples of NGO activities demonstrate that local articulation of the intentions of powerful organizations leads to local and global solutions. (T-57)

BECKER, Gay (UCSF) and **BOURGOIS, Philippe** (UCSF) *Challenging Appliedmedical Anthropology.* Applied medical anthropology researches everyday social suffering in non-academic contexts that are mandated to find solutions to urgent social problems. More broadly, the field of applied anthropology has a history of collaboration with colonial authorities and a contemporary political economy that rewards collaboration with institutions that promote social inequality. Applied medical anthropology is further constrained by the fact that many of its practitioners are funded by federal "soft money," which may affect research agendas. Applied work has also been associated with theoretical underdevelopment. What are the contradictions between critical theory building and practical engagement with human needs? Does the role of the public intellectual offer an alternative to bureaucratic policy reform? How can research informed by critical theory-building engage public policy? (T-23)

BENNETT, Linda (Memphis) *Applied Anthropology Training Consortium: An Open Forum.* This open forum has three objectives. First we will hear a progress report regarding the possibilities and advantages/disadvantages of establishing a consortium of training programs, based on a recent initial meeting of representatives of some programs. Second, we will try to identify what the short-term and long-term objectives might be for such a Consortium. Third, we will discuss ideas and strategies for implementation of these objectives. Several constituencies are strongly urged to attend and participate in this open forum: faculty members in anthropology programs with a strong applied emphasis; students currently enrolled in or with plans to enter such programs; practitioners with an interest in contributing to the education and training of students entering an applied programs; alums from M.A. and Ph.D. applied anthropology programs; and other interested folks. A progress report on an initial meeting of representa-

tives from some such programs will be given. The goal of the open forum will be to lay out some possible objectives of such a consortium and to determine some means to achieve those objectives in the short-term and long-term. (W-99)

BESTOR, William (Linfield College) *It Takes A Healthy Village To Raise A Healthy Child: Longitudinal Health And Mental Health Consequences Of Portuguese Family Patterns.* The director the Aldeia Project, a longitudinal psychoethnographic community study in rural Portugal, and students in Nursing and Health Sciences, present an integrated session which relates materials from the original psychological anthropological study of childhood and personality (1965-1974) to the findings of a medical anthropological restudy (1992-98) of the same village, by redefining the formative focus as the family of orientation. Many different measures and types of data are presented and associated with (S-52)

BLOUNT, Ben G. (U Georgia) *Panel Session on Environmental Management: Food, Health, and Recreation.* The panel includes brief presentations on a variety of topics on food, health, and recreation as those relate to issues of environmental and natural resource management. Specific topics, for example, are agriculture and food security, environment and infectious disease, and management of protected areas. The presentation on each topic consists of an overview of contemporary concerns and problems, and each presentation is followed by a discussion of the topic among panel members and the audience both the physical and mental aspects of health. (F-92)

CAMPBELL, Janis (Oklahoma State Dept Health) *The Oklahoma Native American Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey.* Scientific research shows that personal health behaviors play a major role in premature morbidity and mortality. The Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) has been developed and conducted to monitor state-level prevalence of behavioral risks among adults. These data rarely include a large enough sample of Native Americans for specific analysis. A collaborative effort between the Oklahoma State Department of Health and the Indian Health Services from 1994-1997 surveyed 3,314 Native Americans using a supplement to the Oklahoma BRFSS. This session uses a multi-disciplinary approach and presenters represent state health agencies, the University of Oklahoma and the Indian Health Service. (S-27)

CAREY, James and **JENKINS, Richard** (CDC) *Anthropology and psychology at CDC: Multidisciplinary Contributions To Public Health Research, Evaluation, And Practice.* Anthropology and psychology share many theoretical, substantive, and methodological interests, as well as having

unique contributions to the behavioral and social sciences. In recent years, the role for both disciplines has expanded at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This growth is due to an increased recognition that health and health care are influenced not only by individual behaviors and cognitive attributes, but also social and cultural factors. Using examples drawn from work with infectious and non-infectious diseases, this session explores similarities and differences in how anthropologists and psychologists approach public health research, evaluation, and practice at CDC. (T-51)

CARLSON, Robert (Wright State Sch Medicine) and **STERK, Claire** (Emory) *Longitudinal Studies of Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Implications for HIV/HBV/HCV Risk Reduction and Drug Abuse Treatment.* Longitudinal studies of drug and alcohol user's risk for infection with blood-borne diseases are conducted using a variety of methods. Structured questionnaires are included in intervention studies that compare baseline behaviors to those reported at follow-up. Ethnographic studies often employ long-term participant observation and multiple qualitative interviews over time to provide a longitudinal perspective of behaviors and beliefs. Natural history studies--with no intervention--administer structured instruments at multiple time points over several years. Papers in this session describe the value of employing one of these designs to provide a longitudinal perspective of drug use. The implications of longitudinal research designs for HIV and hepatitis B/C risk reduction or improving drug abuse treatment are discussed. (F-05)

CATTELL, Maria (The Field Museum of Natural History) *Aging In Communities: Concepts, Policy, Theory.* Much research on older people deals with individuals as individuals or as family members rather than as members of a community. This panel will explore concepts and meanings of community for older persons living in various settings in India, Iran and the United States. These settings include special care units in a nursing home and a VA domiciliary, though most of the papers concern community-dwelling elders of various ethnic backgrounds in urban areas of the United States, including transnational communities of Iranian and Latino immigrants. Practical, policy and theoretical issues will be considered. (T-28)

CHATTERJI, Anganna (California Inst of Integral Studies-San Francisco) *Development, Anthropology and the Politics of Social Change.* This session explores links to disciplinary shifts within Social and Cultural Anthropology within a deconstruction of developmentalism, delineating the regimes of representation, information and intervention the legitimate the development apparatus, and its effect on postcolonial India and parts of Latin America and Africa. The session historicizes and problematizes the anthropology of research and develop-

ment, reflecting on areas of power, poverty and resistance in the Global South. Detailing the services and infrastructure of development that facilitate the creation of the “Third World” and the condition of underdevelopment, this session discourses a counter-development/post development, era and the role and participation of anthropology and applied research within it. (S-28)

CHEN, Nancy (UC-Santa Cruz) *Medicine, Markets, and Bodies*. As national and local health care providers worldwide have shifted to incorporate the (il) logic of markets and privatized medicine, meanings of health have increasingly embraced flexibility and dislocation in the last decades of the twentieth century. Critical studies of medicine, science, and technology offer important tools to trace emerging economies of bodies and knowledge/power. Based on engaged ethnographic work that spans local and transnational pharmaceutical markets in post colonial India and Mexico, environmental movements of post socialist Hungary, breast cancer activism in North America, and comparative prosthetic technology in the US and Cambodia, the papers in this panel offer ways to assess and map the political terrains of medicine and science at the beginning of a new century. (F-10)

CHRISMAN, Noel (U Washington) *Applied Anthropology in Clinical Settings*. Applied anthropologists have been working in clinical settings for more than a half -century. We have the basic ideas for our contributions—health beliefs, methods, communication, heightened consciousness of the social and cultural aspects of health care. What’s next? This session explores innovations in the work of applied anthropologists today and into the future. Participants include anthropologists in business, managed care, clinical practice, and academia. All of us see our work as ways to transform the current health care system. We also hope to model new practice opportunities for the next generation of applied anthropologists. (F-56)

CLARK, Lauren (U Colorado) *Developing our Ethical Understanding of Research in Health Care Settings*. Research ethics for practicing anthropologists and health care practitioners vary somewhat, depending on the ethical standards and guidelines they employ and the review bodies that scrutinize their work for adherence to professional guidelines of ethical conduct. This symposium has grown from a concern among the members of the Council on Nursing and Anthropology (CONAA) to address ethical dilemmas and incongruities in our multidisciplinary environment. Planning for the coming century would be incomplete if we did not consider the protections our ethnographic subjects deserved and how to assure the most appropriate monitoring of our ethical behavior in research. (S-55)

CONTRERAS, Ricardo (U South Florida) *Applied Research at the Louis De La Parte Florida Mental Health Institute: Contributions to Knowledge Utilization*. Researchers from the Department of Child and Family Studies at the Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute, University of South Florida, will explore the ways in which their qualitative research has implications in terms of knowledge utilization. Different perspectives on utilization will be reflected in the papers: research design responding to policy need of information, research design and implementation reflecting family and community concerns, integration of the results of research into program planning and implementation, and research as a tool to actively facilitate program planning and evaluation. The studies commented in this session have implications in terms of children’s mental health services, education and community development. (S-53)

DE VRIES, Gregory and **LOPEZ, Marisa** (U Florida) *Key Issues In Post-Disaster Reconstruction: Challenges And Opportunities In Central America After Hurricane Mitch*. Hurricane Mitch, one of the worst natural disasters to hit Central America in recorded history, resulted in widespread death and destruction due to a convergence of factors such as poverty and environmental degradation. Based on on-going research in Honduras and Nicaragua, this panel explores some of the key issues involved in the exceptionally complex process of reconstructing disaster-stricken countries. Specifically, we analyze data on the pre- and post-disaster health vulnerability, discuss the gender-differentiated impact of disaster-related relocation programs, examine the role of international work camps in disaster relief and development assistance, and address household livelihood adjustments to the destruction of subsistence and productive capacities. (W-05)

DICKERSON-PUTMAN, Jeanette, GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla and **LITTLEFIELD, Carla** (SfAA Membership Committee) *Student Career Counseling*. This innovative event provides one-on-one counseling to pre-registered students, who will have the opportunity to meet and talk with practitioners, scholars and applied anthropologists. These professionals will advise students about options and opportunities within their particular areas of expertise. More than fifteen applied anthropologists from a variety of fields including development, public and private consulting and policy, international business, environmental health and education will counsel students during this event. Pre-registration is required. Sign-up sheets will be posted on the SFAA Website (<http://www.telepath.com/sfaa/>) and will be available at the Registration Desk during the annual meeting. (T-02)

DOBBERT, Marion Lundy (U Minnesota) *Globalizing and Internationalizing Our Own Children*. In 1997, Mestenhauer and Ellingboe published a work on globalizing university students. But, it is clear that formal education cannot do everything. In this session university professionals from Belarus, and the USA and some of their children will discuss concepts and experiences related to globalization processes as they have practiced them. What are the actual ups and downs of this lived process? Can our experiences help both parents and schools improve the globalization process for children in less mobile professions? After the presentations from the session participants, the discussion will be opened for general discussion. (T-59)

DOUGHTY, Paul (U Florida) *Research, Participation and Action: Fundamental Elements in Applied Anthropology*. Anthropologists utilize various forms of participation as the fundamental technique for gathering data. Yet, many applied research activities do not have a participatory element. Indeed, participation that fostered change was a disciplinary "no-no". Although community development programs employed anthropological methods, the discipline was profoundly wary or even hostile to such actions. After 50 years, these attitudes have changed, but have approaches evolved with respect to participation in research and action? Today, many speak of our work as "building social capital" and "participatory action research." Does new jargon simply disguise the older models of application or have approaches changed and matured and if so, to what effect? (F-24)

DURRENBERGER, Paul (Penn State) *Anthropology and Unions: Images and Realities*. We explore how unions that represent urban service workers, farmers, farm workers, rural miners and urban professionals are involved in forming images and affecting the realities of political and economic relationships. We examine relationships between union members and leaders and how both the global situations and the local responses evolve historically. (W-75)

EDWARDS, Matthew (Chucalissa Museum-Memphis) *Contemporary Applications and Future Directions in the Anthropology of Tourism*. Tourism, both as recreation and as industry, has historically played a vital role social development. Through interpersonal contacts, networks, and exchanges tourism continues to shape how people interact with one another. By comparison to some fields anthropology a neophyte in tourism studies, yet anthropologists have contributed significantly to the development of tourism theory as well as to practical applications. This session explores both theoretical and applied directions that anthropologists are exploring in relation to tourism as we cross the mystical line into the next millennium. (W-53)

EMANUEL, Robert and **GREENBERG, James** (U Arizona) *The Political Ecology of Natural Resources Conservation*. Recent scholarship in political ecology has had much to say about processes of local and global environmental degradation. Efforts to apply its major principles—namely the inclusion of political economic factors into the equation of human ecology—have tremendous merit for the development of new and innovative approaches to conserving biodiversity, open spaces, forests and other natural resources. Efforts to examine how political and economic forces impinge upon the environment are becoming a growing and significant trend in conservation research and practice. This session will highlight several case studies of new and innovative approaches of conservation practice that include insights gained from political ecology and social sciences research. (F-26)

FINERMAN, Ruthbeth (Memphis) *Training Medical Anthropologists for the 21st Century*. Panelists and the audience will hold an open dialogue on preparing the next generation of medical anthropologists. Faculty will describe some more "traditional" and more "applied" doctoral programs in medical anthropology. Graduate students will offer training and employment experiences. Employees of governmental and non-governmental organizations will outline some skills needed to work with these agencies. Open discussion will then consider several issues: what skills can make us more influential and competitive? How can we make training more effective? How do we come to self-identify as medical anthropologists? How do we maintain this identity within and outside of academia? How will training shape the very future of our discipline? (F-07)

FLOCKS, Joan (U Florida) *Agricultural Worker Migration Trends And Community Characteristics*. A range of factors, from national policy decisions and sending country politics to family and community ties, shapes the migration patterns of agricultural workers. These same policies and events can also determine whether the demographic composition of a migrant or seasonal agricultural worker community remains stable or shifts over the years. A shift in community composition can affect how local policy and services are directed toward that population. The papers in this session discuss various points along this continuum - from broad discussions on policies affecting agricultural worker communities to a report on how a demographic shift in a particular community has determined the design of a health intervention. (F-11)

FROST, Christopher (U Florida) *Designing Effective Stakeholder-Centered Ecotourism*. Ecotourism has been offered as one potential vehicle to achieve the goal of natural area conservation by providing an economically viable alternative to destructive, non-sustainable forest use. However, many ecotourism initiatives in both developed and developing

nations fall short of the goals of ecotourism outlined in The Ecotourism Society's definition. Some critics of ecotourism identify that often important stakeholders are left out of the planning and implementation of ecotourism projects. This session will argue for the implementation of Stakeholder-Centered Ecotourism (SCE) and suggest ways in which Applied Anthropology can aid in the transition. First, the session will identify a number of ecotourism stakeholders and discuss the barriers to SCE. Then the session papers will address ecotourism from the perspective of various stakeholders, identifying interests, concerns, and points of mutual interest. Final analysis will consist of a discussion-based focus on points of mutual stakeholder interest as stepping stones for ecotourism development. (W-78)

GARCIA, Mikel Hogan (CSU-Fullerton) *Fostering Harmony: An Ethnographic Approach to Organization Culture in a Nonprofit Agency*. Harmony House is a nonprofit agency that provides child and foster care. Escalating strife among its culturally diverse staff resulted in a series of focus group meetings in relation to interpersonal interactions and worksite diversity issues, from which four sets of data were collected. The data were then analyzed using four different theoretical interpretive frames. What did we learn about the processes in this organization? Does the theoretical comparison reveal common themes that can lead to recommendations? What is the anthropological difference in this approach? (W-74)

GENTRY, Kristine (American U) *Constructing Consciousness: Media Representations Of Power And Identity*. The media is used to enact powerful, complex dramas that have multiple instantiations, whether those be through the portrayal of nationalism and wars, depictions of political struggles, or the construction of gendered and ethnic identities. Generalized vignettes produce layered meanings through which power is deployed within a discursive frame. Through the analysis of such disparate topics as: semiotic socialization of gay adolescents in popular magazines, characterizations of the Middle East and Islam in the Oklahoma City bombing, the articulation of ethnic and sexual identity through Chicano/a art, the construction of gender roles through tourism promotional materials, and the framing of international violence in Kosovo, the power of media in shaping the American mindscape will be analyzed. (F-77)

GOZDZIAK, Elzbieta (Refugee Mental Health Program) *Role of Religion and Spirituality in Refugee Resettlement and Adaptation*. Despite the diversity of religious and spiritual beliefs and practices that sustain many refugees and immigrants in their process of displacement, migration and adaptation to the host society, contemporary considerations among both social scientists and policy makers have tended to neglect the role of religion and spirituality as a source of emotional

and cognitive support, a form of social and political expression and mobilization, and a vehicle for community building and group identity. Although faith-based organizations provide emergency relief to refugees, facilitate the settlement of refugees and immigrants and provide them with a wide range of social services, public debates about migration and displacement on an international and national level have tended to ignore religious issues. This session aims at facilitating a paradigm shift in both scholarly and public debates on the importance of religious and spiritual beliefs as well as the role of spiritual leaders and faith-based organizations in the resettlement and adaptation of refugees. The presentations will focus on the role of funders in organizing and coordinating research on religion and immigration; examination of the spiritual and political contexts of suffering that provide the foundation for understanding and response to the suffering of refugees; analysis of the dual aspects of faith and group membership in a context of religion; and the comparison of the process and content of different Christian theologies as cultural resources used by refugees. (W-52)

GREENBAUM, Susan (U South Florida) *Mobilizing History: Applied Anthropology and Hidden Heritage in Tampa's Ybor City Historic District*. Historic preservation offers a fruitful context in which to develop collaborative applied projects with communities whose heritage is disputed or ignored. The skills of anthropologists provide potentially valuable resources for groups seeking recognition and protection of valued sites. Ybor City, an enclave of cigar makers founded in 1886, exemplifies both the problems and opportunities entailed in this relationship. The papers in this panel explore facets of a coordinated project of students and faculty at the University of South Florida, working with Afro-Cuban and Jewish community groups, to redefine the packaged heritage of tourist-oriented representations of an inner city historic district. (F-78)

GUAN, Jian (Pennsylvania State-Delaware County) and **YOUNG, John A.** (Oregon State University) *National Survey on Chinese Ethnic Groups*. Fourteen ethnic groups selected from various regions in China have been surveyed 1993-1999. It represents the most significant research on Chinese ethnic groups after the 1950s' investigation. Teamed with local partners, researchers conducted surveys through focus groups, in-depth interviews, and questionnaires along with participant observation. Each survey provides a general picture on the political, socio-economic, cultural, health, and educational circumstances; special case studies selected from communities, enterprises, and institutions; and information of positive changes and uneven development. Issues of cultural preservation, polarization of wealth and ecological balance, along with implications and recommendations for the coming decade were emphasized. (T-22)

GUARNACCIA, Peter (Rutgers U) *Linking Anthropology and Psychiatry: The Ethnic/Minority Inpatient Programs at SFGH*. This session will examine the interaction between anthropology and psychiatry in developing mental health programs to address the needs of culturally diverse individuals. Given the increasing cultural diversity of the U.S., the challenge to provide culturally competent mental health programs is enormous. The Ethnic/Minority Inpatient Psychiatric Programs are one of the oldest and most developed models of culturally competent services. This session builds on their experience to identify promising directions for collaborations between anthropology and psychiatry in developing mental health services for the next century. (F-93)

GUARNACCIA, Peter (Rutgers U) *The Contributions Of Medical Anthropology To Anthropology And Beyond*. This Society for Medical Anthropology Plenary Session will address the major accomplishments of medical anthropology from which to build a medical anthropology for the 21st Century. The plenary speakers will discuss how medical anthropology has contributed to the theoretical, substantive and applied development of anthropology as a field. At the same time, speakers will examine how we re-embed medical anthropology in the core of anthropology as a discipline. Panelists will identify promising and urgent directions, both theoretical and applied, for medical anthropology in the next century. (W-50)

HAINES, David (George Mason U) and **MORTLAND, Carol** (Columbia Gorge Museum) *Manifest Destinies: America, Immigration, and the Collision of Local and Global Histories*. This session considers how the seemingly contrary processes of globalization (of which immigrants are an important part) and "Americanization" (of which immigrants are a major focus) will play out in the United States over the next decades. The panelists, based on their previous work on the processes of globalization and Americanization in selected U.S. cities, here take a more prospective look at where American society may be headed in terms of perhaps its most enduring theme—immigration—and what the practical implications of that are for both academic and applied anthropologists. The presentations will focus on a broad range of localities: Tacoma, Washington; Dallas, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona; Garden City, Kansas; Richmond, Virginia; and Tampa, Florida. That range, which goes well beyond the frequent emphasis on a few major "gateway" cities, permits an inclusive examination of immigration in America and the way in which global and local histories interlink and sometimes collide within what is a highly variable, yet still coherent, nation. (T-29)

HEBERT, Tony (U Tennessee) and **MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather** (U Florida) *Doing an Applied Disserta-*

tion: Giving communities what they want, while getting what you need. An increasing number of graduate students in Masters and Ph.D. programs are conducting research with a decidedly applied focus. While this choice is challenging at both degree levels, the pursuit of a dissertation with an applied emphasis can present some especially complex issues and questions. This session will explore the possibilities and realities of "doing an applied dissertation". An approach (emphasizing flexibility, responsibility and sustainability) for structuring and completing an applied dissertation will be presented. This approach will be elaborated through conceptual and case study presentations drawing on the research experiences of anthropologists who have undertaken applied dissertations in the United States, Ecuador, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, and Uganda. (S-30)

HERDA, Ellen (U San Francisco) *Identity and the Place of Plot in Organizational and Socioeconomic Development-Part 1*. The capacities and orientations of development models grounded in critical hermeneutics are informed and shaped by an essential tension, which, in turn, is generated by sorting out what should be retained from the past and by imagining what world we want to inhabit in the future. Time, self-hood, plot and the autopoietic nature of organization are established as the core directives in interpretive research that addresses development and policy actions in research and community or corporate development sites in Asia and Eastern Europe. (S-50)

HUTIRA, Johna (Northland Research, Inc.) *Traditional Knowledge and Scientific Explanation*. This session explores the contribution of traditional knowledge in archaeological research. Interpretation of the archaeological record can be refined with input from native groups. The papers in this session present case studies in which archaeologists, tribal elders and traditional specialists, and ethnographers contribute to the final product. These studies show that scientific goals are not compromised but rather enhanced through the incorporation of traditional beliefs. (T-03)

HYLAND, Stan (U Memphis) *Reinventing Urban Institutions and Creating New Partnerships*. This session presents a range of case studies where urban institutions and organizations are being redefined through the formation of new partnerships. Papers examine underlying factors that lead to the partnerships, obstacles to partnerships and restructuring, and applied roles that anthropologists play in the change.

ICE, Christopher (U North Texas) *Innovations in Participatory Education* Educators and students are experiencing a departmental revolution. Current paradigms are being replaced with the creation of interactive, applied programs. Expanding interest in field sessions for undergraduates is opening avenues

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of communication with affiliates in southern Mexico. Through participant education, coupled by a mutual exchange of information the Institute for Border Studies is established at the University of North Texas in conglomeration with the University of Quintana Roo. Diffusionary aspects of this curriculum afford not only a greater definition of transnational spaces such as Quintana Roo and Texas, but an opportunity to apply methodologies which otherwise may have been unavailable. (S-09)

INHORN, Marcia (Emory) and **JENKINS, Gwynne** (U Pennsylvania) *Trends & Trajectories In The Anthropology Of Reproduction*. The anthropology of reproduction has its finger on the pulse of anthropology's changing theoretical and practical relevance to individual, local, national, and transnational processes. Rapp and Ginsburg will begin this panel by assessing trends in the field and forecast future directions for this critical arena of social theory and applied research. Following this, panelists will focus on a sample of the interrelated subfields that constitute the anthropology of reproduction. Speakers will identify future research trajectories emerging from the foundation laid in this young and growing field, and how changing personal experiences of "reproduction" will inform the future of this body of research. (T-04)

JEPSON, Michael (U Florida) *From Fisheries to Refugees: Coastal Constructions of Contemporary History*. Coastal communities everywhere are undergoing rapid, sometimes drastic changes spurred by a variety of factors that may include changing social and cultural norms related to natural resources and the marine environment, fluctuations in natural resource availability, increased regulations, increased economic costs, demographic shifts within local populations, increased tourism, shifting employment opportunities and infrastructure. The session will focus on recent changes in coastal communities along the Pacific, Southern Atlantic, and Gulf coasts of the United States, the Pacific coast of Mexico, and areas of the Caribbean. The papers in this session will assess the factors promoting change in particular cases and examine the consequences for those living in the coastal communities and their the ways of life. (W-07)

JOHNSON, Larry (U San Francisco) *Identity, Narrative and Transformative Learning: Transcultural Explorations*. The discord of tensions and crises of identity that punctuate the Eritrean War as well as the classrooms of urban America, find their resolution in narrative as a mimetic activity. An interpretive anthropological approach, grounded in critical hermeneutics, provides a foundation for inquiries that explore tradition, prejudice, language, change, and the dialectic of selfhood and sameness among peoples from Eritrea, Asia and the Americas. (F-76)

JOHNSTON, Barbara (Ctr. For Political Ecology) and **FITZPATRICK, Judith** (Ethnographic Institute) *Social and Environmental Justice in Oceania: Making the Case for Compensation*. Many Pacific communities have lost—without consent or compensation—access to the natural capital that sustains their socioeconomic and cultural systems. Damage and loss of a healthy environment has contributed towards the loss of a self-sufficient way of life. Anthropologists increasingly work to identify and assess the adverse impacts of degradation and loss of critical resources by documenting traditional modes of existence, facilitating the articulation of community-based experiences in evaluative and judicial processes, and acting as scholar/advocates in support of legal efforts to seek compensatory action from culpable parties. However, most legal forums value resources and interpret damage in ways that contradict the communal structures and experiences of place-based peoples. Resources are defined as market goods, and in the absence of a market a proxy is created to determine relative place, in a given time. Compensatory awards meant to offset the damages from lost "property" rarely reflect or respect sociocultural structures and norms. Award payments may, at times, exacerbate the very conditions that they attempt to redress. This session explores these tensions and anthropological efforts to engage and restructure compensatory processes. (F-61)

JOHNSTON, Barbara (Ctr. For Political Ecology) *Environmental Anthropology in U.S. Communities: Reports from the 1999 SfAA Environmental Anthropology Project*. In this two part session we report the findings from some of the technical assistance projects funded in 1999 under the SfAA/EPA Cooperative Agreement. Session Part 1 reports on the uses of applied anthropology methods to strengthen community participation in the management of a national estuary in California, and to profile the sociocultural dimensions of metropolitan areas in Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana in ways that assist specific planning processes to better achieve public participation and environmental equity goals. Session Part 2 reports on technical assistance projects exploring and supporting community-based efforts to protect the source water resources of the city of Memphis, the Iroquois nation, and the Elwah Klakkam tribe. All papers discuss the contributions and difficulties encountered while working with local communities to strengthen representation and voice in environmental planning and decision-making processes. Project sponsors from the Environmental Protection Agency will comment on the applied/praxis dimensions of this work and provide suggestions for enhancing the relevancy and use of applied social science in environmental agency settings. SfAA project mentors will comment on the disciplinary methods, training, and praxis implications of this work. (W-51)

KASNITZ, Dewa (World Institute on Disability) *Global Histories Of Human Rights And Disability*. The international disability rights movement has fueled international interest in political and theoretical approaches to impairment and disability. Both the domestic and the international movement use the language of civil and human rights. Most emphasis has been on the prevention of human rights abuses that epidemiologists perceive as causing a primary or secondary disability, or as causing a potentially disabling impairment. Secondary emphasis is put on preventing abuses perpetrated upon disabled people, including social isolation and issues of identity formation. This Session explores both these views in Mali, Mexico, Germany, Western Apache, and in the US. (W-07)

KIM, Jim and **MILLEN, Joyce** (Institute for Health and Social Justice) *Dying For Growth: Global Inequality And The Health Of The Poor*. In a time of unprecedented wealth and technological advancement, the rising tide of affluence, driven by a globalizing market economy, has not lifted all boats. Instead, expanding world wealth is linked to increases in the percentage of people living in absolute poverty and to a sharp rise in inequality. Focusing on health rather than other traditional indicators of wealth, we analyze political and economic forces that have widened the chasm between the privileged and the destitute. Our case studies illustrate how the globalized neoliberal agenda has further worsened access to health care and exacerbated malnutrition and infectious disease among the world's poor. (F-55)

KLEINER, Robert J. (U of Oslo) *Determinants of "Healthy," "Constructive," and "Creative" Milieus: Imperative for an Interdisciplinary Perspective*. Efforts to determine if a given community and/or cultural milieu is "sick," "paranoid," "criminal," or "creative," etc., tend to look at epidemiological measure and other outcome measures of the phenomena (dependent variables in mind in such milieus. From the qualitative and quantitative properties of these measures, the characterizations of the milieus are inferred, i.e., one works backwards, from the outcome measures back to the milieu. Sometimes, one looks for the presence of important correlates of these "problematic" behaviors in the milieu being studied. The correlates selected imply some casual relationship, and usually derive from the researcher's discipline, and perhaps from the theory (ies) his/her discipline generate(s). In recent years, we have become increasingly aware that such studies are limited in value because of the assumptions they are based on their superficiality. The papers in this symposium will take a number of different milieus, defined in terms of their manifest problems, and show how interdisciplinary perspective are necessary if we are to understand the dynamic effects and impact of milieus on various forms of behavior. In addition, such perspectives will show us how to constructively change the milieus to have better effects. (W-27)

KOENIG, Barbara (Stanford U) and **GUERRA, Antoinette** (UC-Berkeley). *The Circulation of Genetic Knowledge and the Role of Anthropology*. As the fields of genetics and genomics establish ground in traditional anthropological domains of culture, cultural ownership and the family, medical anthropologists committed to interrogating the social and cultural meaning of genetics, as it intersects these traditional areas, are expanding the boundaries of the discipline. This panel will discuss the role of the anthropologist in the circulation of genetic knowledge, as it cross-cuts communication practices, family dynamics, ethnic identity and race, biomedical technology and genomic discourses. (T-54)

KOSS-CHIOINO, Joan (Arizona State U) *Contributions of Anthropology to Research into Epidemic Health Problems in the United States: Present and future perspectives*. Since the decades of the 1980's anthropologists have registered their presence among psychologist and public health researchers into the society-wide and expanding problems of substance abuse, HIV and sexually transmitted diseases, and chronic illness such as diabetes. The papers in this session examine the contributions of anthropologists to knowledge about and solutions to these social epidemics illustrating how ethnographic method and the application of anthropological concepts add salient dimensions to this research. In keeping with the theme of the conference, contributors will briefly assess the extent to which anthropological contributions have made a difference and comment on the future state of these research efforts. (T-09)

KUPERMINC, Gabriel (Georgia State) *Proyecto Juvnetud: A Multidisciplinary Study of Immigrant Latino Adolescents*. This session will describe preliminary findings from *Proyecto Juventud*, a multidisciplinary, collaborative research and action projection that is being undertaken at an ethnically diverse high school in metropolitan Atlanta, GA. The project focuses on cultural and socio-developmental factors that influence the psychological well-being and school adjustment of immigrant Latino teenagers. Latinos (primarily from Mexico, Central, and South America) are the fastest growing ethnic minority group in Atlanta and comprise approximately 1/3 of the student body in the project high school. Papers will explore acculturation patterns among immigrant teens, and the relations of acculturation patterns with psychological adjustment, school, and family life. (W-79)

LAIRD, Ruth and **EDWARDS, Rob** (Cabrillo College) *Teaching and Learning As Applied Anthropology; Examples from Cabrillo Community College*. The Anthropology Department at Cabrillo sees teaching as our major application of Anthropology. At the level of the community college, it is teaching in all its guises-lecture, explanation, field work and service learning, scholastic challenge and humanitarian

purpose, one on one counseling and mentoring and hands on skills demonstration- that keeps our professional and personal anthropology grounded. We teach Anthropology to change our community and to broaden the perspectives of diverse, multi-cultured students in the setting of a true "people's college". From this effort, this interweaving of Anthropology perspectives and Teaching expectations, we create intersections of thought and attitude that develop a unique, collective learning experience for our students. We create a nexus where real world issues and choices are examined in the light of alternative cultural solutions. We encourage, examine and teach collaboration, cooperation, tolerance and commitment to and for all life- past present and future. Applied Anthropology becomes more than our subject, it is our process, too. This panel provides examples from Cabrillo College's Anthropology Department that demonstrates how our teaching and learning reflect our application of Anthropology. (W-76)

LAZARUS, Margery (UC-San Francisco) *Ethnography Of The Clinic*. What does the Clinic reveal to us about changing cultural practices and values? How do social imperatives, global technologies and issues of health and illness collide within the intimate domain of patient care? At the turn of the 21st Century, how does an elevated (and exported) esteem for Western biomedical science impact local conceptions of individual and community health? Drawing from clinical fieldwork conducted in the U.S. and abroad, this panel will examine: 1) the utility of clinical ethnography as a measure of changing social and cultural paradigms, and 2) the contribution of an anthropological perspective to clinical practices. (F-27)

LIEBOW, Edward (Env Hlth & Soc Pley Ctr) and **KALJEE, Linda** (U Maryland-Baltimore) *Jobs-Plus: A National Place-Based Welfare-To-Work Demonstration*. Jobs-Plus is a national demonstration project that aims to support the transition from welfare to work for public housing residents through a combination of employment and training assistance, financial incentives, and community institution building. In each of 7 demonstration cities, Jobs-Plus calls on a collaboration of public housing residents, community-based organizations, public agencies and the private sector. A consortium of public and private sources funds the demonstration program, and the New York-based non-profit MDRC Corporation manages the demonstration. The demonstration program's implementation is being chronicled and evaluated by a multidisciplinary team of social scientists that includes an applied ethnographer in each of the demonstration cities - Baltimore, Chattanooga, Cleveland, Dayton, Los Angeles, St. Paul, and Seattle. The papers in this session provide an overview of the demonstration program and accompanying evaluation research design, case studies describing selected cities' experiences with program implementation, and a synthesis of key issues associated with financial incentives and promoting community

support for work in the context of public housing developments. (W-54)

LINFORD-STEINFELD, Joshua (UC-Berkeley/San Francisco) *Theory, Praxis, and The Insider Imaginary: Medical Anthropological Fieldwork in the United States*. What does it mean to do fieldwork in the United States as an "American"? What is the value of U.S projects? What are the various ways in which an "insider" encounters, thinks through, and proposes solutions to the particular theoretical and methodological issues, which arise within the context of the U.S. "medical" site? By combining ethnographic exemplars and theoretical analysis from a diverse range of U.S. projects, this session opens a critical and reflexive space for exploring the "insider" perspective. Emerging from this space is a further understanding of the possibilities the insider imaginary offers for producing new forms of knowledge. (S-11)

LIPSON, Juliene (UC-San Francisco) *Hidden disabilities: Personal Encounters*. People with hidden disabilities face the dilemma of "looking normal" despite disabling conditions that interfere with functioning and necessitate continuing identity work. Associates may expect "normal" roles and output based on appearance, but revealing the disability or reminding people who know may be met with doubt or disbelief. Each panel member will speak from personal experience and/or professional work, research or activism. Issues, dilemmas and triumphs will be illustrated with such examples as cerebral palsy, fibromyalgia, multiple chemical sensitivities, and learning disabilities. (F-60)

MCCLAURIN, Irma (U Florida); **BHUYAN, Rupaleem;** **SLOAN-KAVANAUGH, Esther** (Northern Arizona U) *Applied Anthropologists and Domestic Violence Intervention and Prevention*. Domestic violence research from and applied projects in southern Mexico, The Navajo Nation, southern California, and a small southwestern town will be presented. Following the presentations, a workshop, DOMESTIC/INTIMATE VIOLENCE: AN APPLIED PERSPECTIVE, will be conducted to explore ways in which the methods of applied anthropology can be utilized in domestic violence intervention and prevention programs. This session is a forum to discuss and generate strategies for addressing the many social dimensions of domestic abuse. (T-53)

MCSPADDEN, Lucia Ann (Life & Peace Institute) FORUM: *US Immigration Law and the Human Rights of Immigrant and Refugee Communities: Can Anthropologists Make a Difference?* In 1996 Congress passed the Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act. This allows for the rapid removal of immigrants or refugees without "proper papers" or judged not to have credible claim for refugee protection,

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causes non-citizen residents to be deported for long-ago crimes, to be imprisoned without charges, and eliminates judicial review. Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International accuse the U.S. of violating international treaties. A panel of human rights experts and legal advocates will present consequences of IRIRA for non-citizen communities and suggest how anthropologists can protect the rights of the people. (W-97)

MENCHER, Joan (Lehman College of CUNY) *Sociocultural Constraints To Aids Prevention In South Asia*. This panel looks at a number of social, structural and attitudinal factors that have played a role in the spread of AIDS prevention programs in India, especially in South India. The purpose of the panel is to stimulate discussion of the issues involved and to generate ideas for future applied work in this field. It will also serve to generate an interest in the relationship in hierarchical societies in general, and between castes and economic classes in South Asia and reasons for difficulties in program success. (W-22)

MENZIES, Charles (U British Columbia) *Fishing for Success: The Search for Community-Based Solutions to Fisheries Crises*. In the search for sustainable futures for commercial fisheries few disagree that a problem in the world's fisheries exist. However, finding the right solution still eludes us. The participants in this panel explore the role of local communities (aboriginal and non-aboriginal alike) in developing community-based solutions. Our experiences (as researchers, practitioners, and community members) leads us to question the effectiveness of traditional resource management policies that have prioritized wide-scale government intervention, the concentration of fishing rights in corporate hands, and which has relied upon fisheries science 'experts' to the detriment of community-based knowledge holders. Our research and work with community-based fishers suggest that more effective and sustainable solutions are best developed from within the community as opposed to being imposed by outside regulatory agencies. (F-54)

MITTENESS, Linda (UC-San Francisco) *Dilemmas Of Theory And Action: One Head, Two Hats, Multiple Agendas*. Too often anthropologists divide theory and action into separate realms. Rich theory and effective action are most likely to occur when each is in dialogue with the other. In this session, anthropologists working on a variety of health-related issues discuss the dilemmas they have faced in doing theoretically engaged work in settings where there is also a strong call to advocacy or action, from informants, colleagues, policy makers and funders. The dilemmas of practice that ensue for anthropologists are analyzed. (W-24)

MORAN, Katy (The Healing Forest Conservancy, SHAMANBOTANICALS.COM) *Partnerships in Human Health Between People, Plants and the Planet*. Tropical plants and the traditional knowledge of their medicinal use are a viable source of leads for therapeutic agents, so the accelerating rate of biocultural diversity loss holds serious consequences for human health. Companies that develop therapeutics through ethnobotany now recognize that the conservation and sustainable development of bioresources must also include partnerships in which the benefits, both economic and social, from commercialized ethno botanical products are shared equitably. This session describes multidisciplinary approaches to create and implement such partnerships between a U.S. company, biodiversity-rich governments and culture groups from tropical areas. (T-77)

MOWBRAY, Carol (U Michigan) *Approaches to Collaborative, Community-Based Research*. Community psychology and social work practice confront complex social problems, which require more in-depth, community-based research on these populations in need, in order to provide useful and comprehensive understanding of context and of appropriate intervention methods. However, direct access to these populations is often difficult, particularly for academic researchers, who are usually seen as "the other." This symposium includes presentations by five researchers operating from an academic setting, but addressing vastly different social problems and different populations. The papers provide information on diverse experiences in collaborative community-based research involving access, overcoming barriers, negotiating demands, gaining cooperation, giving back to the community, dual roles, and reciprocal relationships. (W-56)

NOLAN, Riall (U Cincinnati) and **PRICE, Laurie J.** (Northern Arizona U) *Bringing Practice In: Experiences in Mainstreaming Issues of Application and Practice in Academic Training*. Consensus is growing that anthropology graduate programs need to incorporate more of an applied/practice focus. This session examines how issues of application and practice are being "mainstreamed" into anthropology curricula. Presenters focus on both substance (outlining the types of activities undertaken) and strategy (describing how the changes were brought about in academic programs). The session is particularly relevant for anthropology instructors (with or without significant applied/practice experience themselves) who have an interest in the expanding applications of anthropology, and who seek to promote corresponding changes and innovations in their teaching or curricula. (F-53)

NORRIS, Fran (Georgia State) *Studying Social Well Being Across Disciplines and Borders*. The study of social well-being is an appropriate topic for collaborative work between disciplines and across cultures. This symposium will present

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papers based on an epidemiological study of social well being conducted in Mexico by U.S. and Mexican anthropologists and psychologists. The four presentations will discuss the process by which this collaborative project emerged, including methodological, political, and cultural issues present. They will also focus on the results from data obtained in two Mexican cities as well as specific challenges encountered in the field. (S-54)

O'DONNELL, Clifford (U Hawaii) *Research Links Between Community Psychology and Applied Anthropology*. The theme of this symposium is how concepts and methods from community psychology and applied anthropology complement each other with examples from diverse areas of research, including Navajo, Zuni, rural, and peer cultures, culture theories, and the use of qualitative methodology. (F-59)

PAOLISSO, Michael (U Maryland) *"Farming, Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) and Pollution"*. In the United States, approximately 450,000 farms have animal feeding operations (AFOs) that confine poultry, hogs or cattle. In many but not all cases, the increased reliance on AFOs by farmers has resulted in additional income and job generation. However, AFOs have also brought increased environmental pressure on farmers to reduce pollution risks to water, soils and air due to the large amounts of animal manure and wastewater generated. Panelists provide examples of the policy and farm level responses to the potential pollution risks of AFOs. An understanding of these responses requires a holistic inquiry into broader socio-cultural and economic factors linking farming and environment. (F-79)

RAGSDALE, Kathleen (U Florida) *Attitudes and Gender in Global Perspective: Women's Lives, Women's Choices*. Rarely are women the economic, social, and sexually autonomous equals of men and this can produce differentials in risk perception and decision-making. Men and women make diverse choices when they face different risks and have divergent social and affective needs. Using a gendered perspective, we identify and qualitatively explore some of the socio-economic and cultural barriers that inhibit women's repertoire of choices regarding risk-management. Drawing on research in Belize, Suriname, and Turkey, and with Hispanic immigrants and African-Americans in the US, the presenters explore the diversity of women's responses to socio-political, economic and environmental changes at the global level. (W-57)

RAJAN, Ravi (UC-Santa Cruz) *Techniques, Democracy, and Environmental Governance*. This session is anchored by the idea that effecting participatory democracy in environmental governance necessitates grappling not just with issues of power and equity but with the very processes of knowledge

making and technological design. The papers in this session seek to contribute to the discussions in the growing literature about participatory development, research, and institution building in third world environmental governance. They will however read these experiments not just as they have been in the literature, i.e., as attempts at designing equitable institutions, but as attempts at inscribing diverse social, economic and cultural frameworks about knowledge making and technological design. In doing so, they will articulate an approach that builds on recent theoretical innovations in science and technology studies to transcend social constructivism and enable a discussion of "best practice." The comments, by the session organizer, will locate these papers within the wider body of research in the interface of political ecology and science and technology studies being conducted at the UCSC. (F-09)

RAPPAPORT, Julian (U Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) *Individual and Collective Resistance to Dominant Narratives in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Mental Illness and Alcoholism*. Studies in three different contexts are presented. Participants in each context are quite distinct from those in the other two, and include Lakota people of the Great Plains experiencing psychological distress, residents of group homes for patients with a history of serious and persistent mental illness, and people with a history of problem drinking who recovered in a self-help organization. Although very different from one another, people in all three settings are similar in their resistance to the hegemony of professional mental health ideology, practices, and culture. Together these studies, through examination of ethnographic interview and participant observation data, reveal a resistance to dominant cultural and professional narratives about themselves. (S-08)

RAYHER, Marcy and **WOODS, Randall** (U San Francisco) *Identity and the Place of Plot in Organizational and Socioeconomic Development-Part 2*. The capacities and orientations of development models grounded in critical hermeneutics are informed and shaped by an essential tension, which, in turn, is generated by sorting out what should be retained from the past and by imagining what world we want to inhabit in the future. Time, self-hood, plot and the autopoietic nature of organization are established as the core directives in interpretive research that addresses development and policy actions in research and community or corporate development sites in Asia and Eastern Europe. (S-50)

REESE, Leslie (UCLA) *Ecocultural Models, Family Daily Routines, and Intervention Strategies*. Ecocultural theory proposes that constructing and sustaining a daily routine for families is an adaptive problem that all cultures face. The activity settings of the routine, partly determined by the surrounding environment and partly constructed by the

families in accordance with personal and cultural schemas, have profound impacts on child and adult outcomes. This symposium brings together a selection of projects that have been guided by ecocultural theory in conceptualization, data collection, analysis, and intervention stages. The projects also make use of a common instrument, the Ecocultural Family Interview, which has been adapted for use in a wide variety of settings and purposes. Roundtable discussions, included as part of the symposium, will focus on analysis of the daily routine as a first step for designing sustainable intervention strategies, and will include discussion of applications to symposium participants' own research sites. (S-29)

RIEMER, Frances Julia (Northern Arizona U) *Examining the Overlooked: A Panel on Leaders and Educational Change.* Anthropologists studying institutional analyses and change have too often overlooked all individuals in leadership positions, despite their often highly visible role. The four papers in this session discuss research on leaders across a range of educational settings, and provide diverse cases in which leaders have either supported or interrupted efforts to improve the contexts in which they were employed. Focusing on learning and teaching both in and outside schools, the papers illustrate why educational leaders, like other individuals in leadership positions, cannot be overlooked in institutional change processes. (F-12)

ROBERTS, Bill (St. Mary's-Maryland) and **SIMONELLI, Jeanne** (Wake Forest) *Working With NGOs: Navigating and Negotiating The Personal, The Local and The Global.* Non-governmental organizations have become an increasing focus of engagement for anthropologists. NGOs and the organizational diversity they represent within the context of globalization present a challenge, theoretically and in applied field situations. We must develop or adapt appropriate conceptual and action frameworks to link our tradition of detailed understanding of local level phenomenon with the larger political, environmental, and social landscape, and with the cultural ideology of NGOs working in national and international contexts. Applied anthropologists who work with NGOs for long periods develop ethnographically informed understanding of both the historical roles NGOs play in shaping and adapting to social forces, and their interaction with the communities they/we serve. This session explores the intricacies of these relationships, examining models, problems, ethical issues and alternatives for those working collaboratively in the field. (T-50)

ROBINSON, Sarah Anne (retired- Chairman, American Indian Issues Committee) *Establishing a Tribal Museum: Priorities, Means, and Ways.* Tribal museums are many and varied. The most successful are planned with and for their community. Education is the major focus for non-Indians as

well as Indians. Balancing all the interest groups to provide backing and assistance for a museum that meets a tribe's perceived needs can be complex. In this respect, Canada offers significant differences from the U.S. In both countries new issues are emerging which will have an effect on many aspects of anthropology. (F-91)

ROSENBERGER, Nancy (Oregon State) *Local Effects of Flexible Accumulation Around the Globe.* Harvey's description of the time and space compression of flexible accumulation under a capitalism globalizing in new ways requires elucidation at the local level. Corporations practice profit maximization via expansion into capitalist frontiers, high labor flexibility and decreasing restrictions on competition. We are only beginning to understand the many manifestations of this in various localities across the globe. How do people at the local level react to and evaluate their various positions within this economic order? What new debates, tensions, alliances and strategies does flexible accumulation produce at the local level? In what ways do people resist, accommodate and create new ways within the everyday practices of global capitalism? (W-77)

SCHROEDER, Robert (USFS Pacific Northwest Research Station-Juneau) *Natural Resources and the Last Frontier: The Interplay between Research and Public Policy in Alaska.* In Alaska's iconic role for America, the state's *Last Frontier* cachet and tourism marketing identifies Alaska as wild and free, with abundant wildlife and trophy fish, and where true adventure may still be possible in the post modern world. Natural resources and the environment remain central to state residents' experience and livelihood and figure in the nation's identity, however, natural resource issues are heavily contested and unresolved. These include Native rights to hunt and fish, the use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge, expansion and control of tourism growth, resource development and environmental protection, public land management, and allocating resources as even Alaska feels world crowding. The papers in this session report social science research aimed at informing the political process and the public policy decisions at hand. (S-10)

SCHULTZ, Jerry (U Kansas) *Comparing Disciplines: What Do Applied Anthropologists And Community Psychologist Bring To The Community Table.* In this participatory session, a panel of applied anthropologists and community psychologists will use examples from some of their current projects to show how they would assist a community in solving a health or development problem. The purpose of this session is to make explicit the disciplinary theories, values, principles, assumptions, and methods that undergird the work of applied anthropologists and community psychologists. Discussion will focus on disciplinary common ground, complementarily, contextual fit, practicality, and relevance to community problem-solving.

ABSTRACTS

Panelists will present for 30 minutes, the audience will participate in small group discussions of their work for 30 minutes, and group discussion synthesizing the results will conclude the session during the final 30 minutes. This innovative session is designed to enhance disciplinary self-reflection that leads to improved community work. (W-29)

SIKOR, Thomas (UC-Berkeley) and **STURGEON, Janet** (Yale) *Upland Ethnic Minorities and Property Rights in China and Vietnam*. Property allocations to ethnic minority households in transitional economies reflect the state's shift from control over labor to control over land, and also the desire to settle supposedly migratory peoples. These papers examine ethnic minorities' negotiation of changes in production, and the emergence of local conflicts and resource degradation. Yeh looks at Tibetan pastoralists' response to state privatization of pasture use rights in China. Sturgeon examines how Akha shifting cultivators in China refashion land use to meet "socialist market economy" demands. Sikor explores the politics of land allocation in three Thai villages in Vietnam. The discussant will be Louise Fortmann. (T-10)

STEPHENSON, Garry (Oregon State) and **ANDREATA, Susan** (U North Carolina-Greensboro) *Development of a Local Food System: How do we get involved?* A key issue for the survival small farmers is developing local food systems. This session places local food systems in a global context, explores examples of their components, and identifies areas for involvement by anthropologists. Differences and tensions between local and global food systems are illustrated. Three practitioners representing components of local food systems discuss the needs of local growers, the role of farmers' markets, and creating farm to community linkages. The session concludes with how we as applied anthropologists can use our skills to become advocates for developing local food systems. A discussion with practitioners is a key feature of this session. (W-55)

TOMMERUP, Peter (California Sch of Professional Psychology) *Organizational Ethnography and Beyond: Interdisciplinary and Meta-Theoretical Excursions*. To better understand the complex symbolic, expressive and other cultural dimensions of organizing, this session explores three themes. Employing a traditional outer-directed ethnography that focuses on others' selves, the construction and use of supportive and playful work traditions are discussed in the context of continuity and change. The second theme breaks with tradition to explore how ethnography can be used reflexively to study—and learn from one's own self-organizing experiences and meaning-making. The final theme examines some meta-theoretical limitations of modernist and post-modernist epistemologies, and proposes an alternative rooted in alchemical philosophy. (F-58)

TOUPAL, Rebecca S. (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *Cultural Landscapes: A Natural Resource Management Strategy for Natural and Cultural Conservation*. This session presents contemporary efforts to understand concepts and meanings of cultural landscapes and how these relate to natural resource management and policy issues. Methods include ethnographic interview techniques and geographic information systems. Questions at the heart of methodological issues are (1) how to collect, analyze, and present data, and (2) how to talk to Native Americans and other cultural groups in order to identify and explain cultural landscapes. Benefits of a cultural landscape approach include compatibility with ecosystem management, integration of natural and cultural resource management, the potential to address conflicting mandates, and the potential for co-management opportunities. (W-26)

TROSTLE, James (Trinity College-Hartford) *Anthropology And Population Health*. This session presents research projects undertaken by graduates of the UCSF/UCB Joint Medical Anthropology Program who were trained to do biocultural analyses of the health of human groups. Our papers describe important links between culture and population health: medication use and antibiotic resistance; epidemiological risks and perceptions of menace; interpretations of epidemics and behavioral risks; images of naturalness and health policies; and epidemiological surveillance and indigenous institutions;. These varied projects share a common interest: taking critical anthropological questions about categorization, measurement, meaning, and behavior, and applying them to efforts to improve the health of human populations. (T-26)

TULLEY, Stephen (Iowa) *Resources, Production, And The Specter Of Consumption: Reconciling Market And Non-Market Food Practices Past And Present*. For decades economic anthropology has largely focused on production-based variables with regard to examining the political economy of food production and marketing systems. Recent critiques of this literature have increasingly turned to the role of consumption and local systems of meaning to explore changes in cultural practices arising from new patterns of global and local economic organization, often at the expense of understanding how such economic systems are themselves configured and reproduced. The papers in this session attempt to ford this conceptual divide as it relates to exchanges of food products in both market and non-market contexts by examining the various systemic mechanisms which bring together producers and consumers and how local systems of meaning and cultural practice combine to create emerging patterns of food consumption. (F-29)

WALES, Roxana and **O'NEILL, John** (NASA Ames Research Center) *Computers and Communication in the Workplace*. In the past two decades, computers and technology have revolutionized the workplace, increasing the exchange of data and information and influencing communication both within the workplace and across distributed workplaces. It has also opened new ways for people to participate in a flow of knowledge and ideas. This session looks at computers in the workplace and some of the consequences, problems, benefits and opportunities they offer to communication at all levels. (T-58)

WALLACE, Tim (NC State) and **HANSEN, Elizabeth** (U South Florida) *Tourism, Cultural Identity, and Change: Perspectives from Latin America*. Tourism is bringing significant changes to tourist destinations in Latin American countries and communities. Coping with change is not easy and is pushing citizens in the tourist destinations to redefine their values and roles within this changed context. The effects are also felt in local economies, environments and social relationships. In some cases, dependency on tourism is distorting the socio-economic structure of whole countries. Furthermore, local heritage and identity are being transformed as the tourists pass through and leave their mark. The papers in this session focus on case studies from Latin America (Cuba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Guatemala and the Caribbean) that examine in depth the profundity of these changes and clarify what tourism is coming to mean in this region of the world. (T-56)

WHITEHEAD, Tony (U Maryland) *Ethnography Vs. Applied Research Informed By Ethnographic Attributes*. This session emerges from work based in the "Cultural Systems Analysis Group (CuSAG) and the Graduate Training Program in The "Anthropology of Community, Health, and Development" (ACHD) A key distinction is made between *ethnography per se*, and that research which only utilizes certain *components* of ethnography. The latter situation is often found in applied work, because all the components of classical ethnography may not be supported, and because the ethnographer typically has less control over how the research is designed and carried out. For example, because of human subject protection concerns, the CuSAG study was able to do participant observation only during interviews, and was not allowed to do so in settings of daily life. Therefore a principal component of classical ethnography was absent. In such situations the ethnographer must be *creative* and *flexible*; ideally, he/she will strive to include as many attributes of classical ethnography as the research situation will allow. (T-01)

WILEY, Andrea (James Madison U) *Evolutionary Perspectives On Health: Relevance For Policy*. Evolutionary perspectives on human health and disease have only recently begun to be recognized for their potential policy

applications. Such perspectives both enhance our understanding of disease processes in human populations and contribute to more effective treatments for disease. The burgeoning body of work in evolutionary medicine attests to these contributions. Other research that stresses the interrelations between health, behavior, and environment and utilizes the concept of adaptation from a biocultural perspective also has policy relevance. The papers here cover a wide range of health topics, and each demonstrates the utility of evolutionary concepts to policies that are designed to improve well being. (S-05)

WILLIAMS, Holly Ann (CDC) and **ZIMICKI, Susan** (The CHANGE Project-AED). *Malaria Control: Problems and Progress*. Although malaria is a major public health problem, malaria control efforts have largely ignored social/behavioral factors that strongly influence community/individual usage and acceptance of malaria interventions. Two of the most important interventions to reduce malaria-associated morbidity and mortality – use of insecticide-treated bednets for prevention and prompt appropriate treatment for illness – are faltering because of incomplete understanding of critical social/behavioral factors. Papers in this session present the status of malaria control and recent contributions that social scientists have made toward successfully implementing interventions: understanding treatment patterns, community drug use, household decision making about insecticide treatment of bednets and the anthropology of treatment policy. (T-30)

WILSON, Ruth (Southern Methodist U) *Global Applied Anthropology: Addressing Human Needs of the Global Community*. During the summers of 1998-99, several doctoral students, funded by the National Science Foundation, conducted preliminary research on a series of topics with theoretical, programmatic and policy implications. In this session, we address and critique theoretical constructs (for example, identity, adaptation, risks, access, and barriers to health care) and present preliminary findings from research projects in the Philippines, Nicaragua, the Navajo Nation, and the Korean and Hispanic communities in the United States. (S-51)

WINTHROP, Robert (Cultural Solutions) *The Right to Culture: Policy Dilemmas and Challenges*. The assertion of cultural rights has become a common element of public policy debate in such areas as environmental management (subsistence hunting), intellectual property (control of indigenous knowledge and designs) education (multiculturalism), criminal justice (the "cultural defense"), and international trade (protections for "cultural goods"). Yet cultural rights must be balanced against other competing principles. The Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing in the former Yugoslavia is the outcome of a claim—however extreme—to cultural or ethnic

ABSTRACTS

rights. This session will examine some of the dilemmas and challenges raised by efforts to fashion culturally plural public policy. (F-03)

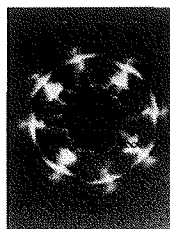
ZARGER, Rebecca (U Georgia) *Combining Applied and Academic Approaches in Environmental Anthropology: Future Trajectories*. Many anthropologists conducting research in environmental anthropology are engaged in work that often blurs the distinction between traditional "academic" and "applied" anthropology. This raises many interesting questions about graduate training, ethics, the role of anthropologists in public environmental policy, understanding past distinctions between the two approaches, and future trajectories of the discipline as whole. The two perspectives can overlap in many

ways, including: applying approaches from cognitive anthropology to the study of traditional ecological knowledge, and using this information to augment community-based conservation efforts; taking environmental advocacy positions while also conducting research; combining methods and techniques from many disciplines, such as ecology, anthropology, and geography; and applying for funding from traditional funding sources such as NSF and Wenner-Gren, while also seeking funding and collaboration with more applied agencies, such as the EPA, Conservation International, or other international NGO's. Papers in the session represent a diversity of fields, such as medical ethnobotany, community-based conservation, environmental health and organizational culture, ethnohistory, fisheries management, and sustainable development. (T-27)



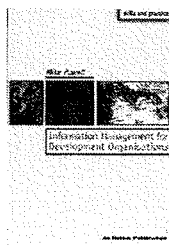
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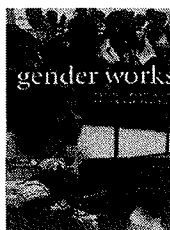
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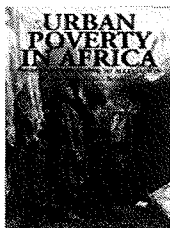
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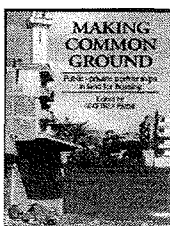
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Paper and Poster Abstracts

AAKESSON, Ashley, AREY, Kelly M., SAUERBORN, Claudia, and T.L. WHITEHEAD (U Maryland) *Household, Family, And Community Contexts as Potential Sources For STD Risk*. According to Whitehead, one of the strengths of ethnography is its ability to provide insight on the sociocultural contexts, processes, and meaning systems that affect human ideational and behavioral patterns. Whitehead argues that significant sociocultural contexts may be social, physical, or historical. The present paper will utilize data from the CuSAG case study of STD risks for adolescent African American females to demonstrate how attributes of ethnography were used to demonstrate the social and physical contexts of household, family, and community as possible sources of STD risks. (T-01)

AARON, Jessi (Stanford) *People with Visible, Physical Disabilities in Puebla, Mexico: Portrait of a Community*. People with disabilities represent an estimated ten percent of the Mexican population. This paper presents the results of a 1999 ethnographic study carried out in the state of Puebla, Mexico. Drawing from 27 interviews of people with visible physical disabilities living in the area, I explore the lives of the participants and the social structures that unite or divide them. Ideas on friendship, sexuality, education, politics and employment are explored, along with the main topics of disability ideology and identity within Puebla. Mexicans with disabilities face many of the concerns other marginalized groups face in Mexico, such as unemployment and attitudinal barriers, but they also face unique issues specific to their community. This paper explores the many sides of these issues, and offers possible solutions suggested both by the author and by study participants. (T-07)

ABASCAL-HILDEBRAND, Mary (U San Francisco) *Narrativity and Temporality in Anthropology: Applications of Language to Culture and Development*. Two particular language principles provide the social and cultural means for interpreting and reinterpreting problems in research and development contexts, and applying solutions to problems in those contexts. One, our narrations connect events, and two, we revise our narrations over time because of our reinterpretations. When we purposely reinterpret problems, and we invite participation from other realms, we promote more viable critique and problem resolutions; when we reframe issues from revised perspectives we generate more choices available for understanding and solving problems. More generative public activism thus depends on vigorous reframing and reinterpretation so as to avoid one dimensional approaches. (F-57)

ABLON, Joan (UC-San Francisco) *Experience and Consequences of Long-Term Hospitalizations for Osteogenesis Imperfecta*. Osteogenesis Imperfecta is a congenital disorder of collagen synthesis, resulting in susceptibility to multiple bone fractures. Children and adolescents commonly experience more than 100 fractures before age 20. Children often require frequent, and in the past, long-term hospitalizations for bone repair and prophylactic interventions. This paper will chronicle vivid and sometimes horrific lived experiences of months or years spent in children's hospitals as recounted by adults. Some persons attribute personality traits and problems to these early medical experiences. Accounts are considered within the historical contexts of prevailing hospital philosophies for the long term care of children. Data are from national interviews with adults with OI. (T-07)

ABRAMS, Kersti (California Institute of Integral Studies) *Taking Japan's Current Economic Recession as a Starting Point*. This paper examines how a variety of urban middle-class Japanese are experiencing and conceptualizing the shifts now occurring as systems and beliefs of the postwar high economic growth period are breaking down. These experiences are placed in a context of historical and current questioning of the models of Westernization, modernization and continual economic growth. They are also discussed in relation to Japan's changing position in the present moment of economic globalization, as an exploration of the connections between these individual narratives and the larger political-economic system in which they are embedded. (S-28)

ADAMS, Vincanne (UC-San Francisco) *In The Mouth Of The Crocodile*. Working in the Tibetan Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China is likened, in the words of Tibet's political exiles, to entering the mouth of the crocodile. Negotiating the terrain of social suffering in Tibet means, in some sense, negotiating the snapping teeth of a crocodile, not knowing when and where one's research will be seen as politically problematic by the government and therefore potentially dangerous for the security of collaborators in the field. In ethnomedical studies, conceptualizations of health and disorder are broad enough to encompass social and political causes of suffering. But, ethnomedical approaches also provide a useful method within governmental structures to "make a difference" in social suffering. Historically, China has attempted to overtly merge the critical theories of political economy and the applied sciences of medicine. Taking cues from the practitioners of ethnomedicine working under these regimes, this paper explores the advantages and disadvantages of adhering to an epistemological division of labor between applied/scientific work and theoretical/critical research in China's Tibet. (T-23)

ADLAM, Robert (Mount Allison U) *Walking Backwards: Transformation and Change of the Canadian Aboriginal Fishery*. The present paper draws on fieldwork among Aboriginal fishers both of the Stikine River of northern British Columbia and the Miramichi River of northern New Brunswick. Following from the recent Supreme Court of Canada decision in the matter of *Marshall v. R.*, the paper traces the changes which have occurred in two riverine salmon fisheries over the past half century. Reflected here are efforts in the instance of both cases to move beyond a simple family-based gill net operation toward realizing the commercial potential of their respective fisheries. Indeed this has brought the aboriginal fishery full circle and created in its wake, for the first time, a level playing field. (F-73)

ALEXANDER, Sara (Baylor) and **GIBSON, Jane** (U Kansas) *Measuring the Impacts of Ecotourism on Household Livelihood Security*. We carried out a collaborative pilot study of a method to measure and compare the effects of ecotourism on household livelihood security and vulnerability in Belize and Costa Rica. We examined effects on children's nutritional status, health, food security, education, social network security, household economics, and the environment. This paper describes study design, discusses what worked and what did not, and makes recommendations for future application. (W-78)

ALLEN, Mary B. (U Florida) *Islam, Tradition and Education in Turkey: An Examination of Risk Behavior*. Modern Turkey is a crossroads of cosmopolitan and rural populations; of high income families educated in the Western/European fashion, and low income agriculturists, artisans and tradesmen; of secular politics and Islam. Despite such diversity, and a general trend toward gender equality, traditional values (male dominance) remain a salient feature of this society, manifested as gender-dictated attitudes toward risk activities. Women must uphold a conservative standard of behavior (publicly) to avoid negative labels, while men make different choices based on comparatively liberal social guidelines. Using ethnography, this study explores gender relations and risk behavior in Turkey. (W-57)

ALLEN, William (Southern Methodist U) *Korean Immigrant Identity and Adaptational Strategies: The 1st, 2nd, and 1.5 Generations*. Korean immigrants to the United States employ different adaptive strategies that vary from one generation to the next. For example, first generation Koreans resist assimilation for themselves and maintain a strong Korean identity through transnational ties. Comparatively, second-generation youth create their own Korean identity from those cultural values that they learned from family and friends. This transgenerational analysis illustrates how adaptive strategies differ from or resemble those of other Asian immigrants. (S-51)

ALTAMIRANO, Deborah R. (SUNY-Plattsburgh) *Immigration and Regularization: Foreign Workers in Greece*. In the mid-1990's it was estimated that over 500,000 "undocumented" foreign workers resided in Greece. In response to this influx of immigrants, Greece has had to devise and implement a national immigration policy. With the support of trade unions and human rights organizations, in 1998, the Greek government issued a presidential decree, which allowed for the regularization of "undocumented" workers. This paper follows up on the political, economic, and social conditions of foreign workers in Greece since regularization act. Special attention is given to the extent to which regularization has "paved the way for assimilation" of the foreign workers into Greek Society. (T-78)

ALTERMAN, Toni (NIOSH), **STEEGE, Andrea** (NIOSH), **DARRAGH, Amy** (Colorado State U), **PARSHALL, Mark, KIDD, Pamela** (U Kentucky), **BATYKKEEFER, Gary** (ITI) *Focus on the Facts: Working with the Workers*. Recently, researchers at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health conducted mortality studies of members from several national construction unions. Efforts were made to disseminate study results to union members. Results of 4 workshops conducted using a focus group format at the International Training Institute for the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Industry will be presented. During the focus groups, members were asked about their experience of barriers to the prevention of illness, injuries and stresses occurring on construction sites. Workshops ended with a presentation of mortality study results, which provided an opportunity for dialogue between researchers and workers. (T-51)

AMARE, Yared (Addis Ababa U) and **LITTLE, Peter** (U Kentucky) *Food Security and Resource Access in Northeastern Ethiopia: Preliminary Findings from an Interdisciplinary Research Program*. This paper examines severe food-insecurity in the Amhara Region, Ethiopia. It draws on findings from an interdisciplinary research program on food security and factor markets. Local perceptions about the linkages between food security and crop failure, on the one hand, and resource access and household coping strategies, on the other, are presented. The effects of land shortages and employment also are explored. In the paper's conclusion, recent policy initiatives are discussed. (S-02)

ANCIAUX, Alain (Brussels U) *Applied Anthropology, the "Black Duck" of Impact Assessment*. Applied anthropology has been used and misused during the time of the settlement of Africa, by France and Belgium. Goals were not really focused on sustainable development, but rather on understanding cultural behavior in order to maintain political and economic domination by Europeans. By the time of independence,

applied anthropology had lost its credibility in France and Belgium, being seen as the "black sheep of impact assessment." (T-06)

ANDERS, Jessica (U Florida) *African-American Women and Leadership: Community Empowerment in a Southern City*. In this qualitative study of African-American community, community leadership roles are often assumed by women past the age of retirement. Yet while status can accrue from community involvement, it is not risk-free. What are the cultural meanings and social ramifications of minority, lower-middle class women's participation in community development? Using ethnographic methodology, I elicit information on participants' perception of risk and the psychosocial benefits of community participation. Further, I explore how power is exercised individually and vis-à-vis city government, which is perceived as being dominated by middle-aged, middle-class white males. (W-57)

ANDERSON, Gwen (Stanford), **GUERRA, Antoinette** (UC-Berkeley), **FISHMAN, Jennifer** (UC-San Francisco), and **KOENIG, Barbara** (Stanford) *The Definition of "Family" in Clinical Genetics Services: Examining and Recreating the Family Pedigree*. An analysis of how 28 interviews, from five families in five ethnic groups, with a family history of breast or ovarian cancer, illustrate differences in how the genetics community conceptualizes family pedigrees as compared to how these five families describe inheritance patterns that effect disease. This paper describes how family members communicate family knowledge, how they interpret patterns of lifestyle choices, patterns of relationships, and patterns of values and beliefs in order to make sense of cancer risk, genetic risk, and cancer causation in their family. (T-54)

ANDERSON, Nancy (UCLA) *Informed Consent with Adolescents Inside Detention*. Adolescents in a metropolitan area juvenile detention facility (JDF) who participate in research projects represent a captive and vulnerable population requiring careful attention to protection of their rights to privacy and confidentiality. This paper explores the issues that confront ethnographers and participants in projects conducted behind bars. Findings from several ethnographies suggest revised approaches to the standardized informed consent process. Discussion of these findings centers on the application of participant-focused research strategies that actively involve the detained teenagers in the entire research process and the dissemination of findings. (S-55)

ANDREATTA, Susan (U North Carolina-Greensboro) *"Anthropologists as Advocates: Gaining Community Support for local Agriculture in North Carolina"*. As applied anthropologists what skills can we use to develop a local food

system? This paper describes various approaches for educating growers and consumers in ways to gain support for local agriculture. Farmers also identified a number of approaches they have developed to increase community support local food products. Examples are taken from the various activities the Carolina Farm Stewardship Association sponsor in North and South Carolina in support of local organic farmers. On-farm research among small-scale organic food producers from 1998 to the present, coupled with weekly visits to two Saturday morning farmers' markets, as well as participating in farm tours, conferences and workshops contribute to the data for this paper. (W-55)

ANDREATTA, Susan (U North Carolina-Greensboro) *The Effects of GM Seeds on Organic Food Producers*. This presentation will address the effects of biotechnology, especially the use of the new seeds on organic farmers working to preserve traditional and heritage seeds and trying to grow food. It will not only deal with the issue of the effect of wind borne seeds entering the fields of organic farmers but a number of other related issues. (W-98)

ARADANAS, Jennifer Sepez (U Washington) *The Right to Culture in International Wildlife Management*. The International Whaling Commission recognizes a kind of "right to culture" in that, from the beginning, their policies have accommodated aboriginal whaling efforts differently from the large-scale commercial whaling that the IWC managed and then temporarily halted in 1982. This paper examines the development of the IWC's concept of "cultural need" and its application to whaling regulated by two indigenous American groups, the Alaskan Eskimo Whaling Commission and the Makah Whaling Commission. When concerns about cultural diversity are included in environmental management, the chances for preserving biological diversity over the long term are increased. (F-03)

AREY, Kelly M., AAKESSON, Ashley, WHITEHEAD, T.L. (U Maryland), and **MOFFAT, Amy** (U South Florida) *Male-Female Relationships As Contexts Of Potential Sources Of STD Risk*. In the study of sexually transmitted diseases, an important context is, of course, male-female relationships. In this paper, the argument is made that ethnography has an advantage over the more positivist and popular approaches to the study of male-female relationships as it relates to STD risk in terms of providing insight on the sociocultural dynamics of such relationships. Findings from the CuSAG case study are presented to demonstrate how attributes of ethnography were used to explore male-female relationships as risks for STD transmission. (T-01)

ARNOLD, Richard *Connecting Places: A Pahrump Paiute View of Cultural Landscapes.* Places in southern Nevada belonging to Southern Paiutes, Western Shoshone, and Owens Valley Paiutes each have their own meaning. Their overall meaning, however, derives from how they are connected. These connections, especially sequential-use connections associated with ceremony, are the subject of this paper. The case studies are from the Nevada Test Site and southern Nevada. (W-26)

ARTURO, Julian (U Nacional de Colombia) *El Cartucho: Working in the Impoverished Heart of Bogota, Columbia.* A historic, but deteriorated zone called El Cartucho, in the center of Bogotá, is inhabited by 12,000 persons; disintegrated nuclear families, artisans, and "survivors", plus 5,000 vagabonds and drug consumers. All are progressively stigmatized and isolated from the city institutions despite their geographic proximity to centers of power. Ongoing municipal plans to demolish El Cartucho, relocate people and build a multifunctional center called "Third Millennium Park" forebode problems violence, displacement and justice in an area already riven by such problems. This paper reviews the role of anthropologists, officials, and residents in resolving actual and future difficulties. (F-24)

ATTEBERRY, Julie (Arizona State U) *No Money, No Honey: Development and Policy in Thailand's Commercial Sex Industry.* In Thailand, rural poverty has been a primary factor in the double role Thai women play as both commodity and service provider within the commercial sex industry (CSI). Thailand's CSI has two fronts: the international market, i.e. sex tourism, which caters to affluent businessmen and tourists; and a domestic market which caters to Thai men. This paper will address these two markets from an historical perspective to better understand issues such as women and migration, development, international and domestic law, policy, and the relationship between Thailand's CSI and HIV from a global perspective. (W-22)

AUSTIN, Diane (U Arizona) *When the License Isn't Enough: Impacts of New Certification Requirements on Offshore Vessel Operators.* Federal policies related to a recent international maritime convention have coincided with industry restructuring to create a situation of turmoil and uncertainty for mariners, maritime educators, and boat companies serving the offshore oil and gas industry in the Gulf of Mexico. This paper examines how, consequently, the international convention has become a focal point around which issues of corporate power, labor, and workforce development are being discussed and how recent changes threaten the maritime culture of southern Louisiana. It describes how mariners' identities are being challenged by the changes and how this is reflected in they way mariners talk about themselves and their work. (S-04)

AUSTIN, Rebecca (U Georgia) *Rising Tides, Development, and Environmental Degradation: Consequences for Tenure and Representation Among Fishing Communities in Honda Bay, Palawan, Philippines.* Global warming is often associated with rising sea levels, but little has been documented about its consequences for marginalized fisherfolk. Rising tides, environmental degradation, development, and unsound fishing practices have had an enormous impact on the coastal ecosystem of Honda Bay resulting in food shortages and poverty. Security of tenure has been proposed as one route to poverty alleviation. Contrary to popular assumptions that fishers are landless squatters, many families would have qualified to receive land titles under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), but shifting tides and forced relocation made them unable to receive full benefits from CARP. Despite a few successes for fisherfolk in Honda Bay, attempts at land reform have largely neglected to address the issue of tenure for fishers and reinforced their status as unworthy squatters. (W-07)

AZEVEDO, Kathryn, (UC-Irvine) *Political Economy of Medical Insurance Coverage Among Southwestern Farm Worker Households.* This research provides ethnographic documentation on how health insurance programs facilitate or limit access to medical services for migrating and non-migrating farm worker households. Political economic analysis serves as the theoretical framework. A multi-methods approach was utilized over a 6-year period in which data was collected on 560 people living in 130 farm worker households-238 adults and 322 dependents under the age of 18. Even with coverage, farm workers with private and/or public medical insurance still face significant barriers when they attempt to use medical services. Moreover, having medical insurance does not guarantee improved utilization of medical services by members of farm worker households. (W-28)

BABER, M. Yvette (Memphis) *The Impact of Court-Ordered Desegregation on Parent Involvement in Hillsborough County, Florida.* This paper describes ways that parent involvement practices in Tampa, Florida have adapted to court-ordered desegregation and busing. An assumption is that African American parents in Tampa are involved in their children's education in ways not recognized by the system. Parents are adapting practices in response to the cultural spheres in which they live. The study found that parents have not turned away from the belief that education is necessary for upward mobility. They use pre-integration days as a reference for how schooling should be and see today's desegregated schools as less connected to parents than schools in the past. (W-58)

BABER, Willie L. (U North Carolina-Greensboro) and **GRANT, Gary** (Concerned Citizens of Tillery). *Hog Waste, Ecology, and Community in Northeastern, NC.* The production

of pork has shifted rapidly to large hog farms, causing air, soil and water pollution in rural areas of North Carolina. One such farm began operating within the service area of Concerned Citizens of Tillery (CCT), an NGO dedicated to serving African American members of Halifax County, North Carolina. This paper examines CCT's response to large-scale hog production in eastern Halifax County. CCT responded by claiming "environmental racism," and by demonstrating that destruction of community life and resources—air, soil and water—is not limited to eastern Halifax County. CCT's data led to legislative and grassroots efforts to prevent additional hog farms from entering eastern North Carolina. Renewed interest in CCT's actions by North Carolinians is evident due to the destruction of open-waste hog facilities, which has caused extensive pollution of water resources in eastern North Carolina. (T-57)

BADE, Bonnie (CSU-San Marcos) *Is there a doctor in the field? Underlying Conditions Affecting Health Care Access and Utilization among California Farm worker Families.* Current ethnographic research among Mexican-born farm workers in California indicate that unhealthful living and working conditions are longstanding and that there has been no significant improvement in the quality of life among farm worker families in California for decades. Poverty, job insecurity, unhealthful living conditions, stressful working conditions, and fear of deportation continue to negatively affect the health of farm worker families in California. Furthermore, economic barriers, language difficulties, lack of transportation, and problems of cross cultural understanding still inhibit access to and utilization of health care services by farm worker families. Anti-immigration and anti-Latino sentiment and legislation have further threatened farm worker family well-being. (W-28)

BAER, Hans A. (U Arkansas-Little Rock) *The Tenuous Sociopolitical Status of American Naturopathy at the Dawn of the 21st Century* The history of American naturopathic medicine spanned more or less the better course of the twentieth century. American naturopathy underwent a process of relatively rapid growth until around the 1930s followed by a period of gradual decline, due to biomedical opposition and the advent of the "miracle drugs," almost to the position of extinction. Because its therapeutic eclecticism had preadapted it for the holistic health movement that emerged in the 1970s, it was able to undergo a progress of organizational rejuvenation during the last two decades of the 20th century. Nevertheless, American naturopathy as a professionalized heterodox medical system faces several dilemmas as it enters the new millennium. These include (1) the fact that it has only succeeded in obtaining licensure, with the exception of the District of Columbia, in two sections of the country, namely the Far West (Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii) and New England (Connecticut, Vermont,

New Hampshire, and Maine); (2) increasing competition from partially-professionalized and lay naturopaths, many of whom are graduates of correspondence schools; and (3) the danger of cooptation by (F-04)

BAILEY, Caroline J. (SUNY-Binghamton), **MACARI, Stephanie M.** (TRW/CDC), **SCHWARTZ, Deborah J.** (TRW/CDC), and **PURCELL, David W.** (CDC) *Contributions Of Ethnographic Methods To Behavioral Intervention Research: An Example From The Seropositive Urban Mens Study.* Ethnographic methods play an important role in psychosocial behavioral research and intervention development. In the Seropositive Urban Men's Study, psychologists and anthropologists collaborated on a multi-site research project to create HIV risk reduction interventions for HIV-positive gay and bisexual men. Psychometric measures and ethnographic interviews were administered to 180 participants in New York and San Francisco. We will discuss the anthropological contributions to the research design and methodology of the study, highlighting insights gained from managing and coding data, developing the codebook, and establishing inter-coder reliability. (T-71)

BAKER, Charlene (Georgia State) **DIAZ, Dayna** (Georgia State) *Relation Between Violence, Physical and Psychological Indicators, and Social Support in a Random Sample of Mexicans.* This paper will present findings regarding the relation between violence, physical symptoms, depression, hope, and perceived support from a significant partner. Specifically, men and women will be compared on their experiences of violence, and how this relates to their general well-being, taking into account demographic variables as well as who perpetrated the violence against them. Epidemiological data were collected from a random sample of Mexicans in two Oaxaca and Guadalajara. Regional differences will also be examined. (S-54)

BARBEE, Evelyn L. (Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences) *Sleeping in the Bed You Made: Nursing, Social Class, And Difference.* In keeping with the conference theme, understanding the past to negotiate the future, the domain examined in this paper is the profession of nursing. A deconstruction of nursing's claims to want to attract bright students reveals that nursing's values of technical rather than intellectual mastery, an adherence to conformity, and an avoidance of conflict, are antithetical to bright students. As a means for upward mobility, nursing is attractive to working class and upper lower class. This paper argues that the class origins of most nurses serves to reproduces nursing's values and these values make nursing least attractive to bright students. (W-25)

BARKER, Joanne (UC-Santa Cruz) *Population Cross-Talk: The Identificatory Work of the Human Genome Diversity Project*. The goal of this paper is to examine the responses to the Human Genome Diversity Project by the indigenous communities that this project had hoped to enroll as subject participants. Questions about sovereignty, property rights, and bioethics define the critical terrain of the paper. (T-74)

BARKER, Holly (RMI Embassy) *A Critical Examination of Section 177: Impacts of Current Compensation and Radiation-Related Needs Beyond 2001*. From 1946-1958, the U.S. Government conducted massive atmospheric nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands. The U.S. Government accepted responsibility for the effects of its Nuclear Weapons Testing Program in Section 177 of the Compact of Free Association, a U.S. public law that defines the bilateral relationship between the United States and the Marshall Islands. The compensation in Section 177 represents a settlement for past, present, and future claims against the United States Government. My paper examines the successes and failures of Section 177 by comparing U. S. public law and compensation mechanisms in relation to Marshallese perspectives on the value of land and health, and their full range of experiences resulting from the testing program. (Comments reflect my experiences and perceptions as an anthropologist, and will not represent the position of my employer, the RMI Government.) (F-61)

BARKER, Judith (UC-San Francisco) *'Naturally Occurring' Social Processes And Social Policy Development: The Case Of Non-Kin Caregiving*. Can one recommend social policy to boost naturally occurring helping networks without thereby utterly changing, even destroying, and the very phenomenon of interest? Using data from a study of unrelated others (non-kin caregivers) who provide care to dependent community-living elders, this paper examines some dilemmas that emerge when trying to develop social policy to enhance such unregulated, under-recognized but vital neighborly actions. (W-24)

BARONE, T. Lynne and **RITTER, Beth** (U Nebraska-Omaha) *Walking In Two Worlds: The Ponca Health And Wellness Center*. The Ponca Tribe of Nebraska regained federally recognized status in 1990 after tribal termination in 1962. Access to health care was an important motivating factor in seeking tribal restoration. The Tribe is urban-based and has service areas for tribal members in four Midwestern states. In 1998, the Tribe opened an urban clinic in Omaha, NE to deliver services to the Native community. This paper discusses the innovative approach utilized by the Tribe to assess healthcare needs and implement delivery of integrated biomedical and traditional healing services. This approach is compared to the standard healthcare delivery model utilized by the Indian Health Service. (F-22)

BARRAZA, Sara (U North Texas) *Learning the Game; The Politics of Fieldwork*. Effective field research requires a unique understanding of the subject intended for research. The idea is to form a reliable link between an individual within the particular culture and exchange information. However, when the desired research topic is an institution within a particular culture, the rules tend to change. This paper describes structures within the institution of education and the flexibility found by an undergraduate in the component of research within the institution. (S-09)

BARRIOS, Roberto (U Florida), **PALENCIA, Rosa** (Clinica Viera, Honduras), **MEDINA, Marco** (U Autonoma de Honduras), and **STANSBURY, James** (U Florida) *Health And Nutritional Status In Three Hurricane Affected Regions Of Honduras*. This paper presents ethnographic and anthropometric data that describes the health status of three Hurricane Mitch-affected populations in Honduras. It contains the analysis of weight and height measures of 295 children under 5 years of age. The measures were collected in the departments of Choluteca, Olancho, and the metropolitan region of Tegucigalpa. The results show a significant increase in the prevalence of acute and chronic malnutrition when compared to pre-disaster figures. Ethnographic data describes the primary public health concerns of reconstruction and community health workers. The discussion of the data addresses the issue of pre and post disaster health vulnerability, providing suggestions for continued research and recommendations geared towards the reduction of malnutrition and morbidity. Theoretical conclusions are framed within the framework of political ecology, suggesting that the noted increase in mild to moderate malnutrition is the result of the interaction of political, environmental and social factors. (W-05)

BAUME, Carol (Academy for Educational Development) *Using Illness Narratives to Produce Treatment Sequences*. Care seeking is a complex sequential behavior. The objective of most care-seeking studies is to describe treatment patterns as well as to understand why and how decisions are made regarding treatment actions. Meeting these objectives is particularly important with regard to childhood malaria: simple and effective treatments exist; yet malaria is a leading cause of death in many African countries. This paper describes a specific methodology for conducting illness narratives that allows the researcher to capture the complexity of the care-seeking process, obtain basic data on key treatment variables, and calculate treatment sequences that document local care-seeking patterns. The importance of meeting all three of these objectives is discussed. (T-30)

BEEBE, James (Gonzaga U) *A RAP (Rapid Assessment Process) of an Organizational Culture: Implications for a New Leader at a College*. A new senior administrator at a college in

the Pacific Northwest knew that successful leadership would require quickly understanding the local history and organizational culture. Because she needed to understand what this culture sought in a leader, she recognized the need for qualitative research. Because she needed results quickly, she requested a team-based RAP (Rapid Assessment Process). This paper examines the results of this study with special attention to the role of intensive teamwork in the iterative processes of data analysis and data collection. (S-57)

BENNETT, Beverly (Goucher College) *The Andes in the Amazon: Highland Influences on Lowland Approaches to Health and Illness in Southern Peru*. Indigenous populations of the Andean and Amazonian regions of Peru have a long history of interaction. This has included mutual effects on health beliefs and practices, which continue today. Outside efforts to improve health in local communities have tended to emphasize the dichotomy between a single traditional system and Western medicine. However, these efforts can be more effective if we take full account of the additional complexities due to the presence of multiple sources of health ideas and practices. (F-04)

BENSON, Janet E. (Kansas State U) *Small Town and Global Economy: Immigration's Impact on Garden City, Kansas*. To what extent have established residents of a small, isolated, rural Kansas community accommodated distinctive immigrant and refugee populations, and how has their presence affected the character of the community? The magnet of meatpacking has drawn newcomers to Garden City and other southwest Kansas communities over the last two decades. Reactions from established residents range from "white flight" to limited incorporation, but major issues regarding the effects on communities remain unresolved. (T-29)

BENT, Katherine (Colorado Public Health) *To Empower our Community to Solve Our Own Problems*. Communities are the theatres in which policy dramas are played out. Preliminary findings from this critical ethnographic study of the barrio community surrounding a Superfund site in New Mexico suggest expanded possibilities for policy-relevant phenomena within the domains of health and environmental policy. Findings that reflect the local history of this Hispanic community include a sense of community; community-focused, grassroots organizing; community quality-of-life; and community uncertainty about the future of the community. These themes highlight the emancipatory, yet ambiguous, process through which this community transformed individual symptoms of illness into an experience and examination of community environment and health. (S-07)

BERGTHOLD, Eric, GILBRIDE, Karen, and WHITEHEAD, T. L. (Maryland) *Sociocultural (Behavioral And Ideational) Processes As Potential Sources Of STD Risk*. Parts of the dynamics in male-female relationships are various behavioral and ideational processes. In the present paper it is argued that ethnographic techniques are more appropriate for studying meaningful sociocultural processes that can place one at risk for contracting an STD. For example, the dynamics and methods used in such behavioral processes as acquiring, providing, bringing up (within a male-female relationship), putting on, and using a condom can be risk factors for contracting an STD; as can the ideational or mental processes involved in the decision making regarding such behaviors. Findings from the CuSAG case study are presented here to exemplify how methods of ethnography were used to explore STD related sociocultural processes. (T-21)

BERNHEIMER, Lucinda (UCLA) *Adapting the Ecocultural Family Interview for Different Populations*. The Ecocultural Family Interview was designed to tap the specific features of the ecocultural niche that represent what families do to sustain a daily routine of life. Topics include those that matter to all families in all cultures: e.g., subsistence, domestic workload, neighborhood and community, formal and informal supports. The EFI differs from other family instruments in that with each new population, it must be made sensitive to known or anticipated variations. Thus with each use there is a stage of inquiry in which researchers focus on the particular ecocultural niche being studied and the adaptive problem, or challenge to the daily routine, in that setting. This roundtable will focus on adapting the EFI, using examples from the different versions developed at UCLA. (S-24)

BERNSTEIN, Bruce, MORGAN, Anthony, and DWORKIN, Paul, M.D. (U Connecticut) *Protocol and Ritual: Quality Assurance (QA)/Performance Improvement (PI) in a Hospitals Pediatric, Trauma and General Surgery Departments*. The QA/PI process is a principal strategy for self-examination and constructive change in hospital based health care. The process, guided by the Joint Commission of Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) recommendations and inspections, involves operationalizing and monitoring "quality health care" in the specific hospital context, as well as demonstrating adherence to more widely established standards of care. This paper explores conceptual and logistic features and challenges of QA/PI, with reference to three hospital departments. The discussion describes departmental procedures, incorporating observations of the departments' chairs and research director/PI coordinator. (S-57)

BESTOR, William (Linfield College) *Families and Health Across 30 Years: The Aldeia Project in Portugal. The paper reports on the findings of the Aldeia Project.* Originally a psychoethnographic community study, it refocused as a longitudinal study in medical anthropology during the 1990's. Recent work re-assigned individuals to their original families of orientation. The social, value and behavioral profiles of these families were measured by pooling the information originally collected on individuals; and exploiting special studies of mothers and children. Later work uses the medical records of the surviving villagers and a systematic mental health assessment of a sample of 200 villagers. The results permit the extensive investigation of variables of physical and mental health of individuals by associating them with formative familial experiences. (S-52)

BHUYAN, Rupaleem (Northern Arizona U) *Developing a Community Education Program to Prevent Sexual Violence on a Native American Reservation.* Although several national studies have found that battering does not discriminate by race or socio economic status, the experience of victims and batterers and those services designed to help them vary significantly according to the cultural values of the people involved. I will discuss how applied anthropology is assisting a women and children's crisis program on the Navajo Reservation to develop culturally sensitive materials aimed at preventing sexual assault. (T-73)

BINGHAM, Allison Ph.D. (CT Children's Med. Center) and **LOEWENSTEIN, M.** (Infoline/United Way of CT) *Call Infoline 211: Applied Research and Connections Statewide Information and Referral System.* Infoline is a statewide, toll-free, phone-based information, referral and crisis intervention service for Connecticut residents that receives over 200,000 calls annually. Infoline also houses the largest statewide database that monitors the changing services needs of residents, thus serving as an important historical social barometer. This paper outlines the collaborative process used to 1) review organizational procedures; 2) to develop a sampling methodology to obtain a statistically valid sample of calls to Infoline's core services; 3) to implement internal monitoring and reporting procedures. (S-06)

BIRD, Elizabeth (U South Florida) and **VON TRAPP, Carolena** (U South Florida) *Imagining Anthropologists: Implications for Applied Anthropology.* We surveyed 100 students who have never taken a class in anthropology, comparing their perceptions of the discipline with those of psychology and geology. Focusing on questions related to the scope of anthropology, images of anthropologists, and the value of anthropology as career training, we conclude that we do not have much public "presence" compared to these other

disciplines. Especially lacking was any notion of anthropology as an applied, "real world" discipline. This lack of understanding has implications for recruiting students into the discipline, and raises questions about how applied anthropologists might develop a higher public profile. (F-53)

BIXLER, Dorinda (U British Columbia) *The Role of Water in Ecosystem and Human Health.* The role of water in ecosystem and human health remains only one of the factors representative democracies consider when negotiating arrangements for water within their jurisdictions. Resolution of conflicts arising from the multiple values and meanings concerning water in these contexts requires attention to factors that span local to global inter-relationships. Water commodification for export, is an ongoing issue under discussion in Canada. Explanations of this controversy in the province of British Columbia demonstrate how past practices and existing structures affect future plans and strategies for water conflict resolution. (S-21)

BLALOCK, Dennis, BREEN, Judith, HENDRICK, Joshua, KRIZ, Michael, and RENIER, Camille (Northern Arizona U) *Verde Village Community Values, Issues, Expectations and Desires Related to the Use and Management of Forest Lands in the Verde Valley.* This poster is interdependently linked to three other posters pertaining to the Verde Valley region of Arizona. This presentation profiles and compares natural resource related values, issues and expectations of residents of the Verde Village community in Arizona. The findings displayed are the result of field research conducted by 19 graduate students from Northern Arizona University. Information from this study is being used by a local citizen's advocacy group, in cooperation with the Forest Service, to enhance management practices on the Coconino National Forest. The overall goal of this collaborative effort is to formulate management practices that reflect local community values and maintain the ecological integrity of Forest lands. (F-50)

BLETZER, Keith B. (Arizona State U) *Toward a Critical Medical Ethnography of Farmworker Health.* Drawing on disciplinary frameworks that favor public health and epidemiology, health status research among farmworkers in the United States overwhelmingly has emphasized work-related injuries and infectious diseases. Medical anthropology research on farm labor is noticeably absent, except for an occasional interest in health problems whose social origins are associated with the stresses of agricultural employment. This paper will discuss the advantages of formulating policy from a base of research knowledge that is derived from a critical medical ethnography of farmworker health and illness. (T-09)

ABSTRACTS

BLOOM, Frederick (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) *Making Training in Medical Anthropology Relevant: Experiences in Working with the NIMH and the CDC.* Research work at NIMH- funded HIV Research Centers and at the CDC is briefly outlined in relation to the demand for competent graduate training in medical anthropology. Recommendations are further developed in an open exchange among panelists. (F-25)

BLOUNT, Ben G. (U Georgia) *Coastal Refugees: Marginalization of African-Americans in Marine Fisheries of Georgia.* The two major commercial fisheries on the coast of Georgia during the past century were the shrimp fishery and the blue crab fishery. In the early history of each of those fisheries the majority of the fishers were African-American, but also in each of them, rapid changes based in technology began to reduce their numbers and to increase the numbers of European-Americans. This paper documents the marginalization of African-Americans in each fishery, identifying the causes and the consequences of the changes that ultimately altered their way of life radically. (W-07)

BOARD, Ruth (Wayne State) *The Nature of the Placebo: Understanding an Ancient Therapeutic Tool.* The origin and nature of the placebo is shrouded in mystery for most contemporary health professionals. Theological and philosophical references to placebo predate scientific and medical treatises. Historical descriptions of folk healing are also conceptualized within a broad context of placebo. Yet modern use of the concept has been confined almost solely to experimental drug testing. This paper reviews historical references and controversies surrounding the placebo and synthesizes potential therapeutic use among folk and professional healers. Ethical, scientific, and social parameters of placebo use are evaluated for the future. (T-05)

BODINE, Ann (Stanford) *Controversy Over Uniforms in Public Schools.* California law permits uniforms in public schools as a safety measure, primarily directed toward reducing gang influence by preventing the display of colors. Yet uniforms are more frequently instituted in grades K-6 or K-8 than in higher grades where gangs are more likely to be active. Apparently school uniforms address purposes other than safety. I explore these purposes among parents in one ethnically heterogeneous school district, and also explore the aims of parents who oppose uniforms, using participant observation and interviews. This paper focuses on language used to defend differing positions in the controversy, particularly on evocation of the same language and principles to support opposing opinions. (W-58)

BOEHM, Deborah A. (U New Mexico) *Bienvenidos A Salud!: A Discourse Analysis of New Mexico's Medicaid Program.* In 1997, the state of New Mexico introduced Salud!, a managed care program for recipients of Medicaid. Through a discourse analysis, I argue that written materials for Salud! members reflect contradictions in the underlying ideologies which direct New Mexico's Medicaid program. Dichotomous messages surface throughout Salud! materials, such as the centrality of community versus the importance of the individual, convenience within a bureaucratic maze, Medicaid recipients as empowered agents yet subjects of institutional controls, and HMOs as both for-profit institutions and social service providers. Such contradictions reveal the larger philosophical tensions, which shape Medicaid Managed Care in New Mexico. (T-72)

BOLTER, Debra (Cabrillo College) *Educational Trends in Anthropology: Curriculum that includes skill demonstration and problem-solving.* The trend in Anthropology education in California is towards the inclusion of an applied, skill demonstration approach. Locally, the incorporation of problem-solving elements in teaching and learning about human variation and human evolution are more commonplace with the addition of a Physical Anthropology Lab course in the standard Anthropology curriculum. Students apply the concepts learned in lecture class through exercises that demonstrate the methods and techniques of Anthropologists, including generating data through observational techniques, surveys, anthropometrics, and testing hypotheses. Implications for future "hands-on" coursework in Anthropology curriculum will be explored. (W-76)

BOLTON, Ralph (Pomona College) *Sex and Human Rights: The Struggle for Gay Cultural Freedom.* Every society regulates sexual behavior and places constraints on cultural manifestations of sexuality. The 20th Century has been marked by an unending battle by sexual minorities to achieve the right to nonconforming sexual expression. For contemporary gay male subcultures in Western societies, sexuality is celebrated and constitutes the core of gay culture. This paper examines in historical and comparative context the development of gay sexual rights as human and cultural rights. Attention is devoted to the controversy over bathhouses, a salient issue in the current phase of the struggle for the preservation of gay institutions and gay culture. (F-21)

BONE, Debora (Cabrillo College) *"I Don't Have Time To Spend Like I Used To": Dilemmas of Emotion Work in Nursing under Managed Care* Therapeutic emotion work is one aspect of a range of emotion work performed by nurses as they manage their own and their patients' feelings with the intention of improving health outcomes. Nurses have developed, sustained and passed on these often 'invisible'

knowledges and skills with little official recognition. Recent structural changes implemented under the logics of managed care have paradoxically both diminished and accentuated the importance of emotion work. For the nurses interviewed in this qualitative study, competing work models of productivity, efficiency and caring have led to both anger and sadness over what is being lost, and to various accommodations to 'make it work.' (T-75)

BONILLA, Zobeida (U Florida) *Women's Perceptions of Health and Illness: Identifying Health Problems in Local Communities.* In many societies, women play a crucial role in the provision of basic health care at the household and community levels. Understanding women's perceptions of their own health and the health of household members is important in identifying and assessing issues that affect individuals, households and communities. Drawing from data collected among women from various rural and urban communities in a southwest province of the Dominican Republic, I explore potential gaps between women's perceptions of their own health issues, the health of their households and communities, and the public health agenda. National data were examined and contrasted with women's responses. (F-22)

BONNEKESSEN, Barbara (U Missouri-Kansa City) *It's Not Our Problem Anymore: The Downfall of an NGO.* The survival and success of NGOs depend to the largest degree on the continued support of the community served. This paper describes the fate of an NGO in a mid-western city, created to combat racism and discrimination. The initially strong visibility and success of this NGO caused it to institutionalize the hiring of a director. The activities of the successive occupants of this office allowed the board and the community to transfer responsibility for the success of the NGO from the community and the participants to that office, a transfer that led first to the increased invisibility and, finally, the death of the NGO. (S-06)

BORGES, Beto (ShamanBotanicals.com) *Conservation of Biocultural Diversity in The Amazon: Croton Lechleri, A Traditional Indigenous Resource.* Indigenous cultures have mastered a relationship with their natural surroundings in a co-evolutionary process that supports their physical and cultural existence. This interdependence, however, is rapidly changing, as the need for cash replaces traditional practices with the marketing of timber and non-timber forest products. Thus, their existence now largely depends on successful economic alternatives that promote conservation of biocultural diversity. This paper discusses the marketing of a medicinal plant, Croton lechleri (sangre de drago), that offers such potential in the western Amazon. (T-77)

BOURGEAULT, Lisa (UC-San Francisco/Berkeley) *Imagined Consent: Anthropological Fieldwork in an American Hospital.* Is there such a thing as truly informed consent? How large is the gap between what my informants imagine they are approving and what I am planning to do with the information I gather? I use my research with certified nurse midwives at a university-affiliated hospital in the U.S. to explore these questions. I examine how my position as a cultural insider and my informants' familiarity with informed consent in their own work impact the consent process. Finally, I consider how my experience can inform others' fieldwork both inside and outside the U.S. (S-11)

BRANDT, Elizabeth (Arizona State) *Working with Tribes: Oral History and Cultural Site Protection.* Throughout the West and globally, sites of cultural significance to indigenous peoples are coming under increasing pressure. Urban sprawl, infrastructure projects, and technological developments are destroying many sites. Land swaps between Federal agencies and private parties also puts sites of significance at risk, but this process can also work for Tribes. This paper explores the roles and methods of applied anthropologists in working with and for tribal governments and as consultants to grassroots organizations. (F-80)

BREDA, Karen (U Hartford) *Considering Class: A Critical Analysis of Social Class Issues in Nursing.* This paper offers a post-Marxian interpretation of social class issues in nursing. Attention is given to how class dynamics shape the nature of relationships among health care professionals and how dominant ideologies are imbedded in our social consciousness. A dialectic methodology is used to uncover contradictions in existing class relations and to explore how class injustices are reproduced in nursing. Ways in which nurses are historically socialized into the mystique of professionalism are examined in light of the conference theme *understanding the past to negotiate the future.* (W-25)

BRENT, Maryann (Butte College) *Space Tourism Businesses.* The success of space tourism depends on the ability of tourists initially to pay high prices and their willingness as adventure tourists to accept risk. Success also depends upon reliable infrastructure and technology. This paper will discuss a variety of technologies and infrastructural elements available to tourists in space. Both orbital and planetary destinations will require an updated transportation technology and spaceship design from the one currently used on the Shuttle. Shuttle launch technology is relatively expensive and underdeveloped. Shuttle scientist-passengers devote their time to work, and tourists will devote their time to recreation. Thus, tour companies, vehicles, and hotel investors have created opportunities for recreation in all segments of the space experience and for artificial gravity (when desired). Provisions for

oxygen, water, air pressure, food, manufacturing stations, waste disposal, protection from radiation, and orbiting debris are also considered. (W-73)

BRETT, John (U Colorado-Denver) *Why Health Interventions Don't Work: An Evolutionary Medicine Perspective.* Much of health care is devoted to the treatment of conditions resulting from so-called "lifestyle" decisions—lack of exercise, poor diet, unprotected sex, etc. A range of theories explain why individuals don't make necessary behavioral changes, nearly all focusing on individual-based decision-making. The argument developed here is while individuals do make behavioral decisions, the need to do so is novel in the context of human evolutionary history. Until very recently there were few choices around diet, physical activity or sex. Decisions now rest with the individual where formerly they did not exist or were largely defined within the socio-cultural context. (F-75)

BREWIS, Alexandra (U Georgia) *Developing Effective Health Education Using Evolutionary Approaches: The Case of Men's Participation in Family Planning in Micronesia.* Sexual selection theory hypothesizes that gender differences in reproductive behavior can reflect the divergent evolved interests of females and males. These differences could explain couple conflict surrounding family planning, especially the relative resistance of males to contraceptive use. This paper explains how predictions of sexual selection theory were used to test for gender differences in family planning strategy in Eastern Micronesian wives and husbands. Data were collected through semi-structured interview and focus groups. Evolutionary theory and these empirical results guided design of local health education materials that encouraged increased male participation in contraceptive decision-making and use. (S-24)

BRIGHT, Kristin L. (Stanford U) *Herbal Fitness and the Magic Belly-Roller: Economies of Health and the Body in Islamic Medicine.* Dr. Syed Ameen practices an amalgamation of classical Islamic medicine and weight loss therapy at his Herbal Fitness Clinic in southern India. The eclectic treatments - from Turkish baths to belly-rollers and thigh-masters - are not merely therapeutic devices but, rather, practices through which patients and doctors "work out" meanings and values of religious faith, aesthetic sensibility, and care of the self. This paper considers Herbal Fitness as a critical point of contact between classical signs of healing as faith in God, on the one hand, and cosmopolitan signs of market faith or faith in the commodity. As a critique of growing marketization of medicine, the essay interrogates local and global practices of bourgeois health, focusing on Herbal Fitness as an emergent and hegemonic relationship of medicine and commodification in everyday life. (F-10)

BROADWAY, Michael (Northern Michigan U) *Globalization and Agricultural Industrialization: Consequences for Local Communities.* Over the past century agriculture has been transformed from a market orientation to an industrialized sector which aims to deliver crops and livestock at the lowest possible cost using economies of scale and substituting capital for labor. Control of this system has become increasingly concentrated among transnational agribusiness corporations that have used trade agreements and innovations in refrigerated transport and packaging to ship food long distances from low cost production sites to markets. This paper examines the social, economic and environmental consequences of these processes for local communities by means of a case study of Canada's beef industry and the town of Brooks, Alberta which is home to North America's fourth largest beef processing facility. (F-52)

BROGDEN, Mette (U Arizona) *Why are Community-Based Collaboratives Happening Now, and Here? Implications from a Case Study of Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership.* Sonoita Valley Planning Partnership is one example of a community-based collaborative (CBC) management group, part of what might be thought of as a new social movement within the Western United States that is changing the way natural resources are being cared for. Why are people interested participating in these processes? What are they actually getting out of them? Who participates? What are the important aspects of participation—to the participants? What are CBCs accomplishing? Research on these processes has thus far focused on describing what's out there. But attempts to develop research approaches that can answer, *why* are these out there?—are just beginning to emerge. This case study will report survey results, in-depth interviews of participants, and the results of three years of participant observation within one such multi-stakeholder management group, and lay out the key research questions that need to be answered in order to begin to understand the groundswell emergence of these processes in the American West. (F-26)

BROOK, Kenneth and **LAZARUS, Freyda** (Montclair State U) *"A View from Inside: A Cycle of Action and Reflection for Building a Service-Learning Program."* Over the past decade, service-learning an applied pedagogy and philosophy of education, have been integrated into the curriculum and institutional fabric of a growing number of colleges and universities. This presentation helps anthropology faculty, college administrators and community leaders explore institutional contexts and structures, the visions of key stakeholders, and evaluation processes fundamental to supporting service-learning and applied anthropology. We will detail the strategies used by the service-learning implementation team at MSU to foster the growth, quality, and permanence of a service-learning program and combining service-learning and applied anthropology. (F-53)

BROOMHALL, Lorie L. (Institute for Community Research), **CONVEY, Mark** (Institute for Community Research), and **ROMERO, Maria Jose** (Institute for Community Research). *In the Cuff: Gender and Drug Selling Among Inner-city Female Adolescents*. Ethnographic and survey research with inner-city youth in Hartford, CT indicates that drug selling is common and semi-accepted among them. Most adolescent crack and marijuana sellers are male; however, a significant number are female. Although street selling is dangerous, the hazards for women are even greater because the streets are socially constructed as a domain controlled and dominated by men. Women who violate social norms by selling "in the cuff" are subjected to sexual violence by customers and competitors. The paper presents the experiences of drug-selling adolescent women from ethnographic data collected for the Pathways to High Risk Drug Use Project. (F-70)

BROWN, Kimberly Linkous (U British Columbia) *As It Was In The Past: A Return to the Use of Selective Fishing in the Aboriginal Riverine Fishery*. As a result of scientific evidence demonstrating conclusively that wild coho stocks were declining and at extreme risk of biological extinction, in May of 1998 the Honorable David Anderson, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada announced a fundamental change in the management of British Columbia's Pacific salmon fisheries. Minister Anderson's plan included a number of actions aimed at restoring, rebuilding, and protecting Pacific salmon stocks including a conservation-based management agenda emphasizing selective fishing. Under Minister Anderson's plan, funds were made available to Aboriginal fishers to develop selective fishing programs for the 1998 fishing season and again for the 1999 season. This paper describes the 1998/99 selective fishing experiments conducted by Aboriginal fishers on the Fraser River, lower Skeena River, Bulkly River drainage, and Babine lake. (F-73)

BROWN, Michael (Innovative Resources Management, Inc.) *Good Times; Bad Times: Relationship Building And Model Generation With NGOs In Africa And Elsewhere*. Thirteen years of work with NGO projects reveals that the quality of personal relationships is essential to the development of conceptual and action frameworks for NGO clients, and helps generate a credible product. Moreover, anthropologists must move beyond the classic "intellectual space" traditionally occupied in project design and evaluation, into management roles at all levels, thus gaining leverage over decision-making. Doing so means going beyond ethnographic understanding to develop management capacities, to position ourselves at key points in organizations. The need for informed anthropological input remains critical, considering the increased complexity of personal, local, and global relationships impacting development. Additionally, the structure of opportunity to influence development through NGO channels is greater than ever, as decentralization and democratization trends bring enormous

change to how the development world conceptualizes and implements its business. (T-50)

BROWNING, Anne (U Arizona) *Troubled Waters: Resolving Conflicts over Watershed Use along the Upper San Pedro Watershed in Sonora, Mexico*. The Upper San Pedro watershed, extending from northern Sonora, Mexico, into southern Arizona, is a riparian area shared by ranchers, farmers, miners and a military fort. Because scientists on both sides have identified endangered species and recognized the river as migratory bird habitat, portions were set aside as natural reserves. However, groundwater depletion on the Mexican side is blamed on mining production, cattle overgrazing and town water problems. Mexican municipal officials, mine managers, educators, ranchers, farmers, ecologists and binational NGOs are formulating a management plan for their reserve. For these reasons, the watershed offers a case study of how stakeholders resolve political and economic conflicts over water use in the creation of a reserve management plan. (F-26)

BROWNRIGG, Leslie (Statistical Research Division, Census, Dept. of Commerce) *Settlement Nodes In Farm Worker Migration Networks*. Settlement nodes in overlapping social networks of farm workers can be outlined from national demography and first person accounts. Former migrant farm workers settling in have repopulated localities. Some lie along the historic eastern, central, and western migrant "streams". These settlements are points in cross-country and transnational itineraries of farm workers who travel long distances among short-term places of work. Dispersed locations where kin and microregions of common origin have settled form a lattice structure. (F-11)

BRUCE, Beverlee (SSRC) *Who Speaks for African Women in the Case of Female Circumcision?* Female circumcision practiced by women on the African continent and elsewhere was once a secret rite that marked the transition from adolescence to womanhood. As the result of its own transition, the practice has moved from the private to the public domain and, as such, is the subject of public debate. Western human rights activists, immigration lawyers and health practitioners are participants as are African women themselves. But in the context of laws in Western countries criminalizing the custom, the conversation has political implications that have not gone unnoticed by critics of post-colonial realities. This paper has as its focus western countries that have enacted legislation against the practice and the impact of these laws on immigrant populations living in such circumstances. (F-21)

BUCKLEY, Ann Marie (UC-Berkeley) *Mapping New Territories: Medical Anthropological Theory and Practice in the Context of Managed Care*. The rise of managed care

signals a dramatic shift in the organization and practice of medicine in the United States. Subsequently, the biomedical model (especially as conceived of by medical anthropologists) no longer exists in its previous form. Utilizing recent ethnographic data, this paper explores how mutations in one of medical anthropology's primary domains of research, cross-cultural analysis and theory-making undermine the discipline's primary assumptions. I focus on examining pragmatic problems associated with the "managed care" field-site and domains of analysis, while proposing specific approaches to re-mapping the medical anthropological terrain in relationship to this newly transformed health care environment. (S-11)

BUNCE, Arwen, MCMULLEN, Carmit, LUBORSKY, Mark (Wayne State) *Poor Health And A Poor Life – Self-Rated Health And Downward Health Evaluations Among Elders At High Risk Of Mortality*. Self-rated health (SRH), measured by a single item "How do you rate your health today," is a powerful predictor of mortality among elderly. Despite substantial proof of the "SRH effect," lack of knowledge about the meanings of SRH constrains clinical and practical applications of this widespread measure. Using data from a NIA-funded study of the meaning of SRH, we examine individuals at highest risk of mortality - those with "poor" SRH. Themes of inequality in biographical and health narratives relate to individual rationales and cultural models leading to downward evaluations away from normative ratings of "good" or "fair" health. [Support: NIA#R015730] (F-28)

BUNGART, Peter (Northern Arizona U-Navajo Nation Archaeology) *Promoting Archaeological Site Stewardship with Documentary Photos: A Case Study on White Mesa, Arizona*. Anecdotal evidence indicates that vandalism and looting of archaeological sites in the southwestern U.S. by Native Americans is increasing, and that this activity is primarily conducted by tribal members who likely do not hold what would be considered "traditional" values. At the same time, there is clearly a concurrent increase in social and environmental activism among younger Native Americans that reflects a more positive and self-determining approach to their future. This project makes use of a unique collection of archival photos taken in the early 1950s of well-preserved cliff dwellings on White Mesa, Arizona on the Navajo Nation, which were subsequently re-photographed for the purpose of identifying impacts since the early 1950s. The results of this study are presented in a multimedia format to local communities and schools in the White Mesa area to increase awareness of archaeological sites as part of their cultural patrimony and encourage a sense of stewardship. (F-80)

BUNGART, Peter (Navajo Nation Archaeology Dept.) *Hualbay Madt'Wi: Winyigach Hak'ama (Grandfather River, Where our People Walked)*. The Hualapai Tribe and U.S.

Bureau of Reclamation currently sponsor an ongoing program in the Grand Canyon in which tribal elders and students from the local school participate on raft trips for the purpose of promoting awareness of the tribe's ancestral link to the Colorado River and its environs. During the course of these trips the students are exposed to traditional knowledge from elders, as well as current studies in the fields of ethnobotany and archaeology provided by researchers in those fields who are also participants on the trips. An ancillary goal is to encourage students to pursue careers in the management of the Grand Canyon's cultural and natural resources in the future. The results of two of these trips are summarized on a multimedia CD-ROM that was designed to be used by the tribe in the local school and community, which presents the various trip activities and the responses of the participants. (F-50)

BUNTING-HOWARTH, Katherine (U Delaware) *Environment and Poultry: Delaware's Inland Bays Health and Farming*. The broiler chicken production industry thrives in the Inland Bay areas of Delaware, agriculture has been recognized as a source of pollution to these bays. However, it was not until the discovery of *Pfiesteria piscicida* in a tributary to the Chesapeake Bay and the massive economic losses that resulted that state and federal agencies began aggressively addressing nutrient pollution from animal feeding operations. This presentation will address how farmers perceive efforts to include policy debates about their environment, their role in the watershed, and the quality of scientific data. (F-79)

BURNS, Allan (U Florida) *Cultural And Geographical Landscapes of Migrant Workers in Florida: Julian and Maria*. An abandoned car and a baby born with severe brain damage brought me into the lives of two young migrant workers in North Florida. Were they farmworkers? The term "farmworker" is an artificial label, a label created by researchers, social workers, agrobusinesses, politicians, and news media. Farmworkers have set of expected cultural traits: a strong work ethic, Spanish language, poverty, and mobility. Like the idea of a "culture of poverty" proposed long ago by Oscar Lewis the "culture of farmworkers" that people assume as a prototype hides the complex cultural practices of migrant labor today. Julian and Maria are two migrants who came from Guatemala to Florida. This presentation describes their life histories and experiences with work, travel, health care, churches, and anthropologists as a way to discuss practical and policy theories for working migrant workers today without confusing them with farmworkers of yesterday. (F-11)

BURR, Rachel (Brunel U) *The Connected Child: Universal Childhood and Human Rights*. The widespread ratification of United Nations human rights legislation might indicate that the world is better connected than it has ever been and that social injustice is on the decline. I challenge this viewpoint by

referring to my two years ethnographic fieldwork among children who receive international aid in Hanoi, Vietnam. I show that the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is most likely to represent a western discourse which fails to acknowledge cultural difference and actual need of Vietnamese children. I suggest that effective support will occur in the next millennium if we learn from colonial suppositions of the past and reflect on the possibility that so called universal rights are a neo-colonial aspiration. (S-22)

BURTNER, Jennifer (U Texas-Austin) *Leveraging New Rights and Reforms in Northeastern Brazil: Improving Policy Design and Advocacy Through Anthropological Demography.* International protests against planners' insensitivity to systematic impoverishment of displaced peoples succeeded in winning community representatives active roles in resettlement planning and implementation. However, increased participation has not translated into equally impressive achievements in resettlement terms. Communities and their representatives often lack the formal education, experience, and social capital necessary to effectively leverage new rights and positions and achieve concrete benefits. Analyzing the differential outcomes of consultations with various populations affected by the Castanhão Dam in Northeastern Brazil, this paper suggests how anthropological demography can improve policy design and stakeholder advocacy through better understanding social institutions, leadership, and community organization. (T-57)

BUSH, Trevor (U Colorado-Denver), **WHITE, Beth** (U Colorado-Denver), **CHRISTIANSEN, Christy** (U Colorado-Denver), **KOESTER, Stephen** (U Colorado-Denver) *Sterile Syringe Accessibility for Injection Drug Users in Denver: A Buying Survey.* This study examines the degree to which sterile syringes are accessible to injection drug users (IDU) in the Denver area through pharmacy sales and identifies possible barriers to access. Eight IDU representing both genders of the city's three major ethnic groups and two white counter-culture youth attempted to individually purchase syringes at 27 pharmacies. Participants used an agreed to dialog for requesting 10-packs of sterile syringes. Identified constraints to access included cost, hours of operation, inconsistency of sales and fixed quantity of sales. Results suggest multiple barriers to syringe access even in localities where prescriptions are not necessary. (F-51)

BUTLER, Caroline (U British Columbia) *Regulation and Fragmentation of Fisheries' Knowledge.* A cursory survey of the literature on 'traditional knowledge' reveals an emphasis on continuity and cumulative acquisition over long periods of time. My experiences researching the fisheries of the Fraser River in the lower mainland of British Columbia suggest that the traditional knowledge that might be incorporated into

fisheries management regimes in this region is much more diverse, dispersed, and fragmented than suggested in much of this literature. This paper will explore the impact of fisheries regulations on traditional knowledge of the salmon and eulachon fisheries of the Fraser River, and the resulting challenges to the documentation and incorporation of this knowledge in fisheries' management. (F-54)

CAFFREY, Rosalie (Oregon Health Sciences U-Sch Nursing) *International Partnerships for Nursing Education and Practice* The Cooperative Cultural Partnership in Nursing Education is a three-year project funded by the U.S. Department of Education, (FIPSE). The project involved the development of innovative partnership models for nursing education and practice via: (a) educational exchanges among the three participating countries (Canada, Mexico, and the United States) and (b) a six-site cross-national, cross-cultural colloquium linking two universities in each the three countries through computer mediated discussions. The purpose of this project was the preparation of students as culturally competent professionals. This presentation will address the process and outcomes of this program as it nears the completion of the grant. (F-50)

CALLAHAN, Darcie (U Kansas) *Models of Domestic Violence in 4 Counties in Eastern Kansas.* Alcoholism was seen as a failure of character until a medical model transformed public perceptions, treatment, and policy. Obesity is similarly moving from a condition thought due to lack of willpower to a medical disorder. Domestic violence is the latest social problem to be increasingly viewed as a medical problem. This poster charts the emergence of this medical model by reflecting preliminary findings of an ethnographic study of the effects of antidepressant prescription on people involved in domestic violence in the 4 counties in Kansas that account for 25% of the incidents of domestic violence in the state. (F-50)

CALLEJAS, Linda and **GREENBAUM, Susan** (U South Florida) *Mediating Intergenerational, Racial and Ethnic Issues: An Applied Historical Perspective.* Ybor City was founded in 1886, an enclave of Cuban, Spanish, Italian, and Romanian Jewish immigrants connected to Tampa, Florida's cigar industry. Cubans were involved in the war against Spain, and all groups were part of a radical labor movement. Although unified by socialist ideologies, there were divisions of race, class, and nationality. This paper examines the social and temporal context of these relations with particular emphasis on the conditions that have affected five generations of Afro-Cuban descendants. The Marti-Maceo Society, a mutual aid organization that has remained in existence for nearly a century, provides the main focus of this exploration. (F-78)

CAMPBELL, Janis (Oklahoma State Department of Health), **HANN, Neil** (Oklahoma State Department of Health), and **SMITH, David** (U Oklahoma) *Race and Ethnicity in the Oklahoma Native American Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS)*. Data collected from the Oklahoma BRFS includes self-reported race, tribal identity, tribal eligibility and membership, possession of a Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood (CDIB). Only 64% reporting Native American race at the beginning of the survey reported Native American race at a later point in the survey. While tribal memberships are reported, only 68% report being enrolled as a member their primary tribe; 53% of those not enrolled state they are eligible for enrollment. This analysis will discuss some of the implication of these factors in Native American race and ethnicity. (S-27)

CANAVAN, Jean (Motorola Research Center for Design and Human Experience) *Exotica in the Workplace: The Power of Transformative Technologies*. Since the introduction of computers into the workplace nearly two decades ago, they have created major changes in both the way work gets done and where it gets done. The most important impact of this medium of communication has undoubtedly been on society as a whole, but there are particular outcomes within corporations that have dramatically changed the lives of employees. Computers facilitate communications in a variety of ways. Besides using computers to communicate to co-workers in the next office, computers are used to communicate faster, better, more efficiently, with more detail, and over longer distances. The ability to communicate information, knowledge and research in real time has proven to be advantageous to corporations from both economic and efficiency perspectives. But what has been the impact on employees whose sense of time and space has been altered? This paper will explore how people's lives have been transformed by technology that tethers them "any time, any place" to their work. (T-58)

CAREY, James W. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) *How to Strengthen Graduate Training in Medical Anthropology: Perspectives and Experiences from an Applied Anthropologist at the CDC*. The role of medical anthropologists at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is outlined. Specific areas of expertise needed for successful employment are identified in terms of effective graduate training. A general dialogue then addresses broad issues of training and skill development. (F-25)

CAREY, James W., MCLELLAN, Eleanor, MACQUEEN, Kathleen M., and MILSTEIN, Bobby (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) *Training Workshop on "AnSWR" and "CDC EZ-TEXT" Qualitative Data Analysis Software Programs*. Workshop participants will learn how to use two software programs, "AnSWR" and "CDC EZ-TEXT." Both programs assist researchers to create, manage, and analyze

qualitative datasets. EZ-TEXT is used with semi-structured databases, while AnSWR is used with a more general array of database structures. Workshop topics include: technical features and operating systems; creating and working with databases; data management; development of codebooks and coding; inter-coder reliability; obtaining results and analysis output (e.g., descriptive case studies, stratified analyses, or statistical summaries); and integrating results with quantitative datasets. Participants receive free copies of the installation diskettes and documentation for both programs <http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/software.htm> (S-01)

CAREY, Kelly (West Valley Community College) *Linguistic and Descriptive Domains in Slovenia and Bosnia: Transforming Through Narrative Online*. We live in a unique moment in history when through the use of technology and online access, we are reconfiguring a global anthropology. The question of this paper explores how individuals in cultures with access to the potential global commons of the Internet, transform their identity. Through participative inquiry in a critical hermeneutic tradition, language, space, and identity serve as foundational constructs for an ethnography of international users and members of an Internet community, specifically a learning center developed and implemented in Slovenia and Bosnia. (S-50)

CARLIN, L., ASPRAY, T., EDWARDS, R. (U Newcastle), **KITANGE, H.** (Muhimbili Medical Centre-Tanzania), and **UNWIN, N.** (U Newcastle) *Civilization And Its Discontents: Rural To Urban Migration, Syndrome X And Health Policy In Tanzania*. Syndrome X, or insulin-resistance syndrome, links glucose intolerance, hypertension, and obesity in an associated cluster of abnormalities. There is evidence that these ailments are on the increase in developing countries. In Tanzania, urban populations appear to be at higher risk than rural dwellers, leading to the question of whether particular lifestyle features of city living predispose individuals to metabolic syndrome, or whether individuals predisposed to metabolic syndrome self-select to migrate to cities. We are collecting baseline data on prospective rural-to-urban migrants prior to their move, and will continue to monitor them on arrival in the city. Local health services for control of hypertension and glucose intolerance or diabetes are currently inadequate, and it is hoped that findings from our study will inform health policy and management in Tanzania. (S-05)

CARLSON, Robert (Wright State) *Sexual Risk Behavior of Women Who Use Crack: A Prospective Study*. Crack-using women are stereotyped as promiscuous and at high risk for HIV/STD infection. Quantitative and qualitative data are used to describe the sexual behavior of 171 women recruited for a natural history study of crack-cocaine use in Dayton, Ohio. Most of the women (58%) were Black. Follow-up rates

exceeded 80% at 12 and 24 months. About 30% of the women had more than one sex partner in the previous 30 days at baseline, 21% at 1 year, and 16.9% at 2 years. Qualitative interviews from 14 women supports the quantitative findings that women who use crack do not all engage in high risk sexual behavior. (F-05)

CARLSON, Thomas (ShamanBotanicals.com) *Medicinal Plants as Therapeutics for Western and Non-Western Cultures*. Historically, medicinal plants have demonstrated bioactivity for the treatment of many ailments in the Western pharmacopoeia. Most tropical *in situ* botanical medicines under local control are safe and effective treatments as well as more available, affordable, and sustainable for health in rural communities. Western public health programs should work to strengthen and complement, rather than replace, local and regional botanical medicine infrastructures. This paper will discuss how the health benefits of botanical medicines provide incentives for rural tropical peoples and national governments to conserve their languages, ethnobotanical knowledge and ecosystems. (T-77)

CARPENTER, Jennifer (Heiltsuk Cultural Education Centre) *Through the Looking Glass: A Community Response to Applied Anthropology*. This paper addresses issues of applied anthropology from the perspective of people on the receiving end of researchers' requests. Focus will be on a particular case study that happened in our community. This raised questions and further discussion of the proper role and standards of research if it is to be of use to the community being studied. This paper will further consider related sensitive and complex issues, from a community perspective, facing applied anthropology today. (F-73)

CARR, Diana (UC-Riverside) *Ancient Practices for a New Millennium of Health Care Practices: Health Care Delivery Based on Indigenous Community Health Care*. Western health care has been plagued by rising costs, decreasing patient confidence, increased preference for a "natural" approach, and the critique that the current system is dehumanizing. Research conducted in an indigenous village in Southern Oaxaca indicates that there are community based practices and processes that western health care could benefit from emulating. The practices that are used to deliver health care services to the community are accessible, reliable, based in nature, and utilized extensively by all. Indigenous health care has been able to demonstrate that it can effectively deliver basic health care and address the preferences of local users. (S-26)

CARTER, Rebecca (U Arizona) *Anthropological Contributions to an Integrated Assessment of Climatic Variability*. This paper provides an example of the contributions applied

anthropology can make to interdisciplinary studies of climate and natural resource management. After an overview of the NOAA-funded Southwest Climate Assessment Project (CLIMAS), the roles that social scientists play in understanding the human impacts of climate variability in the Southwestern U.S will be highlighted. The use of ethnographic interviews with urban water providers in three Arizona urban areas will be discussed, along with the benefits of an anthropological perspective in determining the vulnerability of water systems and communities to climatic factors. (S-02)

CASPER, Monica (UC-Santa Cruz) *Learning the Qualitative Craft: Mentoring and Method in the Work of Virginia Olesen*. This paper will explore the craft of qualitative methods, focusing in particular on the teaching and mentoring of Virginia Olesen. Qualitative research is one of the most important crafts in the discipline of sociology; it is a hands-on skill that helps create scholars and connects research projects that may be quite different substantively. Methodological knowledge is conveyed from teacher to student through research. The author learned from Professor Olesen how to do qualitative teaching and mentoring, and is also gained through the actual doing of research through a combination of classroom teaching and in-the-field experience. This paper will discuss the place of mentoring and method in the work of Virginia Olesen, and will also connect to broader issues in the field. (T-75)

CASTAÑEDA, Xóchitl (UC-San Francisco) and **ZAVELLA, Patricia** (UC-Santa Cruz) *Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections Among Mexican Origin Women*. Mexican-origin women are particularly at risk for contracting sexually transmitted infections. Results from focus groups and 75 in-depth interviews show differences between those who have been raised in the US and have high educational levels, and those with low educational levels and reared in Mexico. Both groups place high value on religious doctrines and values related to sexuality, but for different reasons. Beyond socio-economic factors, cultural expectations, which influence women's sexual behavior, need to be acknowledged in reproductive health education and prevention programs. (W-03)

CERVENY, Lee (USFS Pacific Northwest Research Station-Juneau) *Tourism In The Last Frontier*. Tourism represents a globalizing force transforming rural Alaskan communities. In 1999, 820,000 visitors, 11 visitors for every resident, journeyed to Southeast Alaska to experience the area's abundant glaciers, fiords, wildlife, and wilderness areas. Local residents' reactions range from adoration to antipathy. To the region's local governments tourism is a clean industry that might alleviate downturns in timber and commercial fishing. But, do loggers and fishers transform into smiling service workers? This paper presents results from research examining residents'

attitudes towards tourism in Southeast Alaska. Based on key-informant data from three communities, the paper discusses attitudes towards tourists and tourism growth, the relationship between tourism development strategies and local identity, and community efforts to control or manage tourism and its impacts. (S-10)

CHAMBERS, Erve (U Maryland-College Park) *Rethinking Hospitality: The Other Side of Tourism*. It is often assumed that traditional patterns of hospitality have been replaced by the strictly commercial exchanges of an expanding tourism "industry," with the result that hosts have lost much of their ability to influence the course of social exchange. The presenter challenges this view, pointing to the prevalence of many kinds of noncommercial exchanges—such as "parent-child," "patron-client," and "teacher-student" relationships, and the often more balanced reciprocities inherent in encounters of mutual interest and/or attraction. (W-53)

CHAPMAN, Rachel (Case Western Reserve U) *Bearing the Burden: Continuity and Change in Mozambican Women's Prenatal Health Strategies*. This paper examines women's perceptions and experiences of reproductive vulnerability and under-utilization of prenatal services in Central Mozambique. Pregnant women avoid maternity clinics to reduce vulnerability they perceive stems from public knowledge of pregnancy. Thus, women circumvent national norms and relegate formal biomedical services to a marginal role in guaranteeing community continuity through children. Explanatory models influence local articulation of prenatal risks. However, processes of socio-economic marginalization reinforce women's perceptions that reproductive threats derive from rupturing social networks and kin relationships. Analysis of shifting kinship/domestic organization, relations of social reproduction and economic basis of subsistence contextualizes interpretation of women's reproductive health strategies. (W-23)

CHASE, Charlotte (Texas A & M) *Building Partnerships to Improve Health Care for Migrant Farm Workers—A Case from Southwestern Virginia*. This paper describes a multi-tiered collaborative project designed to improve culturally appropriate health care for the rising numbers of mostly Mexican migrant farm workers in Virginia. Health providers, educators, students, and communities in seven neighboring counties cooperate to improve health services to migrants as well as provide language training for migrants learning English. Also, coalition partners including health providers, farmer-employers and college students were assisted in learning Spanish. The building of this partnership has been further enhanced by the simultaneous development of a regional network of health providers serving other, often overlapping, migrant communities that cross five state and two federally designated regional boundaries. State and federal

agencies have also supported the development of a computer program that will greatly enhance tracking of migrant clients across state and regional boundaries as well as diverse health systems. This tracking capability will improve health care delivery to a highly mobile and vulnerable population in a region that has had little training or experience in serving Spanish-speaking migrants. (W-28)

CHATTERJI, Angana (California Institute of Integral Studies) *Research, Knowledge Making and Social Change*. Participatory action research is linked to disciplinary anthropology, contextualized within postcolonial movements for social justice and ecological restoration in India. It engages emancipatory, activist anthropology that radically includes the participation of stakeholder within it, thus joining social activism within a context of critical intellectual activity. The paper analyzes participatory action research processes within public forest lands reforms in Orissa, India to understand micro level frameworks, the decentralization of forest management, and the devolution of authority over forests to local communities as well as to support local level action, policy and planning procedures. (F-24)

CHEUNG, Yuet (U Chinese-Hong Kong) *It Ain't Easy: Obstacles in Seeking Social Support among Treated Junkies in Hong Kong*. It is a common finding in drug addiction research that social support from family members and friends has a positive effect on the recovery of treated addicts. However, findings of a study of 200 treated heroin addicts in Hong Kong show that the relationship between family support and drug free status in the first three-year post-treatment period is not statistically significant, and that the social circles of these subjects mostly comprise recovered addicts in self-help groups. In-depth interviews of 10 recovered addicts reveal that in the initial period after treatment, they faced distrust and suspicion of family members and friends, due to the uncertainty of recovery. This is a "test-out" period for the treated addicts, who will not receive full support from family and friends unless they can, in this period, convince their family members and friends that they are serious about, and are able to, stay drug free. (F-51)

CHIERICI, Rose-Marie (SUNY Geneseo) and **DEMOTT, Kathy** (Syracuse Community Health Center) *A Study of Perinatal Culture in Borgne, Haiti*. Maternal and infant mortality rates for Haiti are among the highest in the world. This paper reports on research with traditional birth attendants, mothers of children up to two years, and women across the age spectrum in the commune of Borgne Haiti. Borgne is an isolated, economically depressed area, with little or no infrastructures. Research explored in Borgne perinatal beliefs, practices, and perceptions of illness. It addressed the following questions: are there cultural beliefs/practices which could be

appropriately modified to improve outcomes and; are there medical interventions which could be incorporated into the cultural context to improve outcomes? (W-23)

CHILLAG, K., SHANDY, D., STIFFMAN, M., MAGID, D., ANDERSON, L., and IRWIN, K. (CDC) *Attitudes Of Managed Care (MCO) Clinicians Toward Federal Clinical Practice Guidelines: Blessing Or Curse?* The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has long published guidelines for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. Guidelines were initially directed to clinicians in public STD clinics. Because most STD care is provided in the private sector, an evaluation of the acceptability of the content of the guidelines was conducted in an MCO. Clinician focus groups addressed 1) credibility of guidelines; 2) institutional barriers to use; 3) challenges to STD care that would benefit from guidelines; and 4) sensitivity to federal guidelines. Data were used to design a provider survey that will identify facilitators to their use. (T-51)

CHOBY, Alexandra (UC-San Francisco) *Crazy Making: Living In Pain.* The experience of chronic pain makes assumptions about the healthy body explicit by subverting them. I examine the narratives of chronic pain sufferers to reveal these assumptions as well as how sufferers conceptualize and cope with changing understandings of their bodies. One's experience of one's physical body profoundly effects how one interfaces with the social body; disarticulation from the social body, which often accompanies chronic pain, exacerbates that pain. This work will explore metaphors of physical disarticulation, voiced by sufferers as a desire to chop off the painful limb or to kill themselves, and considers the possibility of their link with disarticulation from the social body. (F-28)

CHOUDHURY, Anindita (U Maryland-College Park) *HIV/AIDS and Adolescents.* The Focus on Teens and ImPACT are two HIV intervention programs that are being run by the Department of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine and the Center for Minority Health Research at the University of Maryland at Baltimore. Both these programs are theory-based, developmentally and culturally adapted AIDS risk reduction interventions targeting adolescents in Baltimore. In 1997, CDC selected Focus on Teens as one of five "Programs That Work" in the country. Now, in 1999, these programs are being implemented in 24 new inner city communities in Baltimore City. Research on the effect of social networks on the parent-child relationship is also being undertaken. (F-50)

CHRISMAN, Noel (U Washington) *Yes It's Fun, But Do You Have a Future?* Applied anthropology has a long history in clinical settings with a mixture of clinicians and anthropologists carrying out the work. This paper will review what seem

like three periods or styles of interaction with health science practitioners: "primitive" beliefs as normal, illness/disease and teaching clinicians, and an adaptive radiation into a complex system. The papers presented in this session fall into the third category and will be explored for their suggestions about future directions in the field. (F-56)

CLARK, Lauren (U Colorado-Health Sciences Center) *Ethical Guidelines for Incorporating Photography into Ethnographic Research.* Anthropologists and journalists have snapped photographs of exotic peoples for years, seldom asking for explicit permission, much less offering a formal written consent. The risks to human subjects captured in photographic records are nonetheless very real, as evidence from a study of Mexican women and children residing in the Denver-area reveals. A process was developed at the UCHSC School of Nursing for ethical review of photography of human subjects in research and subsequent storage and publication of photographs. Ethical guidelines complicate the previously-unfettered practice of photography but compensate by upholding ethical standards that inform and protect participants in research. (S-55)

CLARKE, Adele E, SHIM, Janet K.; MAMO, Laura; FOSKET, Jennifer Ruth; and FISHMAN, Jennifer R. (UC-San Francisco) *Technoscience and the New Biomedicalization: Western Roots, Global Rhizomes.* The new biomedicalization is predicated on larger shifts-in-progress from the problems of modernity to the problems of late modernity/postmodernity—the shift from the late 19th/20th century "industrial revolution" including industrialization, urbanization, and related processes, to the late 20th/21st century "technoscientific revolution." We focus on manifestations of the technoscientific revolution in the overlapping domains of health/ illness/ medicine/ bodies as "the new biomedicalization" and note its globalization processes. The concept of medicalization, first framed in the 1970s, initially centered on the expansion of professional medical jurisdiction over new problems previously considered spiritual/moral or legal/criminal (e.g., alcoholism, abortion, homosexuality) as new means of social control. While the new biomedicalization retains the concept of expansions of professional jurisdiction, it emerges through the conceptual torque produced in medical sociology and anthropology by the sociology of knowledge, by Foucault's work (most especially his concept of biopower), and by science and technology studies. In the new biomedicine, key agents of change are understood as technoscientifically-based. Specifically, molecular biology, biotechnologies and computer and information sciences lie at the nexus of the fundamental processes of the new biomedicalization. That is, what we are talking about is the biomedicalization of "life itself" more generally. This involves a shift of emphasis from "control over" to "transformation of" particular processes and properties of the human, the nonhu-

man and the hybrid through the application of technoscientific interventions in medicine, health and living bodies (fauna and flora—human, animal and vegetable). (F-27)

CLASS-MELÉNDEZ, Nelson (Western Michigan U) *Social Consequences of US Military Presence in Vieques, Puerto Rico*. The current political spectrum in Puerto Rico is facing a number of important changes. These changes need to be properly understood in the colonialist historical context of the island. For the first time in their recent history, all competing political parties reached some consensus on their relationship with the United States. Consensus was reached when the leaders (including the Governor) and representatives of the competing parties decided that the US Navy needs to get out of Vieques. This decision does not mean that the relationship with the US should change. One of the main causes of this situation was the death of a civilian in Vieques (an island municipality) on April 19 when a Mark-82 bomb was accidentally dropped in the military observation area. This highly lamentable incident re-ignited the 50-year struggle of the Vieques population against the US Navy presence and their live bombing exercises in the Island. This paper will provide theoretical background to understand the health problems and social suffering of the people of Vieques based on an analysis of reactions and information that have been made available through the popular press and other resources. (S-26)

CLAUSEN, Marc, HARDY, Lisa, HEPPEMANN, Ann, RICKLI, Robin, and WALCH, Michelle (Northern Arizona U) *Cottonwood and Clarkdale Community Values, Issues, Expectations and Desires Related to the Use and Management of Forest Lands in the Verde Valley*. This poster is interdependently linked to three other posters pertaining to the Verde Valley region of Arizona. This presentation profiles and compares natural resource related values, issues and expectations of residents of the Cottonwood and Clarkdale communities in Arizona. The findings displayed are the result of field research conducted by 19 graduate students from Northern Arizona University. Information from this study is being used by a local citizen's advocacy group, in cooperation with the Forest Service, to enhance management practices on the Coconino National Forest. The overall goal of this collaborative effort is to formulate management practices that reflect local community values and maintain the ecological integrity of Forest lands. (F-50)

CLEMENTS, Davis (U Nebraska-Lincoln) *Resources, Employment and Knowledge: Promoting Sustainable Economic Development in a Northern Mexican Mountain Village*. Increased access to water for commercial orchards, and sources of employment for the younger generation are identified needs of a village in the northern Mexican Sierra Madre Oriental. The mountains are rugged, arable land is

limited, the economic base narrow, and access to development assistance is minimal. The author, a bioprocess engineer in a multidisciplinary team, describes the assessment of available resources and identification of strategies for their utilization. Current tasks are the presentation of suggestions for changing certain agricultural practices and new ways for resource utilization to develop locally-based, small enterprises. The paper also describes the rationale for recommending these interventions. (S-02)

CLEMMER, Richard (U Denver) *Student Learning in Service to Community Needs*. Is involving students in collaborative research with grassroots organizations a good way to promote anthropologists' impacts on policy and social change? The effectiveness of combining ethnography with advocacy in partnerships between students and community agencies in short-term, local learning experiences is contrasted to earlier, more global, macro approaches to problems of environmental degradation and social injustice such as the efforts of the Anthropology Resource Center in the 1970s and ethnographies of the homeless. Also critically examined is the "service learning" philosophy underpinning many efforts on college campuses. (F-53)

CLEVELAND, Elaine, KURLEY-BEGAY, Antoinette, and ARVISO-KAKOS, Marlene (NAVAJO NATION ARCHEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT) *Diné Oral History: Navajo Perspectives in the Dinéyah and Early Navajo Sites in Northwestern New Mexico*. In this paper we examine the value of Navajo oral history concerning the Dinéyah the traditional homeland of the Navajo and how this affects archaeological and anthropological interpretation. Ethnographic information gathered from Navajo consultants, including chanters (*hataalii*) and traditional practitioners of Navajo culture, augment and support previously gathered data from this region of Northwest New Mexico. (T-03)

COELHO, Karen (U Arizona) *Holding It Together: Social Service Institutions In Oilfield-Impacted Communities*. When the oil industry collapses and the community crumbles, who picks up the pieces and how? This paper discusses the attempts of social service agencies in two oilfield-impacted towns of Southern Louisiana to maintain a stable layer of institutional assistance in health, housing and basic needs in the face of recurrent and extreme uncertainty. A deeply segmented social structure in the towns further complicates the agencies' mandate: a persistent stratum of unemployed poor, unrelated to the oilfield, forms the core of their clientele, while their viability (budgets, community resources and overall client base) is closely tied to demand conditions emanating from the state of the oil industry. Social service institutions, like the communities themselves, function under highly unstable and fluctuating conditions. (S-23)

COFFEY, Nicole, GETRICH, Christina, HOCHEN, Allison, and RAINS, Lee (Northern Arizona U) *Cornville, Montezuma, Jerome, Yavapai-Apache Community Values, Issues, Expectations and Desires Related to the Use and Management of Forest Lands in the Verde Valley*. This poster is interdependently linked to three other posters pertaining to the Verde Valley region of Arizona. This presentation profiles and compares natural resource related values, issues and expectations of residents of the Cornville, Montezuma, Jerome and Yavapai-Apache communities in Arizona. The findings displayed are the result of field research conducted by 19 graduate students from Northern Arizona University. Information from this study is being used by a local citizen's advocacy group, in cooperation with the Forest Service, to enhance management practices on the Coconino National Forest. The overall goal of this collaborative effort is to formulate management practices that reflect local community values and maintain the ecological integrity of Forest lands. (F-50)

COHEN, Lucy (Catholic U) *The Concept of Generation has Changed: Views of Colombian Professional Women and Their Children* In the mid 1960s I conducted a study of innovation and change among one hundred Colombian women who were members of the first generation to enter professions which were formerly all male such as medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and law. This paper presents findings from a follow-up study of 41 members of this group twenty years after the original study. It focuses on women's views of their contributions to work and society and the perspectives of sons and daughters. I will also discuss ways in which my own changing interests over time influenced my conceptualization and focus. The paper will conclude with comments on the influence of Virginia Olesen on my studies in Colombia. (T-75)

COLE, Luke (The Center for Race, Poverty and the Environment) *Intersections of Race, Poverty and the Environment: Urban-Rural Connections*. A coalition of environmentalists and civil rights activists has forged a significant rubric—environmental racism—as a narrative structure for intersecting social, economic, and environmental issues that limit the participation of those experiencing poverty, especially poverty imposed by the politics of urban pressures. This rubric has a temporal character because it has enabled activists to reconstruct their critique and reframe approaches to apparently intractable problems. It promotes community organizing that unites urban and rural issues, whereby community members themselves have learned to identify, argue for, execute, and teach others to solve problems that develop across their own and other urban and rural landscapes. (F-57)

COLOM, Maria A. *Seamstresses and Anthropologists: How the Q'eqchi' Women of San Lucas Got Their Sewing Machines and Someone to Teach Them to Sew*. In 1994, the Department

of Anthropology of the Universidad del Valle de Guatemala began a small development project in a Q'echi' town in Alta Verapaz, Guatemala. The project responded to the request for sewing machines from various groups of local women who wanted to learn how to sew. This project was seen as an opportunity to do ethnographic work in a little studied part of the country, while working with the local women in a project conceived by them. What followed were a series of enriching experiences: From learning to sew to discovering local ways of conflict resolution, the students learned about the advantages and shortcomings of anthropologists working in development, and the importance of local participation for the success of any development project. (F-50)

COMITO, Jacqueline (U Iowa) *Ethnic Food Practices - A Conduit for Change? or, Glowing Embers in the Twilight of Ethnicity? Local Practices vs. Large Food Systems in Iowa*. The purpose of this paper is to explore the dynamic interplay between individual group ethnic food-related practices and the larger food system in Iowa. I ascertain that food and food-related practices construct and signify individual and group ethnic identity. I will show that these practices in regards to the quality and production of food are often in contrast to the larger American food system. This paper forwards the idea that ethnic food practices are not merely the remnants of ethnicity in its twilight but a viable conduit for change in America's overall food practices. (F-29)

CONE, Cynthia Abbott and BACKOWSKI, Sara (Hamline U) *Growing Support for an Inner City Children's Garden*. The Community Design Center needs many forms of support for its rapidly expanding children's garden project. The Center must convince city planners, foundations, and others of the impact of such an innovative project on the neighborhood landscape; as a context for teaching children knowledge and skills for the sustainable growth, marketing and preparation of nutritious food; and as a means of fostering community pride and commitment. We will explore the successes and challenges in winning such support and the role our evaluation has played. (W-58)

CONKLIN, Beth A. (Vanderbilt) *The Native And The Natural: Primary Health Models For Indigenous Populations In Brazil*. After decades of neglect, the question of how to organize health services in native communities has become a focus of attention in Brazilian public health. NGO-funded programs to train indigenous health monitors have proliferated, gaining largely uncritical acceptance. This paper examines how environmentalist discourses about rainforest resources and the naturalness of indigenous peoples are shaping health policies that may neglect certain medical needs and conflict with the epidemiological, ecological and social circumstances of native societies. (T-26)

ABSTRACTS

CORBETT, Kitty (U Colorado-Denver) *Miracle Drugs, Resistant Bugs, and Biomedical Culture: What to Do About Antibiotics?* The global epidemic of antibiotic-resistant diseases threatens to render increasing numbers of drugs inert, with the potential for transforming epidemiological projections or morbidity and mortality for the coming century. Patterns of medical use fostered the problem: patients want powerful medicines, and providers want to satisfy patients. Changing medical use is a key part of the solution. Against a global backdrop, US and Colorado data illustrate cultural aspects of antibiotic use as they pertain to efforts to foster more judicious use. (T-26)

CORDELL, John (The Ethnographic Institute) *Between a Reef and a Hard Place: The Question of a Fatal Flaw in the Papua New Guinea Gas Project.* Chevron (Asiatic) plans to build a 2000 km natural gas pipeline from Papua New Guinea to N. Queensland across the Torres Strait. One of the most perplexing issues encountered in this project concerns the impact it may have on Torres Strait Islanders' indigenous cultural heritage interests and resources, especially on sacred sites and story places offshore. Few of these sites have ever been recorded, and, as yet, none are officially recognized or protected on Australia's national heritage registers. This paper reviews recent social impact assessment work in connection with the undersea segment of pipeline, and looks at strategies Islanders are using in negotiations with the company and management agencies to document, defend, and gain recognition for a multi-tude of sacred sites and cultural 'landscapes' in the sea. (F-61)

CRANE, Steven (California School of Professional Psychology) *Using Supportive Traditions to Influence Organizational Change.* This paper examines the role that supportive traditions from the past can play in enhancing the experiences and sense making efforts of organizational members during change efforts in the present. At these times, participants are often highly fearful as they struggle to anticipate, understand and reconcile themselves with the outcomes of change. Reinventing traditions that were once viewed by members as supportive can provide a vehicle for helping them make sense of and cope with their change experiences in the present. Those leading all kinds of organizations could consciously advocate the reinvention of supportive traditions as a cultural and psychological bridging device. (F-58)

CRESPI, Muriel; ROBERTS, Alexa; and EVANS, Michael (National Park Service) *From Exclusive To Inclusive: Efforts To Democratize The Bureaucracy.* Public strategies intended to affect the federal policy arena are more likely to meet success when civic-minded action combines with information about federal decision-making and public involve-

ment ideologies. This presentation uses experiences with one resource management agency, the national park service, to discuss modest shifts in agency ideology and strategies regarding the public and its role in federal decisions. Process, more than substance, is our concern in reviewing the gradual, sometimes reluctant shift from a relatively aloof organization with closed boundaries to a more open organization with permeable boundaries. Planning, repatriation and consultations to identify locally meaningful resources provide examples. (T-80)

CRICHLEY, Cheryl (Southern Methodist U) *Mixed Messages, Empty Promises: Issues in Women's Reproductive Health in Nicaragua.* This paper discusses specific problems observed during a research project in Estelí, Nicaragua in the summer of 1999. These include discrepancies between training for childbirth and the actual hospital experience, and the availability of certain screening procedures without the necessary follow-up. In addition to structural and economic constraints, women in Nicaragua continue to face barriers to reproductive rights, from cultural mandates and a government increasingly tied to the traditional Catholic Church. The goals of The Revolution still live on in conversations with nurses, midwives, and others, yet the obstacles they face are formidable. (S-51)

CRIDER, Andrea, EBISU, Akihiro, SARDIER, Marie, and TAMIETTI, Heather (Northern Arizona U) *Camp Verde Community Values, Issues, Expectations and Desires Related to the Use and Management of Forest Lands in the Verde Valley.* This poster is interdependently linked to three other posters pertaining to the Verde Valley region of Arizona. This presentation profiles and compares natural resource related values, issues and expectations of residents of Camp Verde Arizona. The findings displayed are the result of field research conducted by 19 graduate students from Northern Arizona University. Information from this study is being used by a local citizen's advocacy group, in cooperation with the Forest Service, to enhance management practices on the Coconino National Forest. The overall goal of this collaborative effort is to formulate management practices that reflect local community values and maintain the ecological integrity of Forest lands. (F-50)

CROWDER, Jerome (U Texas- Houston, School of Public Health) *"We Just Live Here": Health Decision Making and the Myth of Community in El Alto, Bolivia.* This paper investigates the various health decisions made by urban Aymara speaking residents and discusses how these reflect their perceptions of community, acknowledging historical changes, kinship, and politics to be equally influential in medical decisions and health care. This directly opposes the perspective on community as seen by the local health center

(founded upon WHO's Primary Health Care initiative) as serving a catchment area of locals who share ascriptive cultural characteristics. Observing residents' health decisions elucidates the lack of trust residents have for the clinic and reflect their own sense of community within the barrio. (S-26)

CROWLEY, Martha (Northern Arizona U) *Mindfulness as a Wellness Intervention Strategy*. In contemporary Western culture, stress is widely recognized as a major contributing factor to the development of disease, including heart disease, gastrointestinal problems, and cancer. Stress reduction problems have become commonplace. The Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction program at UMass Medical Center, designed and implemented by Kabat-Zinn and Satorelli, incorporates a variety of mindfulness practices to help clients cope with pain and the stress of illness. In the Fall of 1999 a similar program was piloted in the workplace with 40 university employees: 17 served as a control group, 23 participated in a 7 week Mindfulness in Daily Living training. Qualitative and quantitative measures were used pre and post to determine the changes that occurred in the overall mental, emotional, and physical health of the two groups. Preliminary results indicate improved quality of relationships, clearer thinking and greater productivity in the intervention group. (T-05)

CULHANE, Dara (Simon Fraser U) *Health and Home: Methodologies for Understanding Relationships*. This paper explores an ethnographic research methodology designed to examine the significance of a micro-environment—a social housing project—on the health of residents who are low-income women living in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside inner city neighborhood. This project emerges from collaboration among an interdisciplinary team of university-based researchers, and two community organizations who manage the housing project. The goals are: (1) to document the everyday life of this housing community and its relationship to health-seeking from the perspectives of residents, staff, and administrators; and (2) to analyze the relationship between the housing community as a whole and the political and economic context in which it is embedded. (T-25)

CUNNINGHAM, Kiran and **MCKINNEY, Hannah** (Kalamazoo College) *Convening the Community: Building the Political Will for Creative Change*. Is it possible for the people of a region to create a viable common vision for the future and generate sufficient political will to implement policies that lead to that vision? This paper summarizes findings to date from an on-going participatory action research project devised to answer this question in Kalamazoo County, Michigan. In collaboration with a leadership workgroup comprised of over 40 community leaders from the public, private and nonprofit sectors of the county, we use focus groups, a countywide survey and local area case studies to convene the community

around issues of land use, growth management and economic development. (F-06)

DANNER, Kim (U San Francisco) *Identity and Narrative in an Asynchronous Cyberworld*. Internet narratives are asynchronous and discontinuous, offering the challenge of configuring coherence in a world of cyber-velocity. The nature of the internet narrative is such that a click of the mouse designates a new and different foreground. One's cyber-identity has the potential to assume a variety of perspectives, limited only by imagination. As we cruise the internet we become both reader and narrator, narrator and author. Perhaps the internet transforms narrative into virtual history which contains fictive narratives. This discussion of the nature of cyber-narrative, virtual identities, temporal realities, and textzeit will explore questions arising as the work of Paul Ricoeur is applied to this new reality. (F-76)

DARDAR ROBICHAUX, Brenda, FRILLIOUX, Clarice, CHAISSON, Laurie Ann (United Houma Nation), and **AUSTIN, Diane** (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *Living Inside the Oil Patch: Power and Struggle in South Louisiana*. The people who have inhabited the bayous of southern Louisiana for hundreds of years have been impacted by the discovery and development of oil and natural gas for the past seventy. This paper examines how the presence of oil wells, dredged canals, oil service companies, and oilfield waste pits have affected the development of the area and the lifestyles of local Houma residents and how events within the past five years have led to increased awareness of and resistance to the environmental impacts. It begins with the transfer of the land and marshes to oil companies and centers around a recent debate over the management of oilfield wastes in Louisiana. (S-23)

DAVIS, Allison (U Arizona) and **CROSBY, Nicole** (United Houma Nation) *An Oral History Project with The United Houma Nation*. The United Houma Nation is a state recognized tribe in southern Louisiana is currently petitioning the government for federal recognition. Two students from the University of Arizona and two from the United Houma Nation initiated an oral history project in 1999. This collaborative project began with interviews and has expanded to include several activities for sharing information with tribal membership. Our presentation will describe the interview experience, an interactive field trip, and a children's book, and history booklet that are currently being developed. Sharing individual memories of people and events informs notions of a shared past and a collective cultural landscape. This landscape exists for tribal members living across several parishes, often at great distances from each other, and remains important even in the context of an uncertain future due to the tribe's ongoing bid for federal recognition. (F-80)

ABSTRACTS

DAVIS, Anthony (St. Francis Xavier U) *Locality, Family, and Livelihood: Ecological Knowledge and a Historical Anthropology of Nova Scotian, Small Boat Fishing*. Unlike the developmental trajectory in most areas of industrial primary resource production, family-household and community-centered small boat fishing persists into the new millennium as a major social and economic force in North Atlantic commercial fisheries. This essay describes and provides an analysis of several core features of fishing families and family histories as a means to explicate the local dynamism of Nova Scotian small boat fishing. Knowledge of marine ecology as seated within family and livelihood culture will be developed as a critical dimension that has enabled the persistence of small boat fisheries within a capitalist political economy. (F-54)

DAVIS-FLOYD, Robbie (U Texas-Austin) *Analysis or Action?: Reflections on Doing Ethnography among Post modern Midwives*. Profound ideological divisions exist among contemporary midwives around issues of identity, education, and practice. As a researcher seeking to understand all sides of a given issue, I have faced strong criticism from midwives. Efforts to avoid taking sides and to paint an accurate picture of the divisions have meant that I have to resort to painstaking detail just to capture midwives' disparate realities in ways they can perceive as accurate. This paper discusses the tensions and dilemmas of trying to thread a path through the political landmines littering contemporary midwifery, and the role that my attempts at theorizing have played. (W-24)

DAVIS-FLOYD, Robbie (U Texas-Austin) *The Anthropology of Midwifery*. Since the 1970s publication of ethnographies by Cosminksy and Jordan of midwives in Guatemala and Yucatan, anthropologists have demonstrated increasing interest in midwives and midwifery, so that by now we can claim a conceptual space for a newly named subdiscipline—the anthropology of midwifery. Around the globe, anthropological attention is focusing on issues of midwifery identity, on the problems inherent in professionalization, and on the roles of midwives in local communities and national political economies. This paper will attempt to summarize developments in this emergent field and to suggest some worthwhile future directions. (T-04)

DAWSON, Susan (Utah State) *Women Uranium Workers: A Study of Nontraditional Work*. This paper is concerned with how women uranium workers view nontraditional work. During 1996-1997, the authors interviewed 74 women workers, most of whom were nontraditional production workers. Until recently, studies of uranium employment have focused on men since few women worked in the uranium industry until the mid-1970s. Important questions addressed are how these women compared their uranium work with other types of employment they had experienced and how they

perceived overall working conditions, safety issues, and future uranium employment. In light of the study's findings, policy implications for the future will be presented. (S-56)

DE BREMOND, Ariane (UC-Santa Cruz) *Contestations over cadastral surveys and map-making in Guatemala*. The Guatemalan Land Administration Program, sponsored by the Guatemalan government and the World Bank, is intended to redefine land proprietorship in a country where 70% of the arable land is owned by less than 3% of the population. This paper broadly charts the shift in World Bank land reform policy in the context of Guatemalan case where unclear tenure arrangements and land conflict result in poor management and serve to exacerbate environmental destruction. It also examines proposed government mechanisms for the land allocation and demarcation and for conflict mediation and resolution. Central to the discussion is an examination of the issue of the participation of rural farmers and farm families in the mapping process. It is concerned particularly with examining the use of mapping technologies to help frame the process of choosing land areas, mediating land conflict, and assessing agricultural and ecological suitability. (F-09)

DE CASTRO, Fabio, SIGUEIRA, Andrea, BRONDIZIO, Eduardo, and FERREIRA, Lucia (ACT-Indiana) *"Tradition", Property Regimes, and the Conservation of Natural Resources in the Ribeira Valley, Brazil*. The recent focus on traditional populations holding resource collectively as the way to ensure resource sustainability has contributed to promote social justice and conservation, but has also overemphasized "traditional" populations as static, homogeneous, isolated, and communally-oriented while overlooking "non-traditional" populations living in the same area. In this paper, we discuss the misuse of the concepts of "traditional" and "collective property regimes" in the light of establishment of conservation units in Southeastern Atlantic Forest, Brazil. We discuss the discourse of "traditional populations", the condition of overlapping property regimes, and the position of "non-traditional populations", and conclude that the bias on "collective traditional populations" threatens not only "non-traditional" and "non-collective property systems", but also the so-called "traditional" and "collective property systems". (F-21)

DE VOOGD, Katherine (U Texas-San Antonio) and **HUNT, Linda** (Michigan State U). *"What would you tell your sister to do?" Offering prenatal genetic screening to low-income Hispanic women*. Although genetic screening is standard in prenatal care, many minority women do not use these services. Recent research has examined patient characteristics, such as attitudes and beliefs, to explain these trends, but has not considered the role that clinical practices may play. This paper reports on an ethnographic study of offering prenatal genetic testing to low-income Hispanic women. Poor communication

was observed in these genetic counseling sessions due to 1) reliance on medical students, 2) lack of adequate translation services, and 3) unaddressed differences between clinical and lay perspectives. Such problems interfere with the effective provision of genetic testing choices to these women. (W-04)

DE VRIES, Gregory (U Florida) *Post-Hurricane Livelihood Strategies In The Honduran Moskitia*. This paper presents ethnographic data on household livelihood adjustments due to the destruction of primary subsistence and productive capacities in a community in Northeast Honduras. Intense flooding caused the temporary collapse of agricultural activity in the village of Pimienta. In response, households were compelled to diversify farm and off-farm income and subsistence activities. These actions are described in the context of reconstruction organization activity. Under the rubric of political ecology, discussion of the data addresses livelihood strategies as the interface of environmental, socioeconomic, political, and cultural factors. Concluding remarks suggest possible socioeconomic and ecological ramifications of livelihood strategies in Pimienta. (W-05)

DEWALT, Kathleen (Pittsburgh), **POATS, Susan** (Fundagro), and **SHARMA, Ravi** (Pittsburgh) *Food Consumption and Food Security in the El Angel River Watershed, Ecuador*. The El Angel River watershed includes several distinct ecological zones and urban and rural communities with differing economic systems, ethnic groups, and resources all tied together by reliance on water generated at the highest levels of the watershed located in the *paramo* of the El Angel Ecological Reserve. Several years of demographic, ethnographic and survey research in the watershed has allowed us to examine the impact of differing land and water use, ethnic group and resource control on the continuing ability of households to adequately meet food requirements. This paper examines the factors affecting food consumption and food security among mestizo, afro-ecuadorian and indigenous households with differing access to land and water resources, across three major ecological zones. (S-21)

DEWIND, Josh (SSRC) *Current Research on Religion and Immigration: Concepts and Organization*. Despite the diversity of religious beliefs and practices that new immigrants and refugees bring to the United States, contemporary considerations among both social scientists and policy makers have tended to neglect the role of religion in incorporating newcomers into American society. Research that has touched on religion has tended to be more ethnographically descriptive and pragmatic than synthetic or analytical. Although religious organizations facilitate the settlement of immigrants and refugees and provide them with a wide range of social services, public debates about immigration on a national level has tended to ignore religious issues. A shift in perceptions

about the importance of religion may be taking place in both academic and public arenas. This paper will consider some of the ideas that frame these new interests, the role of funders in organizing and coordinating such research, and connections between research and public debates. Information will be provided about opportunities for interested scholars to obtain financial support for their own research related to religion and immigration. (W-52)

DHARM, Bhawuk (U Hawaii) *The Evolution of Culture Theories in Cross-Cultural Psychology: Implications for Community Psychology and Applied Anthropology*. Individualism and collectivism has received the most attention from cross-cultural researchers in the last decade or so. This paper traces the development of various typologies of culture in cross-cultural psychology (e.g., associative versus abstractive cultures, field-dependent versus field independent cultures, and so forth) in the last 20 years. The paper then delineates the evolution of culture theories, particularly individualism and collectivism, which are overarching theories that meaningfully explain and predict social behaviors across cultures. Finally, implications of using culture theories like individualism and collectivism in community psychology and applied anthropology are discussed. (F-59)

DICKSON-GOMEZ, Julie (Arizona State U) *Anthropology's Contributions to the Study of Domestic Violence*. Recent contributions by anthropologists to the study of domestic violence contribute much to the understanding of its causes, maintenance, forms and possible solutions. The majority have applied a cultural level of analysis and understood violence as reflecting gender inequalities in society at large, which are a result of historical processes. Others take a phenomenological approach, analyzing the inner side of violent experiences in the home. Domestic violence is a complex behavior and future research should explore the links between these different levels of analysis. Effective interventions should also be planned at these different levels. (T-09)

DILLY, Barbara J. (U Northern Iowa) *Class Barriers to Revitalization of Small Town Life*. Class shapes the nature of local interest group politics in small rural communities in Northeast Iowa and defines an ideology of action and non-action. The actions of "elites," such as business owners and other professionals have long been criticized by civically inactive working class members who feel their contributions would only serve the interests of the elites without any enhancement to their own status. Understanding the historical nature of this quiet form of social alienation is essential to the success of rural revitalization programs dependent upon the involvement of all interest groups. This ethnographic study identifies successful models of civic involvement in terms of diverse class leadership roles. (F-06)

DOBBERT, Joan (U Minnesota) *Looking Backward*. What will a child think about constant travel? As an adult looking back on my childhood travels I am grateful to my parents for the privilege. As a child I was always excited about our upcoming trips. I liked meeting new people and seeing historical sites. Now entering into parenthood I hope to give the advantages of globalization to my stepchildren so that they will be open to new experiences as adults and more accepting of the differences between themselves and their culture and others and other cultures. (T-59)

DOBBERT, Marion Lundy (U Minnesota) *Travel, Not Tourism, As International Education*. My own experiments with globalizing my daughter had its roots in two main factors: that her father and I were well traveled when we met and that we had a "no baby sitter" policy. Thus our daughter Joan first began her international travels at three months. At age two she spent a year in Britain. We took her to all professional meetings outside the US. She took her first French class before she began school. This paper looks backward at what we did using M. Gibson's five templates for creating multiculturalism. (T-59)

DOBBINS, Stephanie (North Carolina State U) *Alternative Medicine use and the Impacts of Tourism in Quepos, Costa Rica*. Although Quepos offers many different forms of alternative medicine and healing practices to both tourists and locals alike, conventional Western medicine is the standard. Local residents, however, are generally reluctant to avail themselves of traditional herbal medicine and alternative healing practices. From data gathered from interviews with physicians, acupuncturists, massage therapists, and local herbal experts along with locals and tourists, I describe in this paper the role of alternative medicine and healing practices in the community and for tourists. Tourism is playing a significant role in the growth of access to non-conventional medical practices. (T-56)

DOUGHTY, Paul (U Florida) *Back to the Future: From Participant Observation to Participant Intervention to Participatory Action Research*. Even as gentlemanly speculation based upon the communiqués of others was the "research" norm, some early anthropologists were involved in the promotion of socio-cultural and economic change, in policy development and sometimes, advocacy. The later rise of community development strategies invoked participation in community affairs and involvement of community members in self-help objectives. Such practices waned with the advent of mega scale, trickle-down development programs and their increased "professionalization" drive by aloof "experts" with little participation by communities. A rebirth of participatory approaches resulted from the rediscovered need for beneficiaries of development investments to be active project participants in order to achieve program success. (F-24)

DOWNE, Pamela (U Saskatchewan) *"Hot Peach Pages": An Anthropological Evaluation of "Crime Prevention in Every Home."* This paper will present the results of a one-year evaluation of a resource, known as "The Hot Peach Pages," designed for victims of violence and abuse. The Hot Peach Pages were included in select telephone directories of Saskatchewan, Canada; they not only list the services that may be accessed by victims of violence, but they provide a brief description of the scope and effect of common forms of violence. The original intent of this resource was to bring crime prevention into every home. This paper examines the perceived effectiveness of this resource among victims of violence as well as service providers by examining the unique benefits and challenges of an anthropological evaluation. The broader national and international relevance of this resource and evaluation will be discussed. (T-53)

DRENNAN, Lori (Linfield College) *Family Pattern and Diseases in Later Life in a Longitudinal Community Study in Portugal*. An analysis of families in the Aldeia Project allowed delineation of a differential typology of social, psychological and value patterns. The information available included collections of data from individual respondents, organized into family profiles, from a community study of a Portuguese village over several decades. Recent medical anthropology research allowed the investigation of physical health, coded in the 9th International Classification of Diseases. This paper reports on the association measures of early family experience and later health and illness. (S-52)

DUDGEON, Matthew (Emory U) *Slippery Subjects: Reproductive Health And Contraception In Western Guatemala And International Health Discourse*. The concept of reproductive health, operationalized by the WHO in the past decade, provides the framework for maternal and infant health interventions by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in development contexts. The plural meanings of reproductive health allow for semantic slippage between NGO documentation, local interventions, and health care professionals, organizing different approaches to efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality. Based on linguistic analysis of 15 interviews I conducted with doctors, nurses, and auxiliaries in two regional hospitals in western highland Guatemala, I find a consistent slippage between WHO-endorsed concepts of 'reproductive health' and contraception. I compare the meanings elicited in these interviews with the meaning of reproductive health employed by a local NGO and with changing international health discourse on the expansion of the concept of reproductive health. Finally, I explore potential obstacles to international health presented by such semantic disjuncts. (W-04)

DUKE, Michael (Hispanic Health Council) *Self-Medication and the Problem of Reification Among Street Drug Users*. Users of addictive street drugs tend to ingest these substances as a way of responding to particular material, social, and emotional conditions. This paper is based upon several ethnographic and epidemiological studies of street drug users in a mid-sized US city. Using Georg Lukács' concept of reification, I argue that for at least some street drug users, the initial attraction to these drugs is due not so much to their ability to relieve the pain of trauma, but to their ability to counteract the emotional and social deadening that so characterizes marginalized populations. (F-70)

DUNN, Samuel (York U) *"I Will Never be Here": Narratives of Health and Belonging Among Guatemalan Immigrant Men*. This paper addresses the ways in which Guatemalan immigrant men express and cope with health problems such as depression and alcoholism. Based on interviews and conversations with Guatemalan immigrant men and women living in Toronto, Canada, this study suggests that a sense of "not belonging" in Canadian society may have serious health consequences for these men. Cultural and gendered attitudes of *machismo* may also prevent Guatemalan immigrant men from seeking help for health problems. This study recommends that health professionals striving to provide culturally appropriate care for immigrants and refugees should pay attention to the influence of gender identity on individual health. (T-78)

DURRENBERGER, E. Paul (Penn State) *Views of Membership and Leadership in a Chicago Union Local*. I compare survey results from staff, stewards, and members of a Chicago local of nursing home employees and discuss the results in terms of findings from other Chicago locals. This local is different from some other larger ones in the area because its membership is more concentrated in a single industry. I shall discuss concepts of reciprocity and obligation that define power relations within the local, what is important on the job, what the union can do for members, and causes of problems at work from the vantage points of each group. (W-75)

DWIGGINS, Donna (Washington State U) *Supays and Sensibilities: Local and International Mythologies for Environmental Planning in Highland Ecuador*. This paper discusses the importance of cognitive data on epistemologies that often go unnoticed at the interface of local/global environmental management. Locals in Imbabura Province, Ecuador, appear to wholeheartedly embrace an "International Development" paradigm. In the process they have suppressed local epistemologies. The authors recent cognitive studies go beyond gatekeeper agencies to document a range of local epistemologies. Mythologies vital for ownership of environmental problems and solutions are illuminated. The paper

urges cultural anthropologists to assume a niche at the interface between the local and the global with cognitive research on epistemologies of value to locals and to international agencies. (W-02)

EARLE, Duncan (UTEP) *Development Debacles as Lessons; A Quarter Century of Working with NGOs and Community Self-Development*. The truism that we learn from our mistakes actually rarely fits the culture of community development organizations, but years of involvement with efforts aimed at Mayas of Guatemala and Chiapas witnessing a series of successes and errors has lead to the formulation of some generalizations about what we need to heed to avoid failure. Examples are given from Guatemala, Mexico, and the US-Mexico Border, with specific attention to problems that arise when working in the context of political conflict and violence. (T-70)

EASTON, Delia (Hispanic Health Council) *This Time I'll Be There, I Promise": Building Rapport With Women Drug Users*. Establishing ethnographic relationships to facilitate HIV interventions with drug users, a population already highly mobile and transient, presents its own set of complications when targeting women. This paper, based on data drawn from a 3 year NIDA funded project in Hartford, CT, investigating the high risk sites in which IV drug and crack users congregate to get high, presents scenarios illustrating some of the dimensions of and obstacles to maintaining traditional "ethnographer/informant" relationships over time with female drug users on this project. (F-70)

EDWARDS, Diana (Western New Mexico U) *Kinship for Sale? American adoption leads global trends toward commodification of children and diminishment of kinship networks*. In American adoption a coalition of efforts which include the privatization of adoption, legislative support for special interests, and judicial bias in interpretation of "best interest of the child" have turned adoption into a highly profitable business, and kinship into a commodity exchange. Analysis of adoption reform efforts in Florida and other states reveal the role of wealth and power in cutting kinship ties in vulnerable birth families and creating new kinship ties through formalized adoption. (S-22)

EDWARDS, Matthew (Chucalissa Museum/ U Memphis) *Implication of the Resort Cycle Model for Destination Development in CRM: A Case Study from C.H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa*. The resort cycle model is often applied to large destinations, frequented by large numbers of mass tourists. Acapulco and Cancun are among the most renowned examples of this trend, yet the cycle can also be applied to destinations on a smaller scale. Likewise, it can be used to help shape the

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course of destination development for sites in the latter phases of the resort cycle. The case study explores the resort cycle at the C.H. Museum at Chucalissa. Once a thriving and active archaeological site and tourist destination. The museum is now trying to recapture the grandeur of its glory days. (W-53)

EDWARDS, Rob (Cabrillo College) *Integrating Cabrillo college vocational job opportunities across Anthropology Departments Of Several Community Colleges: An Archeological Consortium.* Cabrillo has a unique vocational program in Archeological Technology. Almost all certificate completers have found work, or continue up the educational ladder, or both. This paper illustrates a joint venture among several community colleges to expand student success and job possibilities. We also want to increase faculty interactions and support. We have developed a consortium in Archeological Technology, which focuses on both the academic and the applied sense. Each of our colleges has special strengths, interests, and limitations, usually budgetary. Over the past 3 or 4 years some have asked about Cabrillo's unique Archeological Technology Program and whether it could be replicated. My responses have been cautiously affirmative, but have raised the real problem of cost, in space, in equipment and faculty time. The vitality or excitement of a "vocational" program where student interaction is high and students share their subsequent successes in gaining jobs and further academic success was discussed. The Archeological Consortium is seen as a way to involve our colleges in a joint effort to share goals and our resources, and to also meet a State Chancellor's Office mandate for integration of academic and vocational programs. (W-76)

ELMORE, Reed (Northern Arizona U) *A Multi-Racial View of Discrimination and Sport in the U.S.* This research analyzes ethnic/racial relations that characterize sports competition in the United States, using both historical and anthropological perspectives. Specifically, I examine why U.S. society has historically permitted, or even encouraged, certain ethnic groups to participate in sports but not others. Some minority groups even have been assigned special cultural value connected with sports performance by the mainstream culture, although participation is not necessarily correlated with the social status of the ethnic group. In other cases, specific ethnic groups have been banned from play, e.g., African-Americans were banned from baseball, basketball, and football until the second half of the 20th Century, while Native American and Latinos were permitted to play. (S-28)

EMANUEL, Robert (U Arizona) *Integrating Political Ecology into Sonoran Ecoregional Conservation.* The Sonoran Desert ecoregion represents one to the planet's most biodiverse areas. It also boasts one of the world's fastest growing populations, rapid globally-driven economic change

and is shared by two vastly different nations, Mexico and the U.S. Until recently, mainstream conservation practitioners have focused on conserving its biophysical resources without accounting for profound social impacts on the ecoregion. With the integration of political ecology and other social science frameworks into assessment of the region, conservation practitioners will develop new priorities that rely upon better collaboration between communities, governments and organizations to achieve the goal of maintaining long-term ecological health. (F-26)

EMANUEL, Robert and **GREENBERG, James** (U Arizona) *The Political Ecology of Natural Resources Conservation.* Recent scholarship in political ecology has had much to say about processes of local and global environmental degradation. Efforts to apply its major principles—namely the inclusion of political economic factors in the human ecology equation—have tremendous merit for the development of new and innovative approaches to conserving biodiversity, open spaces, forests and other natural resources. Efforts to examine how political and economic forces impinge upon the environment are becoming a growing and significant trend in conservation research and practice. This session will highlight several case studies of new and innovative approaches of conservation practice that include insights gained from political ecology and social sciences research. (F-26)

FETTERMAN, David (Stanford) *Empowerment Evaluation: A Form of Action Anthropology.* Empowerment evaluation is the use of evaluation concepts, techniques, and findings to foster improvement and self-determination. It has an unambiguous value orientation – it is designed to help people help themselves and improve their programs using a form of self-evaluation and reflection. Program participants conduct their own evaluations and typically act as facilitators; an outside evaluator often serves as a coach or additional facilitator depending on internal program capabilities. The roots of this approach are in action anthropology. Sol Tax's work in action anthropology focuses on how anthropologists can facilitate the goals and objectives of self-determining groups, such as Native American tribes. Empowerment evaluation derives much from work in this area as it shifts the focus to native people and focuses on building capacity and fostering self-determination. (W-42)

ENGBRETSON, Joan (UT-Houston, Health Sciences Center) *Internal Review and Its Limitations.* Internal Review Boards based on biomedical ethical principles were formed to protect human subjects participating in biomedical research by assuring informed consent and confidentiality. Ethnographic research focusing on patients' experiences and health issues is at the margins of biomedical and anthropological research. This raises challenges for review committees, as the focus of

the research may be individuals, aggregates, and/or cultural groups. The relationship between the researcher and the researched will be explored as it relates to defining the participants as subjects or informants and honoring their expertise. Questions regarding private vs. public behavior, appropriate representation, and contextual understanding will be raised. (S-55)

ENOCH, Joan (USVA Domiciliary, White City OR) and **BEVINS, Robert** (Northern Arizona U) *Old "Soldiers"—Life In A VA Domiciliary*. This paper explores the experiences of aging veterans living in an 800 bed Veteran's Administration domiciliary. These men and women address their concepts of community, gender issues and late life cycle dilemmas. How did they get here? Has life in the Dom served them? What were their alternatives? In the spirit of the Dom "village," staff and younger residents also comment on issues of aging in this community. From data from focus groups and life reviews, we hope to ascertain whether this historical concept—unique to and for veterans—could be expanded to a larger segment of poor and homeless aging members of U.S. society. (T-28)

EPP, TIMOTHY (York U) *Disability, Discourse and Experience: People First and Neoconservatism in Ontario*. This study examines disability and identity in Canadian society at the nexus of personal experience and social discourse. Drawing on theory of 'embodiment' (Csordas) and 'bio-power' (Foucault), I examine divergences and junctures between discourse on disability and the person, as expressed in self-advocacy discourse, individual life accounts and social policy in the context of the restructuring of social services in Ontario. In particular, I explore the social construction of voice and self, the dys-appearance of the disabled body in self-advocacy discourse, and the implications of this approach for self-advocacy as political strategy. (F-60)

EREM, Suzan (SEIU Local 73) *Images, Image Making, and Policies in a Union Local*. Representing 12% of the workforce, unions are marginal, not the voice of the working class. To re-gain a more central role, new leadership at AFL-CIO and SEIU are using the same modern marketing expertise, consultants, and firms as big business to change the images projected to the media and our members. Now we have focus groups, surveys, and seminars too. I discuss how I produce the images of our local and our union and some of the things that affect how I create those images from the color scheme of the logo to the pitch of news stories. (W-75)

ERVIN, Alexander (U Saskatchewan) *Mainstreaming Anthropological Training by Explicitly Attending to Mainstream Issues*. Although attracting healthy enrollments, well over 90% of our students do not go on to graduate work or

employment overseas. Attempting to establish applied training, the author has focused on issues of relevance in his city and rural hinterland—even through politics and community activism. A multifaceted curriculum and practica, are meant to prepare students for onshore jobs and counter images of irrelevance. Yet there are major institutional barriers preventing the program's full success—even its survival. Ironically, we are now sometimes labeled as doing "applied sociology." (F-72)

ERWIN, Deborah, MORRIS-CHATTA, Rebecca, and AMBROSONE, Christine (U Arkansas-Medical Sciences) *Applications of Medical Anthropology to Epidemiological Research: Collaboration and Consternation*. Low participation in epidemiologic studies is a significant problem. This leads to a concern by researchers that those who do consent may not be representative of the general population. Moreover, the recruitment of African Americans into research studies is historically difficult (Swanson & Ward 1995). The extensive knowledge among African Americans of the Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment may create a sense of "distrust and suspicion that hampers cancer research efforts in many Black American communities" (McCabe et al 1994). When applying anthropological methods and theories in medical research, it is important to recognize who is being served – the patient, the clinician, the basic scientist, the administrator, or the anthropologist? This article addresses innovative anthropological research methods to address these concerns, as well as protect the potential patients. (T-06)

ESSEN, Juliana (U Minnesota) *Sustainable Development and the Santi Asoke Movement in Thailand*. Dissertation research on "sustainable development" requires a careful balance of applied and academic approaches. My study centers on the Santi Asoke movement in Thailand which counters capitalism's ecological and cultural decay with an agricultural livelihood based on Buddhist principles. The Santi Asoke's sustainable livelihood has growing significance in the context of recent Southeast Asian economic troubles and the near-global organic movement. This project was inspired by work as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Thailand. Research on the Santi Asoke does not only contribute to anthropological theory. In practice, the development field will be transformed by the manifestation of alternatives, both by situated movements and by ethnographic inquiries. Intellectual and pragmatic exchanges of such alternatives fosters greater economic stability and environmental sustainability throughout the world. (T-27)

ETTENGER, Kreg (Syracuse U) *Each in Our Own Vessel: Source Water Protection and New York's Haudenosaunee Nations*. This paper presents interim findings of a source water protection fellowship involving Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Nations in upstate New York. The author's is working with

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several Nations and the Haudenosaunee Environmental Task Force to develop culturally-relevant guidelines for source water protection, and to improve local awareness about water quality issues. Project activities include an analysis of experiences and identified needs of several Nations engaged in or planning source water protection efforts. The final report will provide strategies and tools for source water protection presented in terms that reflect Haudenosaunee understandings and values regarding this critical resource. (W-51)

EVANS, Carol Jo (U Kentucky) *Hits & Misses: Lessons Learned from Participatory Mapping Techniques in Southern Appalachia*. The intent of this presentation is to discuss and present participatory mapping techniques utilized in order to obtain public opinion on the future management of the Big South Fork National River and Recreational Area (BSFNRA). Managed by the National Park Service and located in the Southern Appalachia, the BSFNRA is unique in that it promotes both outdoor recreational activities (e.g. hunting, white-water rafting, fishing) and the preservation of natural resources. Participatory mapping techniques that were found to be valuable in obtaining public opinion will be presented, along with participatory techniques that failed. Finally, the value of utilizing participatory mapping in obtaining public opinion to inform policy pertaining to the management of public land is presented. (F-50)

FALCK, Russel (Wright State U) *Women Crack-Cocaine Users as Victims of Violence: Findings from a Natural History Study*. This study details the lifetime prevalence and annual incidence of physical and sexual assault among a sample of not-in-treatment, crack-using women (n=171). Results show that since these women began using crack 61.9 % have been physically assaulted. More than half of the women sought medical care after being attacked. Since beginning crack use 31.6% reported having been sexually assaulted. In the one year period that elapsed between baseline and follow-up interviews, 54.6% of the women reported having been physically assaulted, and 11.2% reported having been sexually assaulted. The relationship between sample characteristics and assaults is described, and the implications for drug abuse treatment are discussed. (F-05)

FALCON, Leonardo (U North Texas) *Importance of Fieldwork for Undergraduates*. This presentation focuses on two anthropology programs: Summer Field School in Chetumal, Mexico and the Border Studies Institute. Using visual documentation obtained during the summer 1999 field school, the goal is to present the individual and collective experiences of the Mexican and Texan students involved in both programs. A special emphasis is placed on the student's personal and academic enrichment attained through these program exchanges. (S-09)

FALLS, Susan (City U-New York) *Situational Privatization*. "What is it like to be a paramedic in an infamous neighborhood?", was the question driving my foray into the world 911. Findings from the project suggested that while enlisting subjective considerations (drawn from normative orders), paramedics enact a process of "situational privatization". These considerations help determine specific (visible and invisible) tactics that are combined with formative orders (including official objectives, procedures and regulations) to stabilize the at large spatial domain, the more intermediate social domain, and finally the personal, physical domain where even that space beyond the boundary of the skin temporarily becomes the "private property" of the paramedic. (W-59)

FELDMAN, Douglas (U Miami) *Attitudes Toward HIV/AIDS among Zambian Secondary School Students*. Male and female students (n =204) at two Zambian secondary schools were surveyed about their attitudes toward HIV/AIDS. While most students expressed compassion to persons with AIDS, many did not. Some believed that people with AIDS deserve to die, that commercial sex workers should be killed so that they do not infect others, AIDS orphans should take care of themselves, and people with AIDS should be locked up permanently. Even though 27% of the adult population in LUSKA are HIV-infected, many students believed that there are many other health problems in Zambia that are much more important than AIDS. Masturbation, homosexuality, pre-marital sex, and extra-marital sex are widely seen as evil sins. Most of the students tended to agree that condoms usually do not work in preventing AIDS. The majority of the students in this nonrandom sample had been at one time, or currently, sexually active and usually did not use condoms. (W-03)

FELDMAN, Shari and **SMITH, Chrystal** (U South Florida) *La Union Marti-Maceo: Second Century Project*. On October 26, 2000, La Union Marti-Maceo, an Afro-Cuban club in Ybor City, Tampa, will celebrate its centennial. Currently threatened by a diminishing membership and insufficient funds, Marti-Maceo has initiated strategies to revive its membership. As part of an ongoing student project, we are collaborating with the club on a variety of efforts including 1) various fundraising activities; 2) educating the community; and 3) increasing club membership. Our experience, thus far, has been enlightening and educative but not without its frustrations. In this paper we will discuss our collaborative role as advocate anthropologists involved in efforts to ensure the survival of Marti-Maceo. (F-78)

FETTERMAN, David (Stanford) *Empowerment Evaluation: A Form of Action Anthropology*. Empowerment evaluation is the use of evaluation concepts, techniques, and findings to foster improvement and self-determination. It has an unam-

biguous value orientation – it is designed to help people help themselves and improve their programs using a form of self-evaluation and reflection. Program participants conduct their own evaluations and typically act as facilitators; an outside evaluator often serves as a coach or additional facilitator depending on internal program capabilities. The roots of this approach are in action anthropology. Sol Tax's work in action anthropology focuses on how anthropologists can facilitate the goals and objectives of self-determining groups, such as Native American tribes. Empowerment evaluation derives much from work in this area as it shifts the focus to native people and focuses on building capacity and fostering self-determination. (W-42)

FINERMAN, Ruthbeth (Memphis) *Training Medical Anthropologists: Where Shall We Go?* Medical anthropologists rarely recognize professional meetings as an opportunity to exchange insights on training. Panelists and audience members are challenged here to open a dialogue on appropriate and effective skill development. The session will also identify strategies to better disseminate information on graduate programs and innovations in training. (F-07)

FISHMAN, Jennifer (UC-San Francisco), **MOYERS, Anne** (Veterans' Administration Palo Alto Health Care System) **JOHNSTON, Kathreen** (Kaiser Permanente Medical Group) and **KOENIG, Barbara** (Stanford) *The Embodied Experience of Genetic Risk: Where biomedical Knowledge Meets Bodies.* With the increasing availability of genetic testing for breast cancer comes a need for new understandings of how women and their families make decisions to undergo testing and how they make sense of the test results. This presentation will focus on a qualitative analysis of "high risk" families' ways of understanding and making meaning of the concept of genetic risk as an embodied and inherited phenomenon. Genes are not only objects of scientific inquiry; and genetics is not only a form of knowledge production; but genetics' conceptualization of disease causation and susceptibility is also an inhabited experience for individuals. (T-54)

FITZMAURICE, Nancy (Samuel Merritt College) *Self, Identity and Healing among Karen On the Thai-Burma Border.* Identity has both a transitional and a fixed nature as described by Ricoeur (1992). One's identity cannot be separated from thought, practice and history. Through the transformational process of healing an individual's identity can be changed and affected. As health care providers, our transitional identity is ultimately challenged by aspects of the healing process along with those who are healed. This paper reports on health-service projects on the Thai-Burma border that address both the physical and spiritual needs of the Karen people. (S-50)

FITZPATRICK, Judith (The Ethnographic Institute) *Torres Strait Islanders Negotiating with Oil Companies.* Negotiations for a natural gas pipeline to run from PNG through an under-sea corridor traversing the rich marine archipelago of Torres Strait onto mainland Australia take into account valuations of fisheries, cultural heritage, international shipping lanes and biodiversity. The framework and strategy for negotiating compensation with Chevron by Torres Strait Islanders are examined in light of customary and Australian law, local politics and national policy on indigenous issues. Participatory ethnography informs the rights to participate in the decision making about the route and compensation package even among those communities not in the direct path of the project. (F-61)

FITZPATRICK, Scott M. (U Oregon) *The Dichotomy Between Cultural Resource Preservation and Tourist Development on Barbados.* How best to go about preserving and managing cultural resources when confronted with tourist development has become an increasingly important question for anthropologists, archaeologists, and developers alike in many geographical regions. In this paper I discuss issues related to the development of the Port St. Charles Marina at the Heywoods archaeological site in Barbados, West Indies. Past archaeological investigations conducted at Heywoods have revealed substantial evidence of prehistoric and historic settlement. Despite strong evidence for past human settlement, the Environmental Impact Assessment completed for the site prior to development barely mentions cultural impacts. This presents an unusual and difficult situation for both archaeologists on one side who are interested in reconstructing past life ways through material culture, and developers on the other who may have interest in this vestige but who are not required to consider the impacts or mitigate the effects to cultural remains. This regional case study serves as an indicator of how present-day cultural beliefs and the strong desire for the tourist development can affect historic and archaeological site preservation strategies. (T-80)

FLEGEL, Jane (American U) *War in Kosovo? Media Discourse and the Presentation of Conflict in the United States.* The Balkans has long been considered by the West as an area of instability. The rest of Europe and America look at the political situation in the region as the cauldron in which chaos brews and spills over into the rest of the world. The prevalence of this stereotype, and specifically the linkage of current conflicts with the domino effect of the World War I era are utilized to justify NATO intervention in Yugoslavia. American public support is rallied through the presence/absence of certain terms, as well as the assignation of responsibility. In the news reports regarding the Kosovo conflict, one can see attempts to mobilize public opinion to favor the United States' involvement in the region. Various tactics are employed to further this goal including metaphor, propaganda, and victimization. (F-77)

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FLEMING, Leslie (Merritt Anthropology Field School) *Action Anthropology: Expanding Students' Vision of the World*. The Merritt College Anthropology Field School offers inner city Oakland community college students a rare opportunity to gain firsthand experience in the richness of foreign cultures as far away as South Africa, and as close as Mexico. Our field school differs from others in that we pay for our students' travel, food, and lodging. Our students are ethnically diverse, low income, and rarely given the opportunity to engage in academic (or recreational) travel. Despite holding jobs, raising children, caring for older relatives and attending college, the students who travel with our program are able to earn good grades, and to assume leadership roles on campus, at work, or within their communities. In addition to growing intellectually from their study experience, students enhance leadership skills through their participation in planning their itineraries, through their experience with community leaders abroad, and from their public presentations when they return. The larger Oakland community benefits through the growth and empowerment of some of the community's most deserving students. (F-53)

FLOCKS, Joan and **MONAGHAN, Paul**, (U Florida) *Designing Health Interventions For Three Seasonal Worker Communities*. The Together for Agricultural Safety project examined demographic data for several Central Florida nursery worker communities before targeting occupational health interventions toward those communities. Surprising data and current changes among some formerly stable ethnic/industry groups made this a challenging task. The experience emphasized the need to consider migration trends before designing and implementing services in agricultural worker communities. (F-11)

FOGARTY, Tim (U Florida) *International Citizen Solidarity As Disaster Response: The Role Of Work camps In Post-Mitch Nicaragua*. Unprecedented damage wrought by Hurricane Mitch resulted in a ground swell of grassroots solidarity from developed countries. Limited government response lent urgency to non-governmental mobilization of international material and human resources toward devastated regions. Thousands of foreign citizens comprising hundreds of groups are arriving to assist. These short-term work camps occasioned cross-cultural experiences with implications for globalization of the host communities. Political ecology provides the theoretical framework to document and evaluate the various levels of socio-cultural integration operating in post-disaster villages. (W-05)

FOLEY, Ellen E. (Michigan State U) *Local Struggles with Global Development Trends: Participatory Community Health in Senegal*. In this paper I examine the impact and current status of ongoing public health care reform in the Saint Louis

district in northern Senegal. Based on 16 months of dissertation research, this paper offers an assessment of State efforts at improving the health care system through introducing an essential medicines package, user fees, and locally-elected health committees. These reforms have been carried out in the broader context of decentralization and privatization. My analysis gives special attention to the perspectives of state health care workers and the residents of one of Saint Louis' poorest quarters (Pikine), and the different bases of knowledge with which these two groups approach health problems and each other. The experiences of those implementing health care reform as well as the perspectives of the client population prove key to understanding the limited success of the past 15 years of reform. In sum, the paper offers an account of a local experience with health care reform and argues for a nuanced understanding of local histories and situations as health care systems are increasingly modified to conform to global norms. (S-07)

FOLEY, Jennifer and **KUPERMINC, Gabriel** (Georgia State U) *Latino Teens in the Context of an Ethnically Diverse Urban High School*. This paper will present findings from a school-wide survey of employment, extracurricular involvement, and home responsibilities for the student body ($n=1,252$) at the high school attended by participants in the Juventud study. The paper will thus provide a broader context for understanding the experiences of Latino immigrant youth. Research generally shows positive effects of school involvement and negative effects of 20 or more hours per week of formal employment. However, little is known about ethnic group variations in these effects, or about how school, job, and family responsibilities combine to affect academic achievement. (W-79)

FOLMAR, Steve (Wake Forest) *Searching For Community And Voice: Services For Immigrant Latinos In Winston-Salem*. Latinos in Winston-Salem present unique challenges to NGOs, partly due to the nature of Latino immigration. The role of NGOs, either funder or service provider, structures the *process* they use to identify community and voice. They recognize the importance of folk models of community and communication and include them as a part of the rhetoric of service provision. However, segments of the NGO community lack specific knowledge of what Latino community and voice are and revert to old models used with indigenous groups. The struggle to design services continues to revolve around finding a somewhat mythical "voice" from a shapeless "community". (T-70)

FOX, Elaine, CANTRELL, Pat, LEWERS, Gary (U Central Arkansas) and **KAMAKAHI, Jeff** (St. John's U.) *Evaluation of a Nutrition Program in Honduras: A Post-Mitch Anthropometric Examination of Malnutrition*. This research applies the use of anthropometric measures in the baseline

evaluation of a feeding program for malnourished children in a small, rural village in the mountains of Honduras. The feeding program has been sponsored by a relief organization for ten years with no previous history of evaluation of the effectiveness of the program. Anthropometric measures of height, weight, age, length of time in feeding program, and of physical assessment variables associated with malnutrition were collected for 200 children. The data are compared with earlier national studies of malnourishment among children in Honduras done prior to Hurricane Mitch. Differences between this study and earlier national studies are examined, and statements about comparisons are made. Several hypotheses are suggested to account for the differences. (T-24)

FRANCIS, Julie (Wyoming Department of Transportation) *Oral Tradition, Ethnography, and the Practice of Archaeology.* Over the last 30 years, there has been a strong movement away from the use of oral tradition and ethnography in archaeological interpretation. In many cases, this divergence has not resulted in fuller knowledge of the past. In this paper, we present several archaeological examples from the North-western Plains, where interpretation of rock art imagery and other features has been significantly changed and enhanced through the use of oral tradition. We see a need to reintegrate "scientific" and "humanistic" data sets and to bring the various sub disciplines of anthropology back together in the practice of archaeology and cultural resource management. (T-03)

FRANKENBURG, Ronald (Brunel U) *Medical Anthropology as an Anthropological Production.* The paper uses a realized metaphor in which classical anthropologists and medical anthropologists are compared by looking at the modes, which they themselves produced, taking into account their background (capital), their source material (means of production), whom they worked with and in what style (relations of production), and the ultimate end product at which they aimed (product). Employing this method it will be shown how recent medical anthropology (e.g. Kleinman, Farmer, Pool, Rabinow, Csordas) harks back to, and in its own field, transcends its precursors (e.g. Fraser, Malinowski, Evans Pritchard, Gluckman) by developing a methodology which could in turn transform modern cultural anthropology. (F-10)

FRATE, Dennis (U Mississippi) *Agricultural Pesticide Use and Environmental Risk in the Delta: What the Future Holds.* Most countries in the industrialized world have shifted toward organic agricultural pest management techniques; however, the U.S. is still dependent on the use of chemical pesticides. In fact, recently released data from the EPA show that in certain areas of the country have actually witnessed an increase both in chemical pesticides used per acre and in acres cultivated. In the Mississippi Delta for example, these increases are found in conjunction with increases in both cancer mortality rates and

in morbidity rates for selected respiratory conditions. Because of residential expansion in close proximity to cultivated fields, legislation or litigation to alter pest management practices, although needed, will not have an immediate impact on lowering the levels of human exposure. Through active community collaboration, a human risk management program, "Out of Harm's Way," was developed and implemented locally. This culturally-appropriate community-based health education effort is being adopted by churches, clinics, schools, and daycare centers, to lower residents' risks. Both quantitative data and qualitative observations were used in developing the illustrated educational manual. (W-28)

FRERICHS, Jeanne (U Iowa) *Protest In Rural Iowa: Sustainable Agriculture As A Response To Hog Industry Restructuring.* Hog production based upon family ownership, management and labor became increasingly difficult with the promotion of large-scale corporate livestock facilities by government and industry leaders. The numbers of family farms producing hogs steadily declined as corporate facilities spread across regions of the U.S. This paper examines the ideology and activities of rural residents in north central Iowa whose protest against hog industry restructuring focused on the development of sustainable agriculture. Promoters of sustainable agriculture worked towards the development of local markets based upon non-industrial production and consumption of regional foods. Participants emphasized the benefits of sustainable development to individual, community and environmental well-being. (F-29)

FRIEDENBERG, Judith (U Maryland) *Elderly Latinos Of Langley Park, Maryland: Understanding Retirement Issues.* Although Latinos are the fastest growing national minority, insufficient knowledge about their retirement experiences impairs our decision-makers' ability to plan programs and formulate policies effectively and efficiently. This presentation will analyze changes in employment and income based on the migration histories of forty elderly Latinos currently residing in a low-income urban enclave. Findings will be interpreted by gender, age, national origin and documentation status. This anthropological knowledge on transnational work histories can contribute to addressing unmet needs and improving service delivery. (T-28)

FRIEDENBERG, Judith (U Maryland) *Internship Experiences at the University of Maryland.* The MAA program conceptualizes the internship as a learning process taking place during three semesters. Through planning, practice and analysis at mid-training, our students are able to conduct participant observation of the policy process in a variety of organizations and agencies. The individual posters document internship experiences as case studies in the interdisciplinary application of anthropology and illustrate technical skills

useful for practice. The collective effort contributes to understand the role of the applied anthropologist in the production, analysis and dissemination of knowledge to diverse audiences. (F-50)

FRIEDLANDER, Eva (New York U) *Traveling and Travelers: Concepts of Disease Risk in the South Asian Diaspora*. Globalization and the attendant growth of travel over recent years has generated new public health concerns regarding travel related illnesses. Sponsored by the CDC, research was conducted on the perceptions of travel risk and related health behavior among Indian and Pakistani immigrants in NYC. Focusing specifically on protection against malaria, typhoid and hepatitis when visiting their home countries, the purpose was to inform the design and dissemination of culturally appropriate information to enable people to better protect themselves. Unanticipated ways in which both perceptions and behavior are related to the immigrant situation are discussed and the relevance of the findings to public health policy and program design. (T-78)

FROLICK, Robert (CSU-Long Beach) *The Mariachi Project: Using Cultural Material as an Educational Tool in AIDS Prevention*. The number of Latinos who are infected AIDS continues to rise in Los Angeles Country. This paper will ascertain the feasibility of using music to disseminate information into the community at-large beyond preliminary targeted interventions. A pilot study was conducted amongst recent Latino immigrants using tapes with songs written about the dangers of AIDS and disease prevention. Data was collected using participant observation and semi-structured interviewing. Questions asked of this population pertained to the recall of AIDS prevention information provided on the cassette and the social situation(s) in which the cassette was heard and demographic information about their migratory patterns. (W-03)

FROST, Christopher (U Florida) *Can Natural Areas Be Stakeholders and Should They Be Given A Voice?* Ecotourism is consistently argued to be beneficial for sensitive natural areas. It is argued that ecotourism has the potential to provide substantial financial earnings to local people, and that it provides the only necessary impetus for protection of natural areas. The paper will present a case study of natural resource extraction in the Peruvian Amazon specifically to satisfy the ecotourism industry. Analysis will emphasize the role of applied anthropologists in determining the biological effects, and sometimes costs of ecotourism. This role includes ethnographic research into the historical land use patterns of a given community before and after the establishment of ecotourism. (W-78)

FROST, Christopher and **MONROE, Martha** (U Florida) *What is a Forest to Children Living in the Peruvian Amazon?* Environmental conservation and sustainable use number must involve popular attention in addition to specialist knowledge. Development professional definitions do not eliminate the potential that the concept of a forest will be different to different people. This paper investigates what Peruvian children from both the city of Iquitos and the village of Chino, Rio Tahuayo, perceive a forest to be. The presentation focuses on personal interviews (n=53) conducted around a simple pile sort of 23 pictures, though results from a parallel survey (n=719) are also introduced. These children demonstrated a holistic conception of a forest that included a diversity of plant and animal life far exceeding all professional forest definitions. Results are discussed with reference to natural resource use and conservation. (T-27)

FRY, Todd (U Maryland-College Park) *Indigenous Organization after the Massacres of Rabinal*. As a result of 36 years of political violence, the Maya-Achí of Baja Verapaz, Guatemala have been organizing to protect their rights and to recover what the war has taken from them. During the summer of 1999, Todd Fry completed an internship with ECAP - Equipo de Estudios Comunitarios y Acción Psicosocial (Community Studies and Psycho-Social Action Team). While volunteering in Guatemala, he explored various local indigenous organizations that work with ECAP. He found that by reviving public ceremonies, building schools and engaging in new forms of cultural and political activism, the many local organizations are making positive impacts in areas of health, human rights, and culture. (F-50)

FUNARO, Jim (Cabrillo College) *Anthropology for The Future*. "General Anthropology: Today and Tomorrow" applies our knowledge of the past and present to envision the role of Anthropology in the future. The course is designed to showcase teaching and learning techniques developed by the instructor, including participation in 1) role-playing simulations demonstrating the principles of evolution, culture and contact and 2) a nationally-acclaimed futures scenario in which teams from universities around the world "become" colonies in a community in space and interact within a text-based virtual reality. Students also attend the CONTACT conference, an interdisciplinary forum of leading-edge scientists, writers and artists focused on humanity's future. (W-76)

FUTEMMA, Celia *Household Heterogeneity and Community Organization*. More recently several scholars have pointed out that community is not a homogeneous social group rather it is usually composed of different individuals, families, and/or households whether culturally, economically, or politically. This present study aims to analyze if heterogeneity among

household affect group organization in a so-called "traditional" community where most of households are kin-related. To do so, a case study—small local community—from the Brazilian Amazon region will be studied. To evaluate cooperation among households within this community, variables such as political participation, religion, economic status, and gender will be considered. (F-06)

GARCIA DE ALBA GARCIA, Javier and **SALCEDO ROCHA, Ana** (UISESS/IMSS) *A New Approach to Research in Medical Anthropology in Western Mexico*. This paper describes the Unidad de Investigacion Social, Epidemiologia y de Servicios de Salud (UISESS), which was established as a research unit of the Instituto Mexicano de Seguro Social (IMSS) in 1997. The IMSS is the health care system, which covers about half of the total Mexican population. The UISESS, the first unit of its kind in Mexico, focuses on research, and social and epidemiological aspects of health; its goal is to demonstrate the potential of an approach, which integrates medicine, epidemiology and medical anthropology. Current areas of investigation include diabetes and hypertension. The UISESS works with medical and public health students to help them broaden their perspective on illness causality by participation in projects of the UISESS. (S-26)

GARDNER, Andrew (U Arizona) *Good Old Boys in Crisis: Truck Drivers and Shifting Occupational Identity in the Louisiana Oilpatch*. The deregulation of intrastate trucking, combined with a series of industrial and service-sector mergers, has resulted in dramatic changes in the oilfield trucking sector. Traditional means for securing employment and work – extended kin and non-kin networks – has been replaced by formalized employment with one of the four major trucking companies that now control access to customers. In disrupting the process by which social capital is transformed into economic capital, independent owner-operators now face a period of extreme hardship. As the owner-operators' ability to guide their own destiny and profitability erodes, the economic realities of the new oilpatch challenge the occupational identity constructed in decades past. This identity crisis has opened up previously inconceivable options for oilpatch truckers, including a quasi-union movement. (S-04)

GENTRY, Kristine (American U) *Women's Work - Cooking, Cleaning, and Copulating: The Impacts of Tourism Publications on Recreating and Reinforcing Gendered Identities*. Many tourism scholars question the extent to which tourism development benefits host populations. However, images produced by tourism promotional materials of host populations depict hosts (when they are depicted at all) as eager participants in the tourism industry. A careful analysis of tourism publications illustrates that the images used to portray

host populations varies depending on the resource being promoted. Furthermore, such analysis examines the ways in which tourism publications conjure images and expectations in the minds of perspective tourists; thereby, recreating and reinforcing stereotypical notions of gendered identity regarding the expected behavior of members of the host population. (F-77)

GERSHMAN, John (Institute for Health and Social Justice) *Getting A Grip On The Global Economy*. 'Globalization' has become the dominant catch phrase used to explain and legitimate the pursuit of economic policies by states that are recasting their relations vis-à-vis the market. The need to achieve and attain "competitiveness" in the global economy has encouraged these states to incorporate a market-logic into the formulation of health policy. Yet current research reveals that alternative policy responses to increased globalization can positively affect health outcomes, and it demonstrates that there is no immutable logic to the current global economic trajectory. This paper seeks to move beyond the rhetoric of globalization by exploring changes in the roles of institutions that shape international economic policy. (F-55)

GEZON, Lisa (West Georgia U) *The Changing Face Of NGOs In Conservation And Development In Madagascar*. A 1997 shift from phase one to phase two of the National Environmental Action Plan meant dramatic changes for the involvement of NGOs (and researchers) in Madagascar's conservation activities. In phase one, international donors held expatriate personnel hired directly by NGOs responsible for the success/failure of the primary institutional agent of change: the Integrated Conservation and Development Project (ICDP). In phase two, the Malagasy park service (ANGAP) has replaced ICDPs as managers of protected areas. The implications of this shift are significant for the involvement of expatriates in national objectives of sustainable resource use. This paper discusses these changes and argues that anthropologists must become involved not only with the international community of NGOs, but also with governmental agencies that are taking over mandates formerly held by NGOs. (T-50)

GIBSON, Jane (U Kansas) *Where Do You Hang Your Hat? Homelessness in Lawrence, Kansas*. A visual anthropology team that included three homeless men produced an ethnographic video documentary about homelessness in Lawrence, Kansas. The tape was to be placed in the hands of homeless citizens who would use it to communicate with social service providers about how their needs might be more sensitivity and effectively met. This paper describes the consequences of working with homeless consultants, how the participatory research and production processes achieved some project goals apart from the distribution of the finished tape, how the team's fuller understanding of the causes and experiences of

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homelessness reoriented project goals, and how Lawrence responded to the team's presence, cameras and questions. (F-24)

GIJÓN CRUZ, Alicia Sylvia (Instituto Tecnológico de Oaxaca), **REES, Martha W.** (Agnes Scott), and **NAHMAND, Salomon** (CIESAS-Istmo) *Quality of Life of Migrant and Non-Migrant Families in San Lucas Qulavini, Oaxaca, Mexico.* Is the quality of life of families with US migrants different than that of families without? Two surveys analyze the effect of remittances by looking at housing, age and income. We conclude that families with migrants have a better quality of life than those without, even though these last benefit indirectly from international remittances through employment generated (in agriculture and construction) in the community. (W-59) (F-50)

GIL, Vincent (Vanguard U) *Rapid Testing for HIV as an International Biotechnology Transfer: Cultural Contextualization as a Critical Link in Point-of-Care Effectiveness.* New and miniaturized testing and monitoring technologies are profoundly changing how health care professionals diagnose, evaluate, and treat cases. These innovations are now common in developed countries where technological access and data-driven decision-making are deemed necessary. Developing countries are increasingly being sought by biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries for the consumption of these products due to their 'ease of use', being 'self contained laboratories' not requiring sophisticated equipment or technologies, and for their 'cost-effectiveness.' In these deployments, there is often little regard for 'product fit' with existing epistemologies of disease, treatment, levels of sophistication in analytics, and cultural/structural contexts. An example from China illustrates how cultural contextualizations in training those using a rapid HIV test at a provincial hospital can be effective in relieving many of the problems of cultural 'fit' in deploying such technologies at point-of-care. A call is made to medical anthropologists to work collaboratively with the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries to enable effective uses of their technologies among a broad spectrum of consumers with differing cultural backdrops, epistemologies of disease, and levels of medical sophistication. (T-79)

GILBERT, M. Jean (Kaiser Permanente) *If a Picture is Worth a Thousand Words, A Video is Worth a Million.* As the patient population in the United States becomes more culturally and linguistically diverse, health care organizations are recognizing that the provision of culturally competent care is a quality assurance issue. Indeed, the major accreditors of health care organizations, such as the National Committee on Quality Assurance and the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations, are now including attention to

cultural issues in their audits. But what is culturally competent medical care? What does it look like and how is it provided? This paper discusses how one major health management organization, Kaiser Permanente, is responding to this need in terms of delivery of services and training of medical personnel. (F-56)

GILLOGLY, Kathleen (U Michigan) and **PINSKER, Eve** (U Illinois) *"Not Good at Partnering." Information Flow and Access to Institutional Resources Among Environmental and Community Organizations.* Although residents of Southeast Chicago widely acknowledge the presence of odors and industrial wastes, relatively few were environmentally active. Local perceptions of priorities for community mobilization do not always coincide with those of organizations more directly focused on environmental issues and wetlands preservation, such as the EPA and nature-conservancy oriented groups. Community participation in formulating environmental policy is constrained by information flow relating to environmental issues among various community sectors and organizations, and is affected by technical knowledge, political agendas, and the existence of brokers who can mediate and translate between multiple organizations and constituencies. (W-71)

GILREATH, Amy (Far Western Anthropological Research Group) *Push and Pull in California: Native American Influence on California Archaeological Practice.* In the western U.S., the past 20 years have brought the amount of interaction between Native Americans and archaeologists to an unprecedented level. NAGPRA and other federal regulations impose a certain amount of uniformity to the purpose, sequence, and outcome of interactions. Yet, California is renowned for the tribal diversity and complexity it has sustained. A contemporary effect of this diversity, is that extreme permutations and variations, as well as unique outcomes to these interactions are seemingly concentrated here. The purpose of this paper is to consider to what degree the interactions are patterned, looking at California archaeological projects in areas heavily affected by missionization and/or historic relocations, and those comparatively unaffected, as well as projects occurring in desert, inland, and coastal settings. A primary objective of this review is to determine why Native American input has great influence on archaeological practices only in certain parts of the state. (T-03)

GLOVER, Gerald (Hawaii Pacific U) *Educational Leaderships: Complementary Roles of Administrators and Teachings in Influencing School Structures and School Content.* This paper will present the results from ethnographic case studies of two school superintendents in the same state. Both superintendents have been involved in a statewide school reform change initiative for the past year. Ethnographic

analyses of their leadership styles, considered within the context of their multi-cultural communities, indicate different change leadership approaches. A detailed comparative leadership study will be presented, including the implications for the two leaders' effectiveness in creating cultural changes in the communities and schools necessary for the reform. (F-12)

GLOVER, Gerald and **SAMUELWICZ, April** (Hawaii Pacific U) *A Study of What Makes an Effective Education Leaders*. Effective leadership is crucial for creating and sustaining educational change throughout a school system. This paper will present the results of a study of the cultural values of key stakeholders of one of the largest school systems in the USA. The study was designed to be a resource for education leaders to define, within a culturally appropriate context, what makes an effective leader. Through carefully formulated "values dilemma" questions, the data illustrate educators' perceptions of the cultural values that define a good leader in a school system. Today's school environment has numerous stakeholders. School system leaders must initiate change that will reconcile any cultural differences among those stakeholders. (F-12)

GOLDSMITH, Doug (John Jay College-CUNY) *A Rose is Still a Rose: Family Ties and Bonds for Women in Drug Treatment*. Through encounters and interviews with two dozen women in drug treatment aftercare programs, an ethnographer sought to define the supports and constraints these women experienced upon renewing former family relationships as well as upon establishing new treatment involved relationships. These supports and constraints provide a model to perceive the quandary of women - with children and in drug treatment who were interviewed as part of a new and ongoing study - find themselves in as they attempt to build or re-establish relationships within or outside of their new treatment setting. (F-51)

GOLDSMITH, Doug (John Jay College-CUNY) *Digging in Their Own Backyard: Urban Archeology for School Kids*. An anthropologist with some formative experience on archeology digs and a child in elementary school created an after-school program for students on available school ground. Prior archival work by the school librarian and some research at the local (New York) historical society provided context for recent occupation and construction on the site dating to the late 1800s. The goal of this after-school program is to provide experiences for the children and to facilitate their encounters with hands-on and distant technologies, including properly recording and provenancing their finds, and posting their progress on a web site. (F-50)

GOMEZ, Angela (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute) *Assessing the Supports Needed by WAGES Families at a Community Level*. While central to the Work and Gain Economic Self-Sufficiency (WAGES) Program is the provision of transitional services to TANF recipients in order that they may achieve self-sufficiency, the particular types of supports and services needed by families depend not only on the characteristics of the family but upon the resources, opportunities, and location of the communities in which families live. Recognizing the interrelatedness of the different circumstances surrounding the lives of WAGES recipients and that their self-sufficiency is a condition resulting from the presence of supports and the acquisition of the necessary skills to face the new demands posed on them, this community-based study was conducted to determine the services these families need to achieve employment and independence. (S-53)

GONE, Joseph P. (U Illinois Urbana-Champaign) *Wounding "Warriors Without Weapons" the Postcolonial Predicament of Psychodiagnosis in Sioux Country.*: The Lakota People of the Great Plains still contend with a devastating history of U.S. conquest and colonialism. One enduring legacy of this history is a high prevalence of psychological distress in many Lakota communities. Situated within an NIMH-sponsored study of psychiatric epidemiology, this paper will examine the discursive construction of self through standardized diagnostic interviewing. More specifically, the methodological tools of applied anthropology will illuminate the complex negotiation of selfhood through examination of the clinical practice of distilling reported experience into western diagnostic categories. Respondent resistance to this process will then be interpreted in the context of power and discipline in postcolonial America. (S-08)

GONZALEZ, Nancie (U Maryland & U del Valle de Guatemala) *Indigenous Heritage Tourism*. This paper describes the phenomena of tourism among the Garifuna and Maya peoples of Central America. Most often considered "hosts" rather than "guests," indigenous people have long traveled away from their homes to visit sites associated with their ancestral roots. We have tended to view such movement as part of the migratory process rather than as a type of pilgrimage or even tourism. Increasingly they also visit internationally important tourist sites, such as Disney World and Panajachel on Lake Atitlan, in Guatemala. This presentation will suggest that such a view constitutes ethnocentrism on the part of investigators, and misses the true nature of much of the traveling increasingly undertaken by indigenous people as their work and home identities change in response to international modernization forces of various kinds. (T-56)

GONZALEZ-CLEMENTS, Emilia (U Kentucky) *Local Perceptions of "The Environment": A Basis for Northern Mexico Rural Sustainable Development Planning.* Practitioners working with local partners in the Sierra Madre Oriental in Northern Mexico conducted ethnographic research to document local perceptions on "the environment" as a step in planning potential village-scale economic development activities based on available natural resources. Methods designed to identify emic categories yielded results that showed differences based on generation, gender, human versus divine action, and included people's physical attributes. Results also showed that extreme conditions in the past continue to shape people's perceptions of the present and planning for the future. This paper reports these differences and describes villagers' actions and practitioners' advocacy initiatives for development. (S-21)

GOPALAN, Pritha (Academy for Educational Development) *Educational Leaderships: Complementary Roles of Administrators and Teachers in Influencing School Structures and School Content.* This paper discusses two kinds of leadership development in schools - instructional leadership and organizational leadership. Although different, these two kinds of leadership have significant intersections and are not mutually exclusive. The paper considers schools as a composition of structures and content and demonstrates that the two kinds of leadership lend themselves to the improvement of one more than the other. The paper illustrates this perspective with school case studies from the leadership development experiences of Michigan Middle Start, a middle-grades reform initiative. The data that inform the paper are qualitative, from an on-going research and evaluation study currently in year five. (F-12)

GORDON, Deborah (Center for the Study and Prevention of Cancer, Florence Italy) *Cultural Predispositions to 'Geneticization': A Comparative Look.* The production of and responses to genetic approaches to health and illness, specifically breast cancer, show large variances among social and cultural contexts. Some cultural terrains may be described as more or less culturally predisposed to adopt an expanded genetic paradigm of body, health, life, and social diversity, others much less. Based on comparative study of developments around genetic testing for breast cancer susceptibility among several European countries and the United States, this paper will explore some of the critical dimensions that are associated with more or less fascination with and embracing of genetic approaches in health care. (T-54)

GORDON, Elisa (U Chicago-Medical Center) *Preventing Waste: A Ritual Analysis Of Candidate Selection For Kidney Transplantation.* Transplant professionals experience uncertainty in their decisions about placing marginally suitable

candidates on the national transplant waiting-list. Uncertainty derives from competing cultural and ethical imperatives: ensuring equal access to transplantation and efficient use of scarce kidneys to prevent waste. Transplant professionals deal with this by either: discussing patients' potential for noncompliance or delaying heavily noncompliant patients' access to the waiting-list through a probationary contract. Through ritual analysis of selection meetings, I explain why these approaches are used and how they help resolve the team's uncertainty about wait-listing marginal patients for transplantation. (T-52)

GOTTESMAN, Les (Golden Gate U) *Changing Places: Adult Students, Teenage Teachers in Eritrea's Independence War* This paper analyzes narratives spoken by educators and recorded by the author in 1993 in Eritrea, Africa's newest nation. The narratives represent Eritrean educators' earliest encounters with rural communities, behind enemy lines in the midst of Eritrea's independence war, during the national literacy campaign, 1983-87. As the teachers, most of them teenagers at the time, worked to advance mass literacy, social change, and national liberation, within war-ravaged, famine-wracked peasant and nomadic societies, they shaped a praxis that Paul Ricoeur presciently prescribed in a 1974 essay, "The Tasks of the Political Educator": "The major task of the educator is to integrate the universal technical civilization with the cultural personality...with the historical singularity of each human group." The literacy campaign exemplified a fusion of the cultural horizons of rural communities on the one hand, and the young teachers of the liberation movement on the other. In a collaborative practice, adult peasant students guided the young teachers through the transformations necessary to make their teaching most effective and their knowledge most useful. (F-76)

GOTTO, IV, George (U Kansas) *The Historical and Future Relevance of Participatory Research.* This paper presents the history of participatory research within anthropology and discusses its relevance to future research. Participatory research, in the sense that it is discussed, is research that is focused at the community level and involves communities in the research process. This area of anthropological research, which realigns the relationships between anthropologists and host communities, has historically been used to address issues such as public health, natural resource management, and education. As the world population surpasses 6 billion, each of these issues becomes more problematic. Participatory research allows anthropologists, institutions, and communities to constructively address and relieve these concerns. (F-06)

GOZDZIAK, Elzbieta M. and TUSKAN, John J., Jr. (Refugee Mental Health Program-SAMHSA) *Organizational Response to Suffering of Refugees: Western Behavioral Sciences vs. Spiritual and Political Paradigms.* On April 21,

1999, Vice president Gore announced the United States' commitment to relocate up to 20,000 Kosovar Albanian refugees to the United States. A plan was devised to process 4,200 refugees at Fort Dix, N.J. This operation was christened Operation Provide Refuge. This operation involved multiple federal and non-governmental agencies. This paper provides an overview of the operation and the strategic plan to respond to the emotional distress and suffering of the refugees. The service priorities and theoretical framework for viewing the suffering of the refugees are discussed. Through observations and lessons learned, particular focus is given to the prevailing Western trauma and disaster response model and its shortcomings in responding to suffering in all stages of the refugee journey. It is argued that the spiritual and political contexts of suffering should provide the foundation for understanding and response to the suffering of refugees. (W-52)

GRAFF, Robert (Southern Methodist U) *Barriers to Accessing Health Services for Latinos With HIV/AIDS*. This paper critiques the public health concept "access to care" and investigates factors involved in the increasing rates of HIV/AIDS among Latinos in Dallas, Texas. Methods employed to date include participant observation and informal interviews of case managers and clients of a community based AIDS project, as well as a survey of Latinos with HIV/AIDS living in local housing projects. Findings suggest that Latinos perceived language as their main barrier to both accessing health services and to treatment adherence. Several other structural barriers that aggravate language problems are also discussed. (S-51)

GRAGSON, Ted (U Georgia) *The Past in the Future of the Southern Blue Ridge*. Analysis of the first spatially-explicit records of settlement (1820) established initial conditions for development of the contemporary Blue Ridge landscape. Policy and advocacy should rest on theory about the role of humans in environmental change that are linked to actual responses of people and ecosystems. This requires sensitivity to human agency to detect the subtle ways in which humans manipulate and shape their environment and so move beyond theories based exclusively on physical drivers. Agency recognizes individuals' abilities to make decisions about the future they would like to witness given the past they have personally experienced or know through history. (W-21)

GRAHAM, Janice (U British Columbia) *A Political Economy of Hope: The Transition From Diagnostics To Therapeutics In Dementia*. It is generally accepted that we are entering an era of therapy for Alzheimer's disease. Sufferers and their physicians now have hope that pharmaceutical interventions can make a difference to the impenetrable shroud characterizing cognitive decline in later life. Despite limited evidence that the substances made available are effective, a major

clinical effort/ enterprise is underway to ascertain subtle cognitive impairments earlier. More people, bigger profits. Educational dollars are made available by the pharmaceutical industry to retrain clinicians to re-cognize dementia. Based upon extensive ethnographic, clinical and epidemiological research, I examine the complex relationships between industry, physicians, and dementia sufferers. (F-08)

GRANT, Kathryn (U Florida) *Latinas Cope with Aging: Facing Different Risks, Having Different Needs*. Demographically, Florida is the oldest state in the US, with an ever-increasing elderly population that is changing ethnic composition to include more African Americans and Latinos. The Latino elderly in Florida are primarily Cuban Americans (81%). Unlike Latinos nationally, they tend to have smaller families and social networks similar to whites. Elderly women are more likely to be widowed and to have significantly less income and education. Consequently, they face different risks and constraints in decision-making than men in terms of safety, health and well-being. I explore gender differentials in healthcare choices among Latino subgroups and the divergent familial, social and economic needs of women. (W-57)

GREAVES, Tom (Bucknell) *Deconstructing Arguments Over Rights To Culture*. This paper focuses on the varying assumptions and associated concepts, which underlie the vigorously asserted right of tribal groups to control their intellectual and cultural property. Three cases are compared. Each employs a somewhat different set of assumptions and concepts, and all fundamentally contrast with the ever-more-uniform framework insisted upon by politically dominant nation-states as they resist legitimizing the principal claims. As these cases illustrate, the heated arguments over cultural rights are usefully deconstructed by specifying the differing assumptions and concepts employed by each side, and allow us to identify specific points on which informed argument must focus. (F-03)

GREENAWALT, Dave (U Georgia) *Tourism Impacts on Garifuna Fishing*. Study of cultural and environmental change in response to economic development efforts has become an important theme of anthropological research within recent years. In Roatan, Honduras, the growth of tourism and commercial fishing industries has led to dramatic changes in local subsistence practices. Using the case study of the Garifuna, this paper will show how the booming economy of Roatan has changed the island's ecological and cultural landscape. The case of the Garifuna clearly demonstrates that new industries, such as tourism, influence fishers to modify or even abandon their traditional fishing strategies. (W-07)

GREENBERG, James (Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology) *The New Conservation*. A series of radical critiques of conservation research and practice have been put forth by political ecology and postmodern authors. Postmodernists question the whole modern paradigm of environmental management that has held high the voice of science and values of efficiency, and pushed aside other perspectives, however based in practical experience they may be. Political ecologists have criticized conservation efforts that rely on simplistic resource management models, and fail to take the social, political, and economic dimensions in which ecosystems are embedded, into consideration. This paper explores the implications of these critiques for new approaches to conservation research and practice. (F-26)

GREENBERG, Stacey (MSAPA) *The Transformation of the Utility Industry: A Case Study of Memphis, Light, Gas and Water (MLGW)*. The utility industry has historically been pitted against environmental and community based groups. In the past five years, the literature indicates a number of interesting initiatives by the industry aimed at inner city collaboration. Memphis Light, Gas, and Water (MLGW), a publicly owned utility, has made great strides over the past ten years to become more responsive to community needs. This paper will discuss MLGW's approach to community outreach, particularly a new program designed for slow paying customers. This paper will also address the obstacles encountered and the role of the anthropologist. (W-59)

GREENBERG, Yael (U South Florida) *Community Oral History: The Jews of Ybor City*. The purpose of this research project is to collect and record oral histories of the Jewish population in Ybor City. Arriving in Ybor during the late 19th and early 20th century Jews from Russia and Romania worked alongside other immigrant groups in the cigar factories, and became active members in the larger Tampa community. The historic research and documentation of this population will contribute to an under-researched area of American history, specifically, the experience of Jewish immigration and settlement in the Southern States. This project will serve a practical function and will work in collaboration with a centennial celebration of Congregation Rodeph Sholom, a local synagogue that was originally located in the heart of Ybor. (F-78)

GREENMAN, Nancy and **DIECKMANN, Jack** (U Texas-San Antonio). *Developing a Critical Lens in Hostile Territory: Historical/Hysterical Reflections*. Critical analysis and critical pedagogy/androgogy often are considered essential to quality education. Yet, many educational environments are hostile to development of a critical lens. In this paper, we examine the lifespan, dynamics and influence of an "intercultural interaction in education" course. Data were gathered through student-

professor experiential reconstruction, review of documents and evaluations, and post-course (two years) student interviews. We focus on application of the concepts and critical lens that were central to the course. Emergent themes include 1. Political manipulation and hegemonic exclusion; 2. Anti-intellectualism and the theory/practice dichotomy; 3. The relationship of criticality to personal and professional epistemologies; and 4. The relationships between cherished beliefs, underlying assumptions, and the realities we create in schools. (F-76)

GREER, Katisha (U Florida) *Giving Voice to Women in Interracial Marriages: Psychological Risk Management in a Racist World*. Little has been written about women's attitudes and feelings regarding interracial marriages in the US. Most research centers on couples as a unit or on the children of interracial unions. Women, either white or of color, continue to remain voiceless in analyses of interracial marriages. Women in such marriages often have to develop mechanisms for coping with institutionalized racism (overt and covert) in American culture. Both white women and women of color may find themselves occupying dual roles: being both inside and outside their racial designation. This paper attempts to explore some of these areas in the context of critical race theory. (W-57)

GRIFFITH, David (E Carolina U) *Gentrification and Apartheid Along the Coasts of the Americas*. The increasing value of coastal regions for capital investment, primarily in construction and tourism, has increased demands for low-wage labor at the same time housing prices have risen beyond the economic reach of most workers in coastal industries. Many workers live in communities miles from the coast, while others live in older, culturally distinct sections of coastal cities that are being threatened with coastal gentrification. This paper compares workers from Latin America, the Caribbean, and the United States by how they deal with coastal gentrification and apartheid. (W-07)

GROSS, Joan (Oregon State) *Globalization, International Education, and Work Conditions*. France is losing its share of the international student market, decreasing from 13% in 1985 to 8% in 1998. Government officials are beginning to become concerned that they are losing out to the U.S., with its 34% share of the international student market bringing in 7.5 billion dollars a year. This paper will investigate the global education wars, particularly as they affect changing proportions of stable versus flexible workers and the growing perception of the student as client and education as a market. Is profitability considered more important for language institutes than it is for other sections of the university? Are there proportionally more part time workers with no benefits? What new strategies are French universities employing to recapture their portion of the

international student market? These issues will be explored through a case study of a French language institute in a town in western France. (W-77)

GUBRIUM, Aline (U Florida) *Constructions of Women and Men in South African AIDS Prevention Literature*. Much South African AIDS literature focuses on women as vectors of AIDS transmission. Scholarly discussions of AIDS fall into three categories: biomedical discourses (the most prevalent), socio-economic/political discourses (linking poverty and disempowerment to AIDS), and women's empowerment strategies. None of these discourses are capable of breaking through the cycle of domestic violence lying at the heart of the South African AIDS epidemic. Constructing a discourse of prevention that incorporates men and masculinity may lead to more effective programs of disease prevention by recognizing the complex gender dynamics entrenched within South African communities. (W-03)

GUERRA, Michael A. (Guerra and Associates, San Francisco) *Communities of Practice and Narrative in Organizational Planning*. Communities of practice and narrative identity provide a theory of learning in which the primary unit of action is neither the individual nor an organization but rather the story and community that people form as they plan and pursue shared enterprises over time. In organizational settings, learning must be thought of as a social process in which the story of individuals and the story of the institution interrelate in meaningful ways. Sustainable organizational planning includes the generation of narratives developed over time through communication, commitment, and shared interests. (S-50)

GUERRON-MONTERO, Carla (U Oregon) *Indios, Negros y Turistas. Race Relations and Identity Construction in the Recent History of the Archipelago of Bocas del Toro, Panama*. Before the end of the fifteenth century, indians and blacks met in America. This relation has varied within regions and according to time and external circumstances. The main objective of this essay is to explore one of those relationships in the isthmian country of Panama. I wish to discuss racial relations between Afro-Antilleans and the Ngöbe indians in the Archipelago of Bocas del Toro. It is commonly believed among Panamanians that theirs is largely a "cosmopolitan" society, where centuries of miscegenation have not allowed for claiming of superiority by any social stratum. Consequently, it is assumed that racism does not exist, and social distinctions are made based on class and gender. In this paper, I explore this issue in order to establish the degree to which racial mixture, frequent intermarriages and proximity in living arrangements have produced this so-called "equality." Finally, I discuss the effect of the presence of new social groups: foreign expatriates and tourists, who have settled in and/or visited Bocas in important numbers during the nineties. (S-28)

GUEST, Greg (U Georgia) *Trawling for Dollars in Ecuador: Compliance and Cognition in the Commons*. The last decade has seen a revival of cognitive anthropology, and more specifically, the potential role local ecological knowledge can play in natural resource management. However, all too often researchers assume that local resource users have different perceptions of the ecosystem than scientists and/or that local cooperation can be achieved by merely bridging the gap between local and scientific models. This paper presents data from a fishing village in Ecuador, which suggest that compliance to fishing regulations, at least in this case, is dependent upon factors other than perceptions of marine ecology. These factors and their implications for policy are explored. (T-27)

GUILLETTE, Elizabeth (U Arizona) *Picking Mangos from the Trees: Is the Timing Right?* Previous research, using rapid assessment techniques, demonstrated Mexican children exposed to pesticides suffer from neuro-mental and neuromuscular deficits. These children continue to lag behind their peers. Governmental action, both Mexican and US, tend to encourage pesticide use, in spite of various bans. The area residents, caught in a "poverty trap," can not exert pressure for change. The lack of local action does not negate research value. Globally, the techniques are being used by NGO's to instigate local change. International organizations are using the findings are being used by to institute a global treaty for the elimination of the more dangerous compounds. (T-06)

GUTIERREZ, Lorraine and ROSEGRANT ALVAREZ, Ann (U Michigan) *Learning about Multi-cultural Community Work through Collaborative Research* As our society grows in ethnic and cultural diversity, methods for working across differences in communities are needed. Multi-cultural community organizing has been identified as one method that can bring together diverse groups to improve community conditions. This paper presents findings from a collaborative and participatory research process created to identify the critical skills and methods for multi-cultural organizing. Issues related to conducting multi-cultural collaborative research and results from the study will be discussed. (W-56)

HAAPANEN, Iris (U San Francisco) *Language, Understanding and Identity in a Diverse Society*. A curriculum that does not reflect the diversity of the society creates a dilemma not only for honest pedagogy but also for pupil-instructor relationships. A student who cannot recognize in the curriculum a world in which s/he can inhabit becomes confused, if not angry. This paper explores the interconnection between the theories of language, understanding and identity through a hermeneutical approach to teaching and learning in a diverse society. Learning becomes meaningful for students as they are afforded the opportunity to honestly mediate their own cultural world with that of the "other." Such opportunities exist as their

culture becomes central in the curriculum, as the stories of people of color, women, the disabled, English Language Learners, families in poverty and people from diverse religious groups become the language for creating understandings. (F-76)

HAFNER, Diane (U Queensland) *Looking to the Future: Aboriginal Women and Compensation Decisions*. Where governments and other bodies engaged in negotiations with Australian Aboriginal people have perceived natural authority as male, they have failed to recognize the fact of complementarity between genders, reflected in the cultural symbolism applied to the landscape. In northern coastal areas, local expressions of descent and succession to land are controlled by women. Culturally senior women maintain and control lineages, thus future relationships between people and land. This scenario forms the backdrop to long-term negotiations and compensation concerns. The paper explores the emerging status of women in the context of post-colonial social change and Aboriginal experience of development. (F-61)

HAINES, David W. (George Mason U) *Refugees, Immigrants, and Americans: Some Practical and Symbolic Lessons From Richmond, Virginia*. At the turn of this century in Richmond, Virginia, the situation is far different than it was at the turn of the last century. Instead of disfranchisement by race and class and an impermeability to immigration, Richmond now bears witness to an expanded politics, an influx of refugees and immigrants (and indeed migrants from the northern states), and an increasingly globalized economy that is changing the city in important ways. The trajectory of that change will depend on the continued intermeshing of social categories, an acceptable balance in the pace and momentum of change, and a dependable economy. (T-29)

HALL, Elizabeth and **BALDWIN, Dana** (UCLA) *Prison Substance Abuse Treatment: Barriers to Success for Women*. Providing substance abuse treatment to women addicts and their high-risk children is an important objective of national drug treatment policy because of the high costs paid by women, their children, and society. Using qualitative methods, we examined the barriers to success on parole among participants of an in-prison residential substance abuse treatment program. Primary barriers to success on parole were lack of vocational services within community residential programs, lack of community residential treatment programs that accept children, and the difficulty of avoiding habitual drug-using areas. (F-51)

HALVAKSZ, Jamon (U Minnesota) *Conservation or Development: Ethical Considerations for Participatory*

Research Among the Biangai of Papua New Guinea. Volunteering with a Papua New Guinean NGO in 1998, I evaluated grassroots participation in a conservation area. This experience has led to the development of a dissertation research project that will focus on community-NGO interactions, and the competing impact of logging, mining, and sustainable development among three neighboring villages. My emphasis is on research objectives / methods that enable long-term sustainability, including village participation in data collection and evaluation. During my volunteer work, it became apparent that these methods could heighten community concerns about the conservation area; hampering environmental sustainability. Considering these ethical issues, I argue that communication and flexibility between myself, the NGO, and the community are necessary components of applied work. (S-30)

HAMILTON, Alison (UCLA) *Global Discourses/Local Actions: Child Rights In Trinidad*. Scheper-Hughes and Sargeant have suggested that worldwide, people are raising the "banner of human rights," but that we know little about how this burgeoning commitment to global declarations is realized locally. Research in Trinidad on family violence revealed that local ideological and institutional discourses are infused with global discourses on human rights and development. Trinidad's National Child Rights Week (1998) provided opportunities for active participation in the dissemination of one such discourse, the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This paper examines the use of global discourse in local media coverage and activities that took place during the week. (S-22)

HANDWERKER, W. Penn (U Conn) *Methods for Evaluating the Construct Validity of Cultural Change in Evaluation Research*. Evaluation research tests the efficacy of interventions designed to induce specific forms of cultural change. Judgments about the efficacy of interventions require information on whether or not or the degree to which people who started with one culture ended with another. Standard evaluation research methods address other questions. This paper discusses and illustrates methods which assess the pertinent question of the construct validity of cultural change. (S-57)

HANN, Neil, CAMPBELL, Janis (Oklahoma State Dept. of Health), **SMITH, David** (U Oklahoma) *The Oklahoma Native American Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System: Lessons Learned and Future Plans*. In September of 1999 a coalition of eight tribal or national governments, one Urban Indian Clinic, the University of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma State Department of Health received an award to conduct an additionally Oklahoma Native American BRFS sample in 2000. Some of the lessons learned from the Oklahoma Native American BRFS will be discussed, as will some of the techniques being used to overcome these problems. Major changes will be inclusion of individuals without phones,

concentration of survey in tribal and service unit areas, shortening of the survey, and inclusion of tribal governments in the planning process. (S-27)

HANSEN, Elizabeth (U South Florida) *Water Quality, Tourism and Sustainable Development in Quepos/Manuel Antonio, Costa Rica*. Packaged as a paradise for tourists, Costa Rica looks to tourism as a means to participate in the world market. Quepos/Manuel Antonio is a coastal community dependent on a healthy coastal ecosystem and clean coastal waters for their survival. Unsustainable development and increasing residents and tourists are degrading the water quality and destroying the habitats that are Quepos' main attractions, which has significant cultural, environmental, economic and health consequences for the community. The underlying problem is external control over their natural resources. As initial exploratory research, I garnered information regarding community concerns and perceptions of tourism and development in conjunction with water quality issues. (T-56)

HANSON, Jeffery R. (U Texas-Arlington) *Carved in Stone: A Native American Approach to Rock Art Interpretation and the Implications for Public Education*. Rock art studies traditionally have been the subject of much archaeological interpretation and speculation. These interpretations are usually grounded in scientific approaches to understanding the past. As such, visitors to rock art sites often have not been exposed to a Native American perspective. Increasing, however, Native American tribes, organizations and individuals have begun to challenge the hegemony of archaeological interpretations of rock art sites. From ethnographic research conducted on rock art sites in northeastern Utah, this paper discusses the contrastive nature of these approaches and how they can converge to provide a more holistic educational experience for rock art visitors. (T-80)

HARMAN, Robert (CSU-Long Beach) *Concepts of Old Age in Karen Hilltribe and Maya Cultures: Applied Implications*. This paper reports on models of old age in Karen (Thailand) and Maya (Guatemala) societies. Approximately 100 informants from each society responded to a 75-item questionnaire consisting of true or false statements about the aged. Additional data were obtained from a paired comparisons test and life history reporting. The investigator interprets the results of the test and other data that pertain to the models of old age. He proposes that the data be utilized for lobbying administrators to appoint Karen (Thailand) and Maya (USA) refugee elders as part-time teachers to transmit their knowledge and values in formal settings such as schools and churches. (F-08)

HARPER, Krista (U Massachusetts-Amherst) *Of Tetra-Pak And Gene-Tech: Naturalizing The Market Through Unnatural Foods*. Since 1989, consumers in the post socialist countries of East-Central Europe have encountered an overwhelming array of new food products. This presentation, based on ethnographic fieldwork among environmentalists in contemporary Hungary, explores activist's resistance to the marketing of foods. From Tetra-Pak boxes of milk and juice to genetically engineered corn and soybean products, familiar objects are transformed into exotic symbols of the emerging market economy par excellence. Through the consumption of processed foods produced by multinational corporations, post socialist consumers also assimilate new relationships between globalized markets, everyday life, and the body. Hungarian environmentalists challenge this process with the slogan, "Don't swallow it!" (F-10)

HARTHORN, Barbara H. and **STONICH, Susan C.** (UC-Santa Barbara) *Community Conflict at the Agricultural-Urban Interface: Concerns Over the Health Effects of Agricultural Pesticides*. This paper summarizes the theoretical and methodological challenges and the preliminary results of an interdisciplinary study of the escalating conflicts within the community of Lompoc, California over the perceived ill health effects of chronic exposure to pesticides used in local agriculture. The major objectives of the study are to conduct a community-based health risk assessment that utilizes Public Participation GIS in order to enhance community participation in the debate over pesticides and to increase the community's capacity to make informed decisions. (W-28)

HATFIELD-TIMAJCHY, Kendra (CDC and Emory U) *The Sociocultural And Psychosocial Impact Of "Invisible" Chronic Disease: The Experience Of Women With Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)*. Chronic disease has a major impact on the sociocultural and psychosocial lives of those affected by it. For women with SLE, the unpredictability of symptoms coupled with limited treatment options makes living with the disease physiologically, psychologically, and socioculturally challenging. This paper reports preliminary research results on the illness experience of women with SLE. Special attention will be paid to illness narratives describing the "diagnostic odyssey" endured by women in their struggle to gain legitimation and understanding for their suffering. Study findings could shed considerable light on the sociocultural and psychosocial obstacles facing "invisible" chronic disease and chronic pain sufferers. (T-51)

HAY, M. Cameron *Timing Illness: Temporal Gaps Between Medical Systems*. This paper explores the constructions of time embedded within medical systems. Medical anthropologists have focused much attention on the disjuncture between biomedicine and other ethno medical systems. Less attention

has been paid to the role constructions of time play in that disjuncture. Using ethnographic materials drawn from interactions between biomedical personnel and people rooted in the local ethno medical system on the island of Lombok in Indonesia, the paper shows how constructions of time differ. It argues that the differences affect illness narratives and interpretations, which consequently cause difficulties in communicating across the gap between the medical systems. (F-22)

HAYDEN, Cori (UC-Santa Cruz) *La Herbolaria Mexicana: Ethnobotanical Nationalism In Transnational Spaces*. This paper maps the discursive nationalization of medicinal plants in Mexico, a longstanding formulation that takes on new meanings in the context of transnational biodiversity prospecting agreements between Mexican researchers and US pharmaceutical companies. Conventional academic and popular wisdom in Mexico narrates "la herbolaria mexicana" — the corpus of Mexican medicinal plants and knowledge about them — as a "national" resource, the result of hybridization between indigenous knowledges and practices with those coming from Europe. Intertwined with a nationalist story of mestizaje, this characterization of the mexican herbolaria proves a powerful enabling trope for one bio-prospecting project in Mexico, placing popular knowledge in the public domain, rather than in territorialized communities. The domain effects at stake here have always been powerful and complex, but I argue that bio-prospecting gives new meanings to this longstanding discourse of ethnobotanical nationalism. (F-10)

HAYS, Charles (Indian Health Services), **SMITH, David** (U Oklahoma), and **HANN, Neil** (Oklahoma State Department of Health) *Behavioral Risk Factors Among Native Americans in Oklahoma*. The Native American Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, a random telephone survey, was conducted from 1994-1997 with 3,314 respondents in Oklahoma to estimate rates of health habits overall and by gender. The interview included general health status, weight, exercise, smoking, smokeless tobacco use, immunizations, women's preventive health services, and prevalence of diabetes and hypertension. Native Americans in Oklahoma both exceeded and fell short of goals for year 2000 with some gender differences being substantial. The varying results demonstrate the need for local surveys to focus prevention efforts. (S-27)

HEBERT, Tony (U Tennessee) *You can't put tobacco in a gas tank...Kola*. Designing an applied anthropology project that gives community members what they want, while getting what you need for your dissertation, can be a challenging proposition. This presentation will draw on lessons learned from planning and implementing applied dissertations in the United States, Ecuador, Mexico, Papua New Guinea and Uganda.

From these lessons, an approach to doing applied dissertations will be developed. This approach will emphasize issues of flexibility (negotiation and compromise), responsibility (communication, follow-through, and commitment) and sustainability (democratic processes, participatory research, and sustainable impacts or outcomes). This presentation will illustrate the potential for applied anthropology dissertations in building community capacities and sustainability, while still completing the academic requirements for one's degree. (S-30)

HEEMSKERK, Marieke (U Florida) *Gendered Livelihood Decision Making in a Risky Environment*. Small-scale gold mining damages people and ecosystems. Yet the reasons why some people mine for gold, and others do not, remain unclear. Decision tree modeling was used to unravel the livelihood choices of the Maroons, forest people, in Suriname. It reveals that options, constraints and risks in subsistence choices are gender differentiated. Maroon men, who traditionally provide the family cash income, enter mining due to the absence of alternative jobs that provide sufficient income. Women are limited by transport, their partner, household obligations and the risk to their reputation. Ethnographic yet structured analysis may help understand and reverse unsustainable resource use. (W-57)

HEGLAND, Mary Elaine (UC-Berkeley) *Aging Iranians: Creating Global and Northern Californian Communities*. Based on research in Iran and among Iranians in the U.S., this paper describes the global and transnational communities created and maintained by elderly Iranians traveling back and forth between Iran and the US where their adult children live. Further, participant observation and in-depth interviewing shed light on the various communities created by Iranian elderly living in California's Bay Area, such as the Iranian Parents' Club an Iranian senior citizens' association; poetry, Shahnameh, English language, women's religious ritual groups; and Shi'a Muslim congregations. The author points to their opportunities and accomplishments as well as to the perceived communal deficiencies experienced by the dislocated Iranian elderly. (T-28)

HELM, Susana (U Hawaii-Manoa & Kaimuki-WaiālaeYMCA, Honolulu) *High School Based Drop-Out Prevention: Method, Policy, & Advocacy*. This paper highlights aspects of a school-based drop-out prevention program in order to identify our successes and areas for improvement. We collaborate with a national network of applied researchers focusing on high-risk communities, schools, youth, and families. Methods include participatory action research as a program evaluation tool, and as an intervention with students in the form of service learning. Policy issues focus on school-community-university collaborations. Advocacy in the context of public education and high school concentrates on relation-

ships among students & families, and teachers, counselors & administrators. (W-58)

HENDERSON, Helen (U Arizona) *Gender Integration as a Major Component of Farmer to Farmer Program Design in Kenya*. The design for expansion of the University of Arizona's portion of the ADCI/VOCA Farmer to Farmer Program to Kenya reflects international, national and university policies (both in the USA and Kenya) directed toward enhancing the general climate for integration of gender issues into project organization, management and recruitment. This includes linkages between macro level donor agencies' agendas and outcomes in field situations. Included is a review of selected donor agencies' commitments to gender integration as reflected in WEB sites and actual field policies. (S-56)

HENDERSON, Laura (UC Santa Barbara) *Looms in the Earth, Theater in the Streets*. The infamous "carpet belt" of Mirzapur-Bhadoi (Uttar Pradesh state, India) is widely known to draw many of its child laborers from impoverished, remote districts of the neighboring state of Bihar. The Biharis are scarcely able to defend themselves against the systematic inducement of child labor, due in part to two related circumstances: 1) their isolation (physical and intellectual) from each other, and; 2) the diffuse, non-formal nature of the carpet industry. The latter issue has arisen in part from the industry's adaptation to western countries' continued export demands, which are strikingly dissonant from their simultaneous calls for human rights enforcement. Narratives of the parents of ex-carpet weavers and of the boys themselves provide accounts of how the industry continues to thrive on the exploitation of workers. The tactics of an Indian Social Action Group working in the area are also examined, to shed light on the barriers, but also the prospects for advocacy projects in this area. (W-77)

HENRY, Rebecca (Macro International) *Sweet Blood, Dry Liver: Eating and the Construction of Knowledge of Diabetes type II among Hmong Immigrant Elders*. Based on a 2-year ethnographic study involving sixteen St. Paul Hmong families with members diagnosed with diabetes type II and those involved in their care, this paper discusses the role of eating in the construction of Hmong knowledge about this chronic illness. Rather than conceiving of all of the aspects of consumption—the body, food, digestion, and so on—as part of a standardized biological nature, Hmong immigrant elders remain aware of and informed by the specificity of their own experiences of consumption within the situated context. Food measurement, food allergies, and rules of propriety are discussed in relation to client-provider interactions. (F-30)

HENSEL, Chase (Alaska Native Knowledge Network) *Looking for Tek in All the Wong Places*. The researcher was

employed to conduct key informant interviews on the current status of Tlingit Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in four communities, with the goal of incorporating aspects of indigenous knowledge and worldview into US Forest Service policy and planning. Tribal authorities were quite helpful in facilitating interviews, and numerous interviews were conducted; yet little information on the topic was uncovered. Why? The presentation discusses some issues involved in recovering Native knowledge systems in contemporary SE Alaska, given the complexities surrounding proprietary of knowledge that exist external to the local relationships with researchers. (S-10)

HERDA, Ellen A. (U San Francisco) *The Mlabri at the Millenium: Spirits of the Yellow-Leaves People of Northeast Thailand*. The Mlabri People are forest gatherers and hunters with three numbering concepts: one, two, many. These elusive people live in the midst of massive deforestation resulting from urban and industrial development, and have been largely unknown to outsiders. Their Thai name, "Spirits of the Yellow Leaves," derives from their abandoned, yellow-leafed, thatched windscreens resulting from frequent moves. Their complex social system is threatened with forced labor by Hmong farmers, who pay only with modest food rations. This report considers action by anthropologists, tourism authorities, and urban planners together that can serve peoples living side by side, in states that range from pre-literacy to cyberspace. (F-57)

HIGGINS, Rylan (U Arizona) *Labor Camping: Life in a Louisiana "Bunk House"*. In Louisiana's oil industry, "labor camps" are positioned along the margins of community life. Current camps are uniquely situated in place, time and meaning: labor camps have evolved since their institution as company-specific housing alternatives within city limits into entrepreneurial, contract labor enterprises that have no formal ties to a particular company and are banned from certain municipalities. This essay explores (1) logistical, economic importance of labor camps to the larger oil industry, and (2) social meaning of camps to the people who work in them. Using ethnographic data gleaned from laborers, I discuss camp life and work as they intermesh and take on significance in a social arena impacted by global oil prices, resulting institutional reactions, and local responses to a changing economy. (S-04)

HIGGS, Elizabeth and MCFARLAND, William (Western Illinois U) *Homophobia in the U. S. Heartland*. This multidisciplinary project combines counselor education and anthropology to assess the impact of homophobic and heterosexist attitudes on school environments. We surveyed national literature including studies by state agencies that were designed to ensure safe learning environments for students. We used standard ethnographic techniques to explore the

attitudes of college students at a small mid-western university. We tested a standardized attitudinal scale on homophobia with a sample group of gay and lesbian students. We propose recommendations to reduce social injustices in educational institutions arising from homophobia and heterosexism. (W-58)

HILL, James Scott (U Florida) *Balancing the Theoretical and Applied in Ecological Anthropology: Experiences from Southwest Cameroon and the University of Florida*. In recent decades, environmental issues have captivated anthropologists, and anthropologists feel they can contribute to conservation. However, we are often challenged to prove it by conservation professionals from a variety of natural and social science backgrounds. Anthropologists can contribute to conservation projects by choosing research questions that are both useful to conservation projects, and informed by anthropological theory, as required by academia. For long-term work in conservation, anthropologists will need extra training. Important skills are the ability to facilitate meetings, conduct participatory planning and research, training and the ability to work in interdisciplinary teams. Current training initiatives will be discussed. (T-27)

HILL, Jennifer (Georgia State) and **WEISSHAAR, Deborah** (Georgia State) *Hope, Demographics, and Psychological Well-Being in Two Urban Mexican Samples*. The 'will and the way' of hope determine a person's motivation to pursue goals and to see avenues by which to achieve them. High hope has been associated with better outcomes in a variety of domains including career satisfaction, medical health, and psychological well-being. Hope has not been systematically studied in relation to gender or ethnicity. This paper will present findings from two sites in an epidemiological study carried out in Mexico. The relation between hope and demographic variables such as SES, education, gender and age is explored. In addition, the relation of hope to psychological symptoms such as depression, anxiety, and PTSD, is considered. (S-54)

HILL, Robert (U Oklahoma) *Evaluation of Interviews with Child Abusing Parents in an Intervention Program*. Cultural analyses of abusive or neglectful parents' perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors towards their children, themselves, others, and their situation are virtually non-existent. The present study analyzes 96 randomly chosen interview responses to 20 open ended and 15 closed-ended "intake" questions, in a large human service intervention program in Oklahoma, using the Win-MAX software program for qualitative analysis. Socio-demographically, the group is a low income, poorly educated, abusive population of mostly young mothers. Their descriptions of others and themselves, their reaction to change, stress, child misbehavior and needs are perhaps more positive than might be expected. (T-53)

HILL, Tami R. (U Oregon) *Exhuming The Past And Planning The Future: Mayan Cultural Survival In Guatemala*. The signing of the Guatemalan peace accords in December 1996 marked the end of more than thirty years of genocidal conflict affecting the majority indigenous population. Mayans are now facing the critical issue of how this recent past will be used to negotiate their future in Guatemala. In this paper I argue that the process of exhuming mass gravesites from the massacres of the 1980s is a critical component of the dynamics among historical truth, cultural memory, and indigenous identity. I will relate these issues to the larger picture of indigenous cultural survival and development in Guatemala. (S-28)

HINOJOSA, Servando Z. (U Texas-Pan American) *"The Hands Know": Bodily Engagement and Technology in Highland Maya Bone setting*. In southern Middle America, highland Maya bonesetters are called upon to treat many cases of bodily injury. While bonesetters vary greatly in their techniques and specialties, they prioritize manual treatment modalities, using their hands to address problems in clients' bodies. Nonetheless, Maya bonesetters face opposition from physicians who argue that bonesetters are untrained in Western trauma techniques and can inflict irreparable harm upon people. This paper examines how Maya bonesetters work in an environment increasingly hostile to their craft, and explores some of the more important vectors of bodily and technological change in Maya bone setting in its encounter with Guatemalan biomedicine. (F-04)

HOGAN-GARCIA, Mikel (CSU-Fullerton) *Culturally Competent Physicians: A Training Model*. The demographics of the workplace are changing to reflect much more cultural diversity and complexity. Cultural differences in health beliefs and practices, compliance with regulations, and other issues create challenges for physicians and other health practitioners. Physicians and other health professionals need to be culturally competent to deliver effective health services to clients. The paper describes an anthropological approach to cultural competence training embodied in four interrelated skills. Case examples of training programs will be featured to illustrate the adaptability of the four-skill training process. (F-56)

HOGLE, Linda (Stanford) *Knowledge and the Market: Genetic and Persuasive Technologies*. Knowledge about genes and genetic technologies circulates through multiple modes: scientific documents and news reports, certainly, but also advertising and virtual or "stealth" marketing. Inherent in the transmitted messages is a recourse to biology in order to deal with social issues, and the presumption of a market model that locates responsibility for health in the individual – often quite literally in the individual's own body. This paper will discuss engagements with commodified cultural forms using illustra-

tions from stem cell technologies, tissue engineering and genetic diagnostic test kits. (T-54)

HOLT-GIMENEZ, Eric (UC-Santa Cruz) *Agro-ecological Resistance to Hurricane Mitch: The Farmer-to-Farmer Movement's Research for Participatory, Sustainable Reconstruction*. This paper describes the participatory research carried out by the Farmer-to-Farmer Movement in Central America in the wake of Hurricane Mitch. Over two thousand farmers and technicians measured the effectiveness of farmer-to-farmer sustainable agricultural practices to resist the erosive effect of the most destructive hurricane in Central America's history. The purpose of the research was to collect evidence of the movement's "best practices" in order to pressure governments of Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Honduras to revise their plans for rural reconstruction. Over forty local organizations and two hundred communities collected data and analyzed the root causes of vulnerability. Then, they formulated local and national policy recommendations for sustainable and participatory approaches to reconstruction. The paper explores the limits and potential of agency at the local, institutional and movement levels in building democratic, equitable and viable systems of local environmental governance. (F-09)

HOPPER, Kim (Nathan Kline Institute) and **BARROW, Sue** (New York State Psychiatric Institute). *Supported Housing as a Social Good*. In a mixed-methods study in New York, we have identified two distinctive routes for providing targeted housing for persons diagnosed with severe mental illness. The first hails from a tradition of increasing the supply of low-income dwellings; the second ("housing as housing") from a movement seeking more normal, less-structured alternatives to community residences for persons with mental illness. This paper sets out the developmental logic behind each approach, argues that they embody divergent notions of social good (individual empowerment vs. community-building) and reform strategies, and analyzes the implications for public mental health investment. (W-06)

HORTON, Sarah (U New Mexico) *Managed Care and Ideological Constructions of the "Undeserving"*. This paper will examine how public hospitals, faced with reduced Medicaid funds, have been forced to elaborate further ideological categories of the "deserving" and "undeserving" poor. It focuses on the case of one particular public hospital in Albuquerque, New Mexico, which has cut back on social services to undocumented immigrants. While Cuban and Vietnamese refugees are eligible for health care benefits at this hospital, the hospital has produced a discourse constructing undocumented immigrants as a group lacking the responsibility to pay their bills, thus justifying obstacles to their access to care. (T-78)

HORVATH, Margit (Wilfrid Laurier U) *Post-Colonial "Indigenous" Populations: Tourism and Cultural Identity*. Indigenous populations are being affected by the international tourism industry, which is driven by the global capitalist market system. Colonial worldviews and attitudes, both in social relations and power dynamics, are transported by tourism as borders are crossed. As a result, tourism is the neo-colonial system for most developing countries in this post-colonial era. Colonialism has tended to distort the history and religion of indigenous peoples. This has been reflected in post-colonial thought and has permeated the neo-colonial tourism notions of authenticity, thus distorting the cultural identity of local populations. While other issues and areas might be considered, the focus of this paper will be on the inconsistency of ethnic tourism notions in the contemporary Caribbean region with its African diasporic roots. (T-56)

HOWELL, Jayne (California State U-Long Beach) *Shelter Services in Southern California and Southern Mexico*. In research conducted at a southern California domestic violence shelter, Mexican-born residents discussed the nature of their long-term relationships with abusers, and the circumstances that ultimately led them to leave their partners and seek refuge at the shelter. I discuss here the types of services that residents received at this shelter, and the women's perceptions of how these services differ from those available to abused women at "The Women's House" in southern Mexico. Concluding thoughts focus on ways that idealized gender role stereotypes may contribute to differing responses to domestic violence in these two settings. (T-73)

HUGHES, Bridget (California Institute of Integral Studies) *"Its About Growing and Learning": Facilitating Inquiry and Participation at the Muir Community Learning Garden*. The Muir Community Learning Garden is a collaborative project of a neighborhood group and an elementary school coming together to address issues of social and environmental justice, and educational reform. As both researcher and co-coordinator, I facilitated an inquiry into the project in an effort to promote alliances among stakeholders and more equitable participation. Through an examination of the definitions and practices of community and education as sites of both reproduction and resistance to the dominant culture, the experiences of learning, social transformation, and the significance of human agency and empowerment in participation within these sites is explored. (W-58)

HUMPHREYS, Keith and **KLAW, Elena** (Veterans Affairs and Stanford U-School of Medicine) *Life Stories of Problem Drinkers Who Reject the Dominant Cultural Narrative About Alcoholism*. The dominant cultural narrative of recovery from alcoholism runs as follows: After years of very heavy alcohol consumption, physical dependence symptoms (e.g., shakes,

withdrawal), and social and occupational disruption, the drinker "hits bottom," accepts the "reality of being alcoholic" and then becomes a permanent abstainer with the aid of treatment and/or Alcoholics Anonymous. This cultural narrative accurately describes the lives of some problem drinkers. But how does it (and the institutions that represent it) affect problem drinkers with directly contradictory life experience? The current study examines the life stories of 30 former problem drinkers who recovered in a self-help organization that rejects AA philosophy, the label of "alcoholic," and the need for abstinence. Their stories illuminate how both alienation and a subsequent commitment to creating alternative settings can emerge when individuals attempt to recover from addiction in a fashion that dominant institutions reject as invalid. (S-08)

HUNN, Eugene (U Washington), **JOHNSON, Darryll** (NBS Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit), **RUSSELL, Priscilla** (Homer, AK), **THORNTON, Thomas F.** (U Alaska) *Walking on Egg Shells: Tlingit Traditional Environmental Knowledge and the Management of a "Wilderness" Park.* The Huna Tlingit of Southeast Alaska perceive Glacier Bay to be their traditional homeland and "icebox," while the US National park Service is charged with preserving Glacier Bay as a pristine wilderness. This historic contest for control of Glacier Bay recently became focused on the right of the Huna Tlingit to harvest gull eggs at the famed South Marble Island colony in the heart of Glacier Bay, a site enjoyed as a wildlife sanctuary by thousands of tourists each year. Can Huna tradition and the Park Service mandate be reconciled? We report the results of an ethnographic study of traditional Huna Tlingit gull egg harvest strategies, based on a sophisticated knowledge of gull breeding biology and designed to produce a sustainable harvest. (S-10)

HUNT, Geoffrey (Inst for Scientific Analysis) *Who Says We're Dysfunctional? The Family Life of Gang Members.* In the slim literature on the family life of youth gang members, stereotypes abound - of abusive, neglectful or ineffectual parents raising emotionally troubled children who have few strong ties to family. Data from ongoing research, however, presents a more complex picture of family. Despite the periodic presence of violence in their families of origin, most gang members maintain strong, functional family ties. (W-24)

HUNT, William (Ocala, FL) *Toward an Anthropological Understanding of Growth Management: A Recent Example from a "Sustainable Community" in the State of Florida.* The Florida city of Ocala was established in 1846 following the end of the Second Seminole War (1835-1842); the site is within the current city limits. Major development was approved despite Florida's Growth Management Act of 1985, and Ocala's designation as a Sustainable Community under a

1996 law. This presentation asks: Is it reasonable to expect protection of indigenous cultures and ecosystems, when the development threat comes from government-approved projects that provide jobs, economic development and low income housing? If wealthy "cultures" such as Florida, approve unnecessary development despite a Growth Management Law and a "Sustainable Community" program, is there reason to be optimistic other governments will turn development down? Is it right to turn it down when the purpose is amelioration of poverty? (F-06)

HUNTER, Monica (UCLA) *Grassroots Stewardship in the Morro Bay National Estuary and Watershed Bioregion.* Grassroots support to protect and restore the estuary and its watershed reflects local goals to establish coordinated and effective community-based management of the natural resources of the watershed bioregion located in the coastal county of San Luis Obispo, California. As part of the effort to develop sustainable management policies, the watershed communities achieved National Estuary status in 1996, and began a series of formal environmental planning processes that has relied heavily on voluntary public participation. This paper will explore the challenge to increase and maintain public awareness, support and involvement to meet the goals of the Morro Bay National Estuary Program during the program's three-year action plan implementation phase that will run through 2002. (W-71)

HYNDMAN, David *Landowners and Anthropologists in the OK Tedi Compensation Crisis in Papua New Guinea.* When the OK Tedi project started in 1981 it followed the typical trajectory in Papua New Guinea of taking the subsoil minerals while being vague about indemnifying indigenous landowners against resulting ecological devastation. In less than a decade weak environmental protection plans coupled with a long series of ecological disasters caused by mining efforts had endangered the environment of 30,000 indigenous peoples living in the greater Fly River socioecological region. Indigenous protest resulted in a popular ecological resistance movement culminating in an alien tort against the BHP-led mining consortium in Melbourne Australia that was successfully settled out of court in 1996. This paper examines the politics of cultural representation surrounding the protracted OK Tedi compensation crisis. (F-61)

HYLAND, Stan and **FLISRAND, Janne** (U Memphis) *Public Housing: A Journey from Isolationism to Community Building.* Public housing in the United States has seen itself redefined several times because of national political shifts. During the 1960's public housing became housing of the last resort. Recently the federal HOPE VI initiative has shifted public housing to mixed income-integrated housing. This paper traces the change of public housing in Memphis from a

troubled agency in isolation from the surrounding city and neighborhood to one that has engaged a comprehensive partnership with private, public and tenant constituencies. The paper simultaneously examines the role of applied anthropologists in the research, design, facilitation, and implementation phases of its community-building venture. (T-25)

IBANEZ, Gladys and **EDDLEMON, Suzanne** (Georgia State U) *Acculturation and School Adjustment in Latino Adolescents*. Latino youth have the highest school dropout rate among ethnic minority groups in the United States and also experienced other school-related problems such as truancy, poor academic achievement, and low school motivation. The immigration experience is a major influence in how Latino adolescents adjust to the school context, yet little research has examined cultural theoretical perspectives among Latinos. This study will focus on the influence of two aspects of the immigration experience—acculturation level (language and self-identification) and acculturative stress—as they relate to academic performance, educational expectations, and school academic and social climate. (W-79)

ICE, Christopher (U North Texas) *Dog Days in Mexico; A Student's Canicula*. New, coherent pathways with international institutions are influencing agenda and opinion in the department of anthropology at the University of North Texas. Malleable student minds return from the field with the knowledge of expectations as well as requirements of the discipline of anthropology as a result of participatory education. Despite adversity, pragmatic of any field tenure, students exercise theory in a manner that escapes the static classroom environment. In addition to practical learning, continued contact with Mexican counterparts at the University of Quintana Roo has produced an applied laboratory dedicated to border analysis in the north and south of Mexico. (S-09)

ILAHIANE, Hsain (Iowa State) *Changing Local Histories: International Migration and Social Mobility in the Saharan Frontier, Morocco*. In this paper, I argue that the conversion of migration remittances from abroad into land acquisition has allowed the Haratine (Blacks, and a traditionally low status group) to appropriate a Berber/Arab cultural capital of *al-asl* (a sense of rootedness), and to short-circuit the traditional hegemony of the Berbers and the Arabs. I also argue that much of migration theories, when tested in a multi-ethnic setting engaged in international labor, tend to lose their cutting edge. Remittances, I contend, have been essential for the Haratine's transition from "people without history" to people "making their own history as they please." (W-72)

INGLES, Palma (U Florida) *Dancing for Dollars: Preserving Cultural Identity by Entertaining Tourists in the Peruvian*

Amazon. This paper focuses on four indigenous tribes in the Peruvian Amazon that entertain tourists by donning traditional costumes and performing traditional dances. There is much debate in the academic literature concerning this type of host-guest interaction. Those who oppose the development of tourism in indigenous communities, where indigenous people often play the role of the "primitive" in order to earn income, argue that this type of tourism is demeaning to the locals and leads to cultural imperialism, foreign dependency, revenue leakages, cultural change, change in socioeconomic levels, and loss of authenticity. Those who support controlled tourism in indigenous communities suggest that tourism may offer communities a chance to increase their household income, and aid in the preservation of traditional cultures. (T-76)

INHORN, Marcia (Emory U) *Doctoral Training in Medical Anthropology at Emory University*. Emory's graduate program is summarized, prior to a broader consideration of training issues among the panelists. Particular attention is devoted to special opportunities for research and training at Emory. Unique linkages to health organizations in the Atlanta area are highlighted. (F-07)

INHORN, Marcia (Emory U) *Infertility and The New Reproductive Technologies In Global Perspective*. Over the past decade and a half, social scientists have begun to study infertility in multiple global sites and from diverse theoretical and disciplinary perspectives. In so doing, they have countered the dominant Western view of infertility as a "YUPPIE" complaint of little concern to the purportedly "overpopulated" developing world. This paper reviews this recent research, focusing on the globalization of new reproductive technologies (NRTs) and the feminist critique of these technologies. The author's work on the spread of NRTs to Egypt—and how "local" Egyptian culture accommodates and constrains the use of these "global" technologies—will also be highlighted. (T-04)

IRIS, Madelyn (Northwestern U) and **BERMAN, Rebecca** (Northeastern Illinois U) *The Meaning Of Community For Older People In An Urban Setting: Multiple Conceptions Of Space, Time, Place And People*. Community is often conceived of as a bounded geographic space: a place/space where people live and work. Community also may refer to a social group bound together by a specific set of shared interests, needs or affiliations. This paper presents findings from interviews with a diverse sample of fifty older adults, ranging in age from 55 to 92, all living in a major metropolitan area. The paper describes the many ways these older people conceive of community, including abstract models of geographic locations, networks of social relationships, and affiliations with religious or ethnic associations that transcend both time and space. (T-28)

IRWIN, Alec (Institute for Health and Social Justice) *Transnational Corporate Power And The Health Of The Poor*. A current analysis of factors influencing health in poor communities must give central attention to the role of transnational corporations (TNCs). In an increasingly liberalized global economy, large corporations wield vast economic influence, which translates into growing power to affect health outcomes in communities around the world. We explore the impact of TNC practices on the health of poor under four headings: (1) TNC labor practices; (2) Environmental damage; (3) Marketing activities; and (4) Corporate efforts to influence political policy at local, national, and international levels. Today, the multiple modes of corporate power pose crucial challenges for those working for improved health outcomes among the disenfranchised. (F-55)

ISHKANIAN, Armine (UC-San Diego) *Thinking Globally, Acting Locally?: The Challenges Facing NGOs in Post-Soviet Armenia*. The growth in the number of NGOs in the newly independent states of former Soviet Union (FSU) was hailed by observers and policy makers in the early 1990s as being a sign of growing democracy and civil society. Nine years following the declaration of independence, Armenia's NGOs are faced with various crises and predicaments emerging from their politicization, the attraction they present to opportunists and sycophants, their dependence on foreign funds, and lack of models of democratic participation and development. While NGOs attempt to promote development, humanitarian assistance, and morale-boosting programs, their work is limited by various factors including extensive corruption, clientalism, and the growing power of the military. Based on research conducted in 1996 - 97 in Armenia with a transnational peace and human rights NGO and the largest women's NGO in Armenia, I examine how and why NGOs have become a survival strategy for elites and the challenges they encounter in attempting to fulfill their objectives of promoting peace, democracy, and sustainable development. This analysis also includes cross-cultural comparisons of the problems confronted by the NGO sectors in the other countries of the FSU and Eastern Europe. (S-06)

JACK, Jr., Leonard (CDC), **LIBURD, Leandris** (CDC), **BRODY, Gene** (U Georgia), and **MCBRIDE-MURRY, Velma** (U Georgia). *A Conceptual Framework Exploring Environmental Context on Diabetes Self-Management Among African and Mexican American Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes Type 2*. This presentation will discuss the limitations of current diabetes education research and provide a rationale for establishing a new theoretical framework that considers the environmental context and how it contributes to shaping behaviors. Presenters will provide a public health conceptual framework that encourages examination of both physical and social environments and their influence on community norms, family and social networks, individual psychological and

physiological status and ultimately, diabetes self-management behavior among African and Mexican Americans. Recommendations for future diabetes education research that moves beyond traditional patient-centered approaches to include examination of the environmental context will be discussed. (T-51)

JANZEN, John (U Kansas) *The Anthropologist's Dilemma In Immediate Postwar And Postgenocide Situations*. "Being an anthropologist" for a relief agency in postgenocide Rwanda entailed material and medical aid distribution, observation, but mostly hearing many war trauma stories. Yet hindsight raises many questions about anthropology in this setting, such as: involvement in trauma counseling (including spiritual ministering) vs. remaining detached and recording victim's stories; identifying human rights violators and victims vs. keeping "informant" confidentiality; generally, balancing humanitarian vs. observer/ interpreter roles. This presentation examines episodes of "postwar anthropology" in the light of theoretical guidelines, including Daniel's skepticism of anthropology's analysis of the chaos of evil using received notions of culture as order and meaning. (W-24)

JAYE, Chrystal (U Otago) *Embodied Integrity among Pentecostals, Christian Scientists and Physicians*. Pentecostals, Christian Scientists and physicians participate in unique cultural niches within and between various cultural and subcultural groups in urban New Zealand. Although individuals share many commonalities as they negotiate their daily lives within the larger community there are marked differences in the ways that they understand health, suffering, negotiate therapy, and assign meanings to therapeutic outcomes. These understandings are underpinned by the ways in which self and embodiment are perceived. Despite the differences, for respondents in all groups the resolution of affliction and/or suffering was viewed as a restoration of integrity/wholeness of self. (T-05)

JENKINS, Richard A., SUMARTOJO, Esther M., KIM, Bryan, and HER-GREY, Carolyn (CDC) *Community Indicators For HIV Prevention Planning And Evaluation*. Interest in community-level HIV prevention has paralleled renewed activity in indicator research, however, many indicators suggested for use in planning and evaluating community-level HIV prevention lack empirical support. CDC is developing guidelines to facilitate investigation and application of community indicators in HIV prevention. Preliminary guidelines and the steps toward their development will be presented. Steps have included expert panels for input and feedback, along with reviews of other indicator projects and the research literature. Preliminary guidelines include ways to apply multidisciplinary paradigms (e.g., ecology, structuralism, empowerment) and methods (e.g., archival,

ethnographic) in the identification and evaluation of specific indicators. (T-51)

JEPSON, Michael (U Florida) *Constructing Coastal Histories: Using GIS to Identify Fishing Communities in Florida.* With the implementation of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1996 came a new National Standard which requires the evaluation of regulatory impact upon fishing communities. Recent lawsuits over the shark and summer flounder management plans obligated the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to make the collection of community data a priority. The paper reports on research that uses GIS mapping software to identify fishing communities in Florida. Utilizing a variety of databases and zip codes as a central theme, a spatial analysis of fishing communities is accomplished tying many different types of data together. (W-07)

JOANS, Barbara (Merritt College and Merritt Museum of Anthropology) *Teaching and Learning as Applied Anthropology: Examples from Cabrillo and Merritt Colleges.* Merritt College, an urban, inner city, multicultural school has found a unique and useful way to teach about diversity. We created a teaching hands-on Museum which is staffed by faculty, but run by students. The students create the exhibits, plan the shows and staff the facilities. We have turned a series of random contributions into a functioning Museum. The students have learned about the nuts and bolts of running a functioning Museum. They participate in decision-making and constitute the driving and inspirational force behind the entire project. We are very proud of them. (W-76)

JOHNSON, Larry (U San Francisco) *Identity, Race and Culture in Urban Educational Reform* The immigrant South East Asians and Latinos as well as Americans of all ethnicities who have a substantive history on this continent, face identity tensions and crises which are both at the crux of educational reform and exacerbate the difficulties of that reform. A narrative approach to identity fosters both the engagement with one's past and future and the sometimes difficult engagement with the "other" that invite a new understanding of oneself. This paper explores Paul Ricoeur's concept of narrative identity and Gadamer's concept of fusion of horizons in relation to issues of race and culture that are key to sustainable educational reform in urban centers. (F-76)

JOHNSON, Earl (MDRC) *Jobs-Plus Program Implementation in Los Angeles - Year 1.* "Jobs-Plus" is a national demonstration program that aims to support the transition from welfare to work for public housing residents through a combination of 1) employment and training assistance, 2) financial incentives, and 3) community institution building. In

Los Angeles, there are two public housing developments that are participating in the Jobs Plus program. Their respective characteristics mirror the changing dynamics of the Los Angeles demographic mosaic. This paper provides an overview of how Jobs Plus got started in Los Angeles. It then gives a "first glance" at how a well intentioned intervention such as Jobs Plus struggles to meet the "perceived" and "actual" needs of the residents these two developments. (W-54)

JOHNSON, Nathan (California State U-Sonoma) *Law Enforcement Education in Vietnam: Civic Space and Justice.* In most democracies, the term law enforcement is synonymous with justice with expectations of individual dignity and respect. But in other, non-democratic societies, justice takes on a new meaning, and the interpretation of civic space has little room for private status. The Vietnamese expectations of freedom and civic discourse are embedded in a culture that is influenced by a unique history with a vision for the future that may not complement that of Western societies. Words in our culture will not have the same meaning as words in the Vietnamese society. This presentation, supported by field research in Vietnam, focuses on the interpretation of law enforcement as an influence on civic space and justice in Vietnam. (S-50)

JOHNSON, Thomas (U South Florida/Morton Plant Mease Health Care) *Caring for Patients Anthropologically: Personal Musings and Mirrored Descriptions.* With degrees in medical anthropology and clinical psychology, I conduct psychodiagnostic evaluations and provide psychotherapy for patients in primary care medicine. As debate has raged about "clinical anthropology" over the past two decades, I have examined my own clinical practice and listened to comments by patients, physician colleagues, and other psychologists: What is anthropological about what others might dismiss as merely clinical psychology? In this symposium, I present both my personal perceptions and inferences drawn from "mirrored descriptions" of others to illuminate specific ways in which anthropology can be a discipline with great clinical relevance. (F-56)

JOHNSON, X. Kojo (George Washington U), **TSO, Judy** (U Maryland), **ARONSON, Robert** (U Oklahoma), and **WHITEHEAD, T.L.** (U Maryland) *Other Applications Using Attributes Of Ethnography.* A primary premise of this session is that in carrying out applied research, anthropologists are frequently unable to carry out full or classical ethnographies, even though they may desire to do so. This paper presents brief examples of other applied research studies in which present or former members of CuSAG or the ACHD have been involved, that classical ethnography was not possible (or was not desired), but attributes of ethnography were effectively used. (T-21)

ABSTRACTS

JOHNSTON, Amy (Northern Arizona U) *Applied Anthropology at the United Way*. During the last decade, local United Ways and the United Way of America have undergone a paradigm shift, from a focus on individual and organizational needs to a focus on building community assets, or positive characteristics. For United Way agencies, the shift from a need-based to an asset-based model often involves community-based goal setting and measuring outcomes of programs. In this paper, I will describe my experiences as an intern at a small United Way and explore how applied anthropologists can impact community development and policy planning. (W-74)

JOHNSTON, Barbara Rose (Ctr. For Political Ecology) *Efforts to Value the Loss of a Way of Life*. This paper reports on preliminary efforts to restructure how resources are defined, valued, and assessed within the context of a property damage compensation claims process in the Marshall Islands. My initial research objective was to review impact analysis, valuation, and compensation strategies and methods used to assess human environmental damages and support compensatory actions and awards in the United States and in multilateral agencies such as the World Bank, and then, to weave together a holistic approach that might allow total-system valuation and support compensation for loss of a way of life. This work was initiated at the request of the Public Advocate for the Republic of the Marshall Islands Nuclear Claims Tribunal and conducted in collaboration with anthropologists Holly Barker in support of a claim for property damage on Rongelap, Rongerik, and Ailinginae Atolls associated with the U.S. Nuclear Weapons Testing Program. The valuation strategy developed as a result of this research reflects intellectual and political compromises, but supports a more holistic interpretation of property, damage, and loss. (F-61)

JONES, Johnna (U North Texas) *Sustained Transnational Applied Education Through Technology*. This paper explores the continuation of a 1999 field school through a sustained learning experience that is facilitated through technology by students and faculty in the U.S. and Mexico. The school continues with the Institute for Border Studies to address concepts and information about the borders between Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, and the U.S. Utilizing video-conferencing, e-mail, and visits, the group participates in shared learning experiences. They discover the fluid and dynamic concepts of borders and share in a cross-cultural exchange of values, concepts, beliefs, as well as developing sustained personal and professional relationships. (S-09)

JONES, Timothy (U Arizona-BARA) *Contemporary Applied Archaeology in Food Waste and Food Recovery*. The United States Department of Agriculture four-year study *Food Losses from the Farm to the Consumer* was implemented in 1998. The goals of the research are to quantify food losses at major

stages of the food marketing system: harvesting, processing, storage; retail distribution; foodservice; and households. The estimates of food loss will facilitate food recovery and gleaning efforts and provide detailed measure of food loss to improve reliability of U.S. food consumption and nutrient data. Contemporary applied archaeology methods are being used to quantify food waste in retail distribution, foodservice and households. This presentation will include the quantitative results of food waste and the behavior patterns for food waste in the household sector, along with the potential for food recovery and gleaning efforts from households. (W-21)

JORALEMON, Donald (Smith) *Shifting Ethics: Debating the Incentive Question in Organ Transplantation*. I trace the recent history of efforts to adopt plans that reward donor families with some kind of cash incentive (especially Pennsylvania's stipend plan), and try to assess whether we are witnessing an evolution of bioethical positions that will result in a reversal of historical opposition. The "big picture" is the dynamics of bioethical debates and their impact on public policy. (T-52)

JORDAN, Brigitte and BERLIN, Andy (Xerox Palo Alto Research Center) *Computers and Communication in Workspaces of the Future*. For the last several years we have been investigating the impact of new communication technologies on the ways in which workplaces and work practices are organized. In this paper we will identify some of the technological, demographic and societal trends that we see emerging at the current time and examine their potential impact on people's lives and work in the 21st century. (T-58)

JUNGE, Benjamin (Emory U) *Condoms, Sexual Fantasy & Risk: The Bareback Sex Debates*. Bare backing — condomless anal intercourse among men-who-have-sex-with-men — has emerged in recent years as a politicized and highly controversial social and sexual phenomenon. The notion of a "flirtation" with risk — that exposure to a deadly virus is somehow an erotic turn-on — pervades popular debates around bare backing: Individuals who embrace this notion are described as "dangerous," "stupid," and "a threat to the public health." Meanwhile, images, which eroticize HIV seroconversion, proliferate on bareback websites and e-mail listservs. In this paper, I will draw from the popular gay press and bareback sex-oriented websites to examine intersecting (and at times conflicting) constructions of risk and fantasy. (W-03)

JURKOVIC, Gregory J. and CASEY, Sean (Georgia State U) *Parentification in Immigrant Latino Adolescents*. Immigrant Latino children are often part of a complex sociofamilial process variously identified in the psychological, sociological, and anthropological literature as parentification, parental

child, and junior partner. Research suggests that such care giving or "parentified" behavior in other ethnic groups can have either beneficial or deleterious effects depending on its developmental appropriateness, cultural legitimacy, and ethicality. The stress of immigration appears to occasion a marked increase in filial responsibility may compete with various sociocognitive tasks. This study focused on the nature of childhood parentification in immigration Latino families and its relation to other processes (e.g., familism, acculturation, distress, and competence). (W-79)

KACHUR, S. Patrick (CDC Malaria Epidemiology Branch) *Anthropologic Approaches To Understanding Community Drug Use: Implications For Malaria Control*. Prompt and appropriate use of cosmopolitan medicines is a key component of malaria control. Wherever malaria occurs regularly, cosmopolitan antimalarial drugs have become indigenized, to some extent, into local illness classification systems, and these medicines hold significant symbolic or metaphoric meaning for those who use them. As resistance to antimalarials increases, public health officials are increasingly challenged to introduce new drugs or to regulate drug use more closely. Their success ultimately depends on understanding the attitudes, perceptions and expectations that shape community drug use in formal and informal sectors. (T-30)

KALB, Marion (Market Development Specialist for the Southland Farmers' Market Association) *The Role of Farmers' Markets in Local Food Systems*. Farmers' markets are an essential building block of local food systems. They are primary outlets for locally produced food, and often the principal contact point between farmers and consumers. The author helps administer the largest non-governmental agricultural direct marketing association in the state of California. It has successfully worked to establish direct marketing as a viable and profitable marketing option for small farmers. (W-55)

KALJEE, Linda and MITCHELL, George (U Maryland) *Welfare-to-Work in a Baltimore City Public Housing Development*. Gilmore Homes is a low-rise public housing development in West Baltimore's Sandtown Winchester neighborhood. Currently, there are 310 (55 %) households with at least one "work eligible" member and 151 (27%) "employed" households. Jobs Plus, a welfare-to-work demonstration project, is currently implementing a range of social, health, and employment services at Gilmore with the stated purpose of reaching 'saturation' level employment at the development. We will discuss the implementation process and challenges to that process in a context of social and economic conditions in the Sandtown Winchester neighborhood and in Baltimore City. (W-54)

KANE, Vanessa (California School of Professional Psychology) *Another Roadside Abstraction: A Multi-Truth Effect Strategy of Representation*. The choice of representation when writing research is a choice of which system and tradition of signs should be utilized to signify a particular meaning. Subsequently, our final representation is not a 'truth,' but a 'truth effect,' which builds an illusion of one or another kind of research. So, as a researcher, I am faced with what 'truth effect' or illusion I wish to produce. This work explores a multi-truth effect strategy of representing organizational research. The research is represented as an autobiography, as ethnography, as theory and as application. This work is play in the fields of knowledge, language, research and truth. (F-58)

KAPLAN, Eve (U Wisconsin) *"Traditional" Communities And Industrial Market Expansion In Brazil's Atlantic Rainforest: Reconceptualizing Conservation Strategies In A Global Framework*. The "traditional" "subsistence" community of Ilha Rasa is located within the last large intact piece of Brazil's Atlantic Rainforest, one of the world's most endangered ecosystems. Sustainable development projects being implemented in this community by a Brazilian conservation organization hope to reduce environmental impact on a local scale. However, village resource use is increasing, mostly due to contact with expanding global markets. This paper reconceptualizes conservation based on a long-term, large-scale view of human activity and resource use. This perspective suggests that effective conservation requires industrialized nations to address the global economic gradient they are creating, and which drives natural area destruction in developing countries. (F-26)

KAPLAN-MYRTH, Nili (Yale) *Blindness Prevention And Rehabilitation In Mali*. The WHO's Programme for the Prevention of Blindness works with national governments and non-government organizations in developing countries to initiate projects such as large-scale cataract surgical services, the control of river blindness, the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies, and the promotion of public education, safety standards, and "primary eye care" systems. In this paper I present the results from a preliminary study of blindness prevention programmes in West Africa. Specifically, I analyze social and cultural "barriers" to the prevention and treatment of trachoma and trichiasis in Bamako, Mali. (T-07)

KASNITZ, Devva (World Inst on Disability) *Quandaries in Social Movement Analysis: Disability, Abuse, and Violence*. The recent growth of the international disability rights movement and the epidemiology of violence has emphasized issues of human rights, violence, and disability. For example, in St Louis, Missouri, we have evidence that of the people referred to a general social service agency for victims of crime 25% were disabled before the crime, and 15% became

disabled as a result of crime. The link between disability and violence must be explored. The US disability movement has struggled to promote a society where disabled people have the independence to choose to take risks. What are the appropriate choices between violence, risk, independence, and disability? (T-07)

KAUFERT, Patricia (U Manitoba) *Time and the Menopausal Body* In one construction of menopause, it is marker event, a sign that the body has ceased its capacity for reproduction and is entering senescence. As such, it is invariant by time and place. In another construct, menopause is not an event but a long drawn out transitional phase. The process itself is still seen as universal, but the boundaries of menopause are constantly redefined as new research sets its point of onset earlier and earlier in time and extends its ending further and further into old age. This paper explores another view in which menopause is no longer universal, but specific to a particular place and a particular time, the product of changing technologies and their impact on a body which is itself particular to a particular era. (T-55)

KEHOE, Justin (Iowa State U) *Antigua's Indigenous Street Vendors: Milking the Tourist Cow*. This study, which took place in the summer of 1999, looked at the indigenous street vendors in Antigua, Guatemala. Street vending is a typical occupation within the urban informal sector and is one of the most observable; however, it has had minimal academic attention. Antigua is a fertile city for such research due to its small size as well as the strong emphasis the vendors place on the highly accessible tourist population. This investigation consisted of forty-five interviews with various street vendors and local officials. The goal of this research was to examine the dynamics of the street vending culture in a tourist intensive city. (W-73)

KERSHAW, Douglas (U Colorado-Denver); **GLANZ, Jason** (U Colorado); **KOESTER, Stephen** (U North Texas) *Social Networks of Street Youth Who Inject Drugs in Denver: Assessing HIV/HCV Risk*. Ethnographic and quantitative methods are employed to describe the social networks and socio-cultural contexts of members of a street youth scene in Denver who inject drugs. By describing their placement within three network constructs, a core network, an inner-periphery and an outer-periphery, it may be possible to assess HIV/HCV risks associated with injection drug use. Additionally, the strengths and weaknesses of dyadic ties within and between these groups are considered. This network perspective may be useful for suggesting ways to design and implement HIV/HCV interventions. (F-23)

KHANNA, Sunil and **YOUNG, John** (Oregon State U) *Proposing an Applied Anthropology for the 21st Century*. This paper examines the so-called current state of the discipline of anthropology in terms of its divisions and subdivisions, self-critical tradition, and an orientation toward seeking relevance in the contemporary world. The paper evaluates the consequences of the postmodernist and deconstructionist trends on applied anthropology's approach to contemporary micro level and macro level social problems. The paper argues that while the postmodernist concerns with subjectivity and representation are of some academic interest, anthropology must continue to maintain an active involvement with issues concerning social inequality and culture change in an increasingly interdependent post-colonial world. Finally, the paper proposes an applied agenda for anthropology's future that involves an anthropology of praxis in which anthropologists truly collaborate in the generation of knowledge and work with "real people doing real things." (F-72)

KILLORAN, Moira (UC-Berkeley) *Your Will Can Make You Ill: "New Age" Health Beliefs*. White middle class Americans are believed to have a bias toward rational/objective knowledge, and this is thought to inform health behaviors, particularly concerning prevention. Public health professionals assume that most Americans believe that people should be as well informed as possible: "What you don't know can hurt you." This may not be the case among those in the "New Age community," whose boundaries are increasingly permeable with mainstream America. A belief exists that; actually, what you know can hurt you. North American mainstays of optimism, control and individualism have been re-framed as the self's ability to cause either illness or wellness. (T-05)

KIM, Jim (Institute for Health and Social Justice) *Public Debt and Private Suffering In Peru*. Encumbered by foreign debt and external pressure, many poor countries have begun to privatize their health care services. This economic "solution" is based on ideas of cost-effectiveness, market efficiency, and individual responsibility. This new demand driven economy of health care has shifted the costs of health care from the state to the poor. Yet, despite its increasingly broad application in poor countries, the privatization of health care has not been adequately scrutinized especially with regards to its effects on the health of poor communities. Case studies from a Peruvian shantytown illustrate how the Peruvian government's privatization of health services has taken its toll on those most in need yet least able to shoulder new burdens. (F-55)

KING, C. Richard (Drake U) *The Limits of Cultural Rights: Interpretations of Culture, Tradition, and Subsistence in Struggles over Makah Whaling*. Recent struggles over Native American hunting and fishing rights afford a unique context in which to analyze cultural rights. Frequently, discussions of

cultural rights in these contexts collapse into tired debates about relativism and absolutism and partisan bickering. In contrast, this paper examines local interpretations of cultural rights in the resurgence of Makah whale hunting. It concentrates on the uses and understandings of culture, tradition, rights, and history by both supporters and opponents of Makah whaling. Contrasting these positions, it describes the competing vernaculars in one local context, outlining the implications of such conflicts for public policy. (F-03)

KING, Phil (King Consultants, San Jose, CA) *Keys to OD in High-Technology Cultures: Emplotment and Collaboration*. Currently 360-degree feedback is a "hot" organizational intervention. In its most sophisticated format it consists of an in-depth evaluation of a manager's major strengths as well as learning edges. The assessment profile is a type of narrative, and understanding it involves a process of explanation, interpretation, a period of concrete reflection, and eventually shared meaning. Each person who works in an organization carries with them diverse and contradictory priorities and actions. It is only through emplotment and collaboration around organizational narratives that work can be successful. The presentation will highlight research ongoing within four Silicon Valley companies. (S-50)

KING, Steven (ShamanBotanicals.com) *The Sustainable Development of Ethnobotanical Resources*. This paper discusses local history of how to do business with collaborating countries and cultures. Shaman's approach attempts to create ethical business partnerships with biodiversity rich nations and cultural groups that maintain and manage their biocultural diversity. Examples are presented, including the production of field guides to aid local communities, indigenous peoples, development organizations, and government agencies to manage natural resources sustainably. The challenges and opportunities that Shaman faced over the past fourteen months also are discussed, including a re-focus of the company's primary products. (T-77)

KING, Thomas D. (Penn State) *Lobster Consumption, Production, And Management At Caye Caulker, Belize*. I analyze household and restaurant consumption of undersized, illegal lobsters at Caye Caulker, Belize and discuss the consequences for the lobster fishery around the caye. I discuss some of the barriers to and prospects for more sound policies and practices in management and harvesting, giving special attention to linkages and breakdowns between the formal and informal institutions that perform and govern the production and consumption exchanges that constitute this lobster fishery. (F-29)

KINTZ, Ellen (SUNY-Geneseo) *Cultural Alchemy: The Magic of Modernization and Reality of Yucatec Maya Women*. Over the last two decades, Coba, Quintana Roo, Mexico, has been transformed from an isolated farming community to a village incorporated into the tourism industry and the global world system. However, on the local level, development remains profoundly 'family-centered.' Women responded to the challenge of development in distinct ways, negotiating positions, seeking power and authority, participating in development. Women expanded household economic production and retained their independence within walled compounds. Women negotiated through thick bureaucratic mire, bargaining for schools for their children and health facilities for their families. Maya women collectively rethought development, modernization and dependency. This research focuses on grass roots economic development, designed by and focused on women and evaluates the question of sustainability. (S-56)

KIPERMAN, Giselle (Columbia U) *Physician's Attitudes Towards HIV+, Women and Pregnancy*. It has been documented that healthcare providers treat HIV-infected patients differently than they treat patients who are HIV negative. Most research in this area focuses on whether physicians are willing to treat HIV-infected patients at all, rather than examining the types of treatments these patients receive. In the case of HIV and pregnancy, there are serious implications of how HIV status impacts on treatment plan and clinical judgment compared to women who are negative or those who may have some other chronic or genetically transmittable disease. HIV has evolved from an acute-fatal disease to a chronic-manageable one due to: greater knowledge of transmission rates; anti-retroviral therapy (which can effectively reduce viral load); prevention of perinatal transmission with the use of AZT during pregnancy, labor and post-partum; preventative cesarean section and cessation of breast feeding. In light of this, how have physician's attitudes changed with respect to HIV-infected women's decisions to have children? I will examine the literature on physician's attitudes towards HIV and pregnancy, in addition, reviewing the theme of pregnancy in the context of other chronic illnesses with the goal of contributing a greater understanding to what has been discovered and the issues that must be further analyzed. (T-79)

KLEINER, Robert J. (Temple U) and **SORENSEN, Tom** (U Oslo-Norway) *What Determines when a Community is "Healthy" or "Sick?"* Although one doesn't always have to deal with "health" when trying to identify the properties of a community, this paper will deal with the issue. It allows us to put certain relevant issues in their proper perspective. When one thinks of "Healthy" or "Sick", we tend to look at the properties of individuals, and aggregates of individuals living in a particular community, i.e. the individual is the unit of analysis for the task. But when we look at communities in

different and more comprehensive ways, the units of analysis change, and they are defined and measured in very different terms. This general issue is important because it deals with theoretical and empirically verifiable explanations of why communities have the effects they do. In the analyses presented, we will make innovative uses of such procedures as "factor analysis" in explaining the linkages between migration and community on the one hand, and mental health and quality of life generated by the communities being studied. (W-27)

KLOOS, Bret (Yale U) *Cultivating Meaning in Residential Treatment Setting for Persons With Mental Illness*. This paper reports on an investigation of how people with histories of persistent mental illness construct personal meaning and make sense of their life experiences in the context of their residential treatment settings. Two settings were selected because of their contrasting approaches to mental health care — a group home operated by a community mental health center and a residential center run by a self-help organization. The settings can be understood as providing different meaning-making resources for their residents through their ideology, sanctioned activities, and structured relationships which result in worldviews, social roles, and convincing narrative explanations that residents use to create a sense of purpose and identity. These setting differences appear to influence both the content and presentation of residents' meaning-making. (S-08)

KLUG, Rebecca (U Iowa) *Importing and Exporting Health: Medical Pluralism in St. Lucia, West Indies in the Context of the Global Marketplace*. In St. Lucia, folk and biomedical healing have coexisted for over a century, since the first biomedical physicians visited the island in the 19th century. This has led to an eclectic medical system in which "bush medicine" has been complemented by increasingly accessible and affordable biomedical care. In recent years, complementary and alternative medicine from North America and Europe - both its practitioners and its products - have become increasingly available in St. Lucia. Within the Caribbean, pharmacists, medical practitioners, and researchers are positioning themselves as participants in emerging forms of medical practice by encouraging the development of a Caribbean-based herbal medicine industry, transforming local herbal medicinal practices into potentially exportable products. (F-29)

KNIGHT, Glenn (Institute for Community Research) *The Emerging Role of GIS Software in HIV Research*. The utilization of GIS mapping software can assist HIV research by providing visual references to data, which can then help to direct project resources. Using self-reported information about the locations of drug use sites collected from participants in our Hartford, CT High-Risk Sites project and imported into Arc View GIS, this paper will show how GIS mapping software can be used to 1) represent high-risk and high-density

drug use areas; 2) show different drug use spaces by gender and ethnicity; and 3) work in conjunction with targeted prevention messages to maximize ethnographer/outreach worker interaction with community members. (F-51)

KNUTSON, Peter (Seattle Central Community College) *Factory Fish Versus Wild Fish: Cultural Change in the S.E. Alaska Coastal Fishery*. With the development of a massive hatchery/aquaculture system in S.E. Alaska, new fishing patterns have emerged, with attendant cultural changes amongst fishers. This paper examines the contrast amongst gillnet, troll, and purse seine fishers in S.E. Alaska. (F-54)

KOENIG, Barbara A. (Stanford) and **PRESS, Nancy** (OHSU) *Medical Anthropologists "Doing" Policy: A Report From The Genetic Trenches*. Many support the notion that our discipline can make valuable contributions to health policy. Few have asked what contributions, as well as missteps, the field has made. We present the reflections of two anthropologists who have engaged in "doing" policy through service on U.S. governmental commissions entrusted with policies governing the oversight of genetic testing. Is there a unique anthropological "voice" in health policy making? Were we successful in influencing the outcome of these complex political deliberations, and when we were, did we act like or think like anthropologists? Do we risk disempowerment if we question conventional sources of biomedical knowledge and authority? (T-23)

KOENING, Edwin (McMaster U) *Historical Approaches in Native Fisheries Research: Links to Applied and Academic Ecological Anthropology*. This paper concerns native fisheries issues on a region of the Great Lakes in Ontario, Canada. The study is built on both fieldwork and ethnohistorical sources. Historical information, both written and oral is used, to examine how past developments have impacted social and political relations that link to current fisheries conflicts and associated fisheries management issues. I also provide historical contexts in assessing assumptions about both indigenous and non-indigenous conservation approaches that are asserted within these recent fisheries conflicts. (T-27)

KOESTER, Stephen (U Colorado-Denver), **BARON, Anna** and **GLANZ, Jason** (U Colorado) *From Stages of Change to Context and Risk: A Social Model of HIV Intervention Among Injection Drug Users*. In 1996 we developed a social network intervention model to reduce HIV risks among injection drug users (IDU) in Denver. The model challenges intervention approaches based on individual behavior change by incorporating anthropological theory and method. The emphasis is on the drug using network rather than the individual as the unit of intervention and analysis. The notion that IDU are the experts

is reinforced through active learning. Sessions include discussions of contextual influences on risk. Quantitative analysis of pre- and post intervention data are combined with on-going ethnographic findings to assess the model's efficacy in reducing risky injection practices particularly those that are embedded within the process of preparing and injecting drugs. (F-23)

KOHN, Abigail (UC-San Francisco) and **BARKEY, Nanette** (U Florida) *Graduate Student Perspectives on Training and Employment in Medical Anthropology*. Graduate studies in medical anthropology at The University of California, Berkeley and San Francisco, and at The University of Florida are reviewed from the perspective of students completing graduate studies. In addition, a student-lead effort to update the SMA's Guide to Graduate Training Programs in Medical Anthropology is detailed in brief. Panelists will then join in a dialogue on training considerations. (F-07)

KOSS-CHIOINO, Joan (Arizona State U) *Treatment Research for Substance Abuse: Anthropological Perspectives, Current Status and Future Directions*. Despite many calls for culturally sensitive abuse treatment in the Psychology and Addictions literature, most treatment research considers culture difference superficially through the use of ethnic labels or single variables such as "level of acculturation" which are merely tokens compared to what is understood as "culture" in anthropology. This paper begins with the notion that culture is integral to both treatment and the research task that measures its effectiveness. It then examines the relatively few treatment outcome studies that have employed an anthropological perspective in the treatment research with ethnic minorities. A final section assesses the contributions anthropology can make to the field of treatment research. (T-09)

KOZAITIS, Kathryn (Georgia State) *The Making of Change Agents: Service Learning and Social Reform*. Every planned innovation embodies intended and unintended outcomes. Unintended outcomes include both positive and negative changes to the target system, culture, or community. A program designed to enhance the quality of science education in an urban public school district prepares undergraduates in local universities through a "theory-praxis" course to act as change agents in the classroom. By forming "partnerships" with teachers, college students implement elements of innovation, including technology, behavior, and values, that change and, presumably, improve "science time." In the process, the change agents are changed themselves. This study reveals that anthropological praxis integrates intellectual, ethical, and practical criteria that lead to three unintended but desirable outcomes: (1) enriched classroom environments for low-income students; (2) enriched undergraduate education for privileged college students; and (3) moral development of undergraduate students through public engagement. (F-12)

KRALL, Angie (Northern Arizona U) *The Ute Conservation Corps: Respecting Heritage, Respecting the Planet*. During the summers of 1998 and 1999, Ute teenagers from the White River, Uncompahgre, and Uintah bands traversed their ancestral landscape in search of projectile points, a sense of themselves and a paycheck. The Ute Conservation Corps is a unique program that trains and pays youth from the Northern Ute Reservation near Ft. Duchesne, Utah, to survey, record and monitor archaeological sites on the Medicine-Bow/Routt National Forest in northwest Colorado. This paper will explore how archaeology can serve as a conduit for cultural preservation, environmental stewardship, and the empowerment of indigenous youth. (F-80)

KRAUS, Sibella (Executive Director of CUEASA-Center for Urban Education About Sustainable Agriculture) *Farmer-to-Community Linkages*. To fully integrate "local" into a food system it is essential to engage restaurant and other food service providers. Creation of farmer to restaurant, farmer to school, and other linkages are examined. The author draws on her experience as a local food systems and community food security advocate, and her association with a bay area restaurant that pioneered connections with local farms in providing fresh seasonal cuisine. (W-55)

KREIPKE, Christian; LUBORSKY, Mark; and SANKAR, Andrea (Wayne State U) *Losing And Finding The "Good" In Caregiving: Situating The Transcendent Among African Americans' Rationales For Caregiving To Persons With HIV*. The surfeit of contemporary medical and sociopolitical literature on caregivers to sick persons tends to particularize caregiving as a separate role decontextualized from ongoing forms of social organization. The goal of this paper is to describe the rationale behind becoming a caregiver by looking at discrete models of caregiving, including transcendent values, kinship theory, and inherent cultural paradigms. (T-79)

KRISHNAN, Suneeta (UC-Berkeley) *Preventing Hiv/Aids Among Women In Rural India: Challenges And Responses*. Recent research has suggested that the HIV epidemic in India is no longer geographically limited to metropolitan cities, or confined to specific sub-populations such as commercial sex workers, truck drivers, and injection drug users. In fact, risk of HIV infection may be rapidly diffusing into the "general population." Women's vulnerability within the context of marriage to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STD) is emerging as a major issue of concern. However, there have been few studies that have examined this issue. This paper is based on qualitative study women's vulnerability to HIV in rural communities in the southern Indian state of Karnataka. Research was conducted in the context of a women's health promotion program called Swasthya - A

Community Health Partnership. The discussion aims to draw attention to the following three challenges facing HIV prevention initiatives among women in rural settings: 1) how can we talk about risk of HIV/AIDS in ways that do not marginalize and blame women? 2) how can we change social conditions that deny women's agency - women's power to resist and control practices that increase their vulnerability? And 3) how can we change medical practices that reflect and reinforce social inequalities? Three responses formulated by the Swasthya Community Health Partnership are presented, and their limitations are discussed. (W-22)

KRISSMAN, Fred (California State-Northridge) *Of Icons and Immigrants: Can Traditional Unions Organize America's New Work Force?* In 1996 the Teamsters and United Farm Workers held a high visibility news conference to declare Washington state's 55,000 immigrant apple workers "ripe for organizing". Four years and millions of dollars later not a single contract has been signed. Problems internal to each union sabotaged the campaign, including two different styles of charismatic top-down leadership (the Hoffa/Chavez and Huerta "effect"). I compare this failure with the recent organization of 80,000 immigrant homecare workers in Los Angeles, California. It appears that immigrant workers are more receptive to grassroots organizing coupled with democratic procedures than the grandiloquent pronouncements of an ionic leadership. (W-75)

KROEGER, Karen (Washington U/St. Louis) *Managing Health and Managing Clients: Perceptions of AIDS Risk among Commercial Sex Workers in Indonesia.* The perception of risk within a given community is a social product, the result of a dynamic, interactive and temporal process that takes place between the individual and the wider community. This paper examines how female sex workers in the city of Surabaya, East Java respond to their risk of contracting HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) from their male clients. Condom use remains low among this population; yet sex workers view themselves as responsible and proactive with regard to health issues. Drawing on explanatory models for health, experiential knowledge of disease, and public discourse about the sources of HIV infection, sex workers make calculated judgments about the degree of risk there might be in any given transaction and engage in behaviors that they believe help them to manage those risks. (W-22)

KROESEN, Kendall (Southern Arizona VA Health Care System) *Ecological and Cultural Factors in Veterans' Adaptation to Chronic Illness.* Veterans with chronic illness are pressured to adapt both by their symptoms and by their physicians. However, those using VA Medical Centers have comparatively few adaptive resources. As a population they are relatively old, with low incomes, and a low rate of health

care coverage outside the VA. The ecocultural approach has been at the core of a project to document adaptive and maladaptive factors in veterans' lives. It is being used to formulate a screening tool based on these factors, and to try to account for ethnic differences in adaptation through more fundamental ecological and cultural processes. (S-24)

KRONTHAL, Michael (U.S. EPA/American U) *Got Milk? Animal Waste Management at California Dairies.* California is the Nation's number one dairy state. Its 1.4 million dairy cows produced 18% of the national milk supply and over \$3.6 billion. Economic, political, cultural and geographic variables structure the context in which the applied anthropologist serves as broker between dairy producers and government regulators. (F-79)

KUPERMINE, Gabriel (Georgia State U) and **MURPHY, Arthur D.** (Georgia State U and Instituto Tecnologica de Oaxaca) *Acculturation and Psychological Adjustment of Immigrant Latino Adolescents.* Research has found that immigrant Latino adolescents face multiple acculturative stresses that impact their social adjustment. Much psychological research on acculturation, however, has been hampered by overly simplistic models of acculturation that rely on one-dimensional markers such as generational status or language use, paying much less attention to how the immigration and acculturation process affects identity development. Using both quantitative and qualitative methods, this paper will explore adolescents' self-descriptions of their identities as Latinos and as Americans as they relate to psychological measures of adjustment, including indices of distress (depressive symptoms, anxiety, low self-esteem) and competence (e.g., coping and interpersonal skills.) (W-79)

KURZMAN, Steven (UC-Santa Cruz) *The Cost-Containment Leg.* This paper examines the role of health care markets in the construction of able-bodiedness. Many prosthetists and amputees speak of particular materials, designs, and fabrication techniques as "high tech" and deterministic of superior physical function. But as the field becomes increasingly subject to health care policies of cost-containment, prosthetists are challenged to provide "high-tech" prostheses at lower costs. This paper discusses the collaborative development of a "cost-containment" leg by an amputee anthropologist and a prosthetist to explore the relationship between health care market policy and local concepts of "high tech" in constructing subject positions of able-bodiedness. (F-10)

LAGANA, Kathleen (U Colorado-Colorado Springs) *The Risk of Consent: Protecting Undocumented Participants.* Consent to participate in a research study is based on the ethical principles of non-maleficance and veracity. Clandes-

tine participant-observation has, for some time, been seen as a violation of the participant's right to informed consent. In response to moral mandate, ethnographic research is conducted openly. To further protect participant rights, the signed written consent form used in biomedical research is now commonly used in ethnographic research. This paper will address problems created by current informed consent practice from the perspective of undocumented residents. The concepts of fear, risk, and fiscal reimbursement will be addressed. (S-55)

LAIRD, Ruth (Cabrillo Community College) *The Real World of Teaching and Learning: Vocation and Avocation*. Anthropology, teaching and learning, students, projects, mentoring—these are the themes and the reality of my life and second career. Never did I think I would find something so all encompassing, so immersing, so mysterious, and so eminently portable and practical, as I have found teaching Anthropology. Teaching is my application of anthropology—and teaching Anthropology is unique and yet so broad that I tell my students I can find questions to pursue for the rest of my life, and perhaps beyond that! Let me tell you how I combine Anthropology, teaching, students, colleagues, disasters (both public and personal), and the rhythm to torque each spinning plate and keep the energy flowing. My vocation is my avocation! (W-76)

LAMBRINIDOU, Yanna (U Pennsylvania) *Medical Assumptions About the Use of Alternative Medicine by Children*. In 1998 the editor of a major pediatric journal solicited papers for a special issue about alternative medicine. Disappointingly, a physician wrote back to argue that by addressing alternative medicine the journal would legitimize it. The heated discussion that ensued reflects a conflict in the pediatric health professions about the use of alternative therapies by children. This presentation offers a historical overview of biomedicine's relationship to children's participation in non-biomedical health practices. Based on interviews with families, it highlights long-standing medical assumptions and the impact of these assumptions on pediatric care. (T-08)

LAMM, Rosemarie Santora (Hillsborough Community College) *The Integration of Culture into Nursing Curriculum*. Often downplayed or omitted altogether, disability and aging comprise an area of policy and research that must be better integrated into health science curricula. Because chronic illnesses are major life alterations experienced by a growing population of aged worldwide, and because of global diaspora, the interactions of health care providers with elders is a global issue. In addition to aging itself, cultural variations which affect the clinical care of seniors must be integrated into any nursing curriculum that aims to prepare students to provide holistic client services. (W-25)

LAMM, Rosemarie Santora and **SMALL, Linda** (South Florida) *Aging Research Topical Interest Group*. This session emphasizes global issues related to aging and disability. Issues are Health, Retirement, and integration of age related research into health science curriculum. The dynamics of health care providers interacting with elders providing medical intervention is a global issue. Chronic illnesses are major life alterations experienced by the growing aging population worldwide. The integration of this body of knowledge is a vital aspect of curriculum development in the health sciences. Performance was observed to be employed as a determinate of personal health status among residents of health care facilities in the United States—performance of every-day singular rituals of health by elders. These rituals in being enacted, can alleviate fear, while relying upon self appraisal as immediately experienced. (W-93)

LANDSMAN, Gail (SUNY-Albany) *Mothering Disabled Children In The Age Of Perfect Babies*. Americans now live in a society in which it is possible to think of procreation in terms of personal preference, choice, and "perfection" as never before. What has not been fully addressed in this context is the interpretation of "defective" children at birth and as they are raised. Most anthropological studies on reproductive technology and disability focus on disabled children hypothetically, within the context of pregnancy. This paper turns attention to parents who despite, or directly because of, new technologies are faced with caring for babies with disabilities. (T-04)

LANGDON, Steve (U Alaska-Anchorage) *Crafting Through Grafting: Constructing A Community Fisheries Program For Gulf Of Alaska Villages*. The Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska have seen major innovations in fisheries management in the last decade. The Community Development Quota program was initiated in 1992 for Alaska Native villages along the Bering Sea coast. In 1995, the Individual Fisheries Quota (IFQ) program was initiated for the halibut and sablefish fisheries of the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea. While similar in a number of respects to their Bering Sea counterparts, Gulf of Alaska villages were excluded from the CDQ program and fishermen from these villages were included in the IFQ program. This paper will explore the problems village fishermen face in the IFQ program, their vision for a Community Fisheries Program, their efforts to integrate CDQ and IFQ concepts into a new program, and the political challenges they face in accomplishing their objectives. (S-10)

LANGHOFER, Dennis (Fresno Pacific U) *Program Development Narrative for Adult Learners in Higher Education*. Key considerations in the design of curriculum for adult learners in a program for working professionals entail their history, their future and their present life-world. Appropriate

adult learning moves beyond acquiring technical skill sets to include the potential for each learner to become identified in terms of self and the other. This paper explores the application of Paul Ricoeur's theory of oneself as another in the development of adult learner curriculum in higher education. Such a curriculum prepares people to work and live in transcultural settings that are constantly changing aspects of one's identity and responsibility both on local and global levels. (F-76)

LARME, Anne and **PORTER-TARRILLION, Lily** (U Texas-San Antonio) *Family Issues In Type 2 Diabetes Management Among Mexican Americans*. Type 2 diabetes, caused by heredity and lifestyle, disproportionately affects Hispanics and other ethnic minorities. The need for lifestyle change means that families are key to its effective management. In-depth interviews revealed that issues surrounding food and eating are central, followed by stress and its effect on blood sugar, mood swings, and communication issues. Women have a central role in managing their own and their spouse's diabetes, yet often lack power in families to do so effectively. To prevent complications and future diabetes incidence, the conventional, individually oriented medical model must expand to explicitly include families in diabetes treatment plans. (F-30)

LASTON, Sandra, METZGER, Lynn, and ROSS, James (U Akron) *Hearing Their Voices: Adolescent Perspectives on Risk*. A collaborative research initiative was undertaken in rural N.Y. to understand the 'why' of adolescent risk-taking and risk perceptions related to sexual behavior, drug, and alcohol use. The study included collection of free lists of risk behaviors, ranking, group discussions, and case studies with runaway adolescents. Youth perceived to be less at risk (involved in school, future-focused) were more dependent on external factors such as popularity and pressures from peers to influence their risk-taking. Youth at higher risk (runaways, dropouts) were more likely to engage in risks for internal reasons such as depression and anger. (T-08)

LATKIN, Carl A. (Johns Hopkins Sch of Public Health) *Anthropological Approaches to the HIV Epidemic: Successes and Failures*. Many models of HIV behavior change are void of context. Anthropological approaches that highlight the influences of social networks and social settings have had significant impact on enhancing the field of HIV prevention. Anthropological approaches can simultaneously lead to micro and macro social change to alter risk behaviors and the social conditions of poverty, racism, and prejudice. Impediments to changing current approaches to HIV prevention include the relative lack of power of anthropologists within the health and disease prevention organizations and the disciplinary proclivity to view participants' perceptions as primary and social systems as cultures that are negated by change. (T-09)

LAYNE, Linda (Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst) *Reproduction, Disruptions And Cultural Productions*. The importance of reproduction as a "terrain for imagining new cultural futures and transformations," described by Rapp and Ginsburg, articulates with my research on pregnancy loss and the birth of critically ill newborns. I situate my work broadly in terms of the non-normative motherhood experiences; reproductive disruptions and the kind of cultural productions they engender or call for. I draw on arguments developed in "Motherhood Lost," where I describe the resources that pregnancy loss support groups routinely utilize in making sense of their loss, and the rhetoric used by such women to construct (or reconstruct) themselves as exemplary women and mothers in and against a context of consumerism. (T-04)

LAZARUS, Margery (UC-San Francisco) *The Golden Triangle Of AIDS Care In Northern Thailand*. An ethnography of AIDS care-seeking in the northern borderlands of Thailand illuminates the large gray market in health services for people with AIDS in peripheral locales etched by the global economy. Private and state clinics diagnose and treat both diseased bodies and identities, and management of both is crucial for AIDS care. Dodging a highly stigmatized AIDS identity, PWAs negotiate their clinical options via surreptitious shopping trips for health care options. The obstacles to managing their disease identity while promoting symptom management are compared in a rural government hospital, private health clinic, and pharmacy. (F-27)

LAZEAR, Kathy; DETRES, Maridelys; and CONTRERAS, Ricardo (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute) *Community And Family Participation In The Research Process: The Case Of The SSI Family Impact Study*. The SSI Family Impact Study is an effort to understand the effect on families of changes in the legislation regarding the Supplemental Security Income. The study selected children with "maladaptive behaviors" in the process of evaluation under the new criteria. This presentation focuses on the inclusion of parental participation in the design, data collection and data interpretation phases. Parents participated as advisors, recruiters, research assistants and co-interviewers. The benefits of parent participation and its implication on the study will be discussed throughout the presentation. Recommendations will be made in terms of the role that parental participation could play in policy-oriented research. (S-53)

LEE, Anru (CSU-Sacramento) *Guests from the Tropics: Labor Practice and Foreign Workers in Taiwan*. Facing rising wages, labor shortages, and intense global competition, Taiwanese industrial producers resort to various adaptive strategies. From the late 1980s many sought offshore production or reorganized their production in Taiwan. Later, the government lifted the ban on foreign workers to alleviate the

labor shortage. These strategies affect Taiwanese workers in various ways. Economically, Taiwanese workers feel the "replacement" effect of imported labor, though different sectors are affected differently. Culturally, the influx of unfamiliar faces provokes uneasiness and sometimes suspicion in the highly homogeneous Taiwanese society, forging a new cultural identity under an increasingly open, porous border. (W-77)

LEE, Juliet (Prevention Research Center, UC-Berkeley) *Alcohol and Prevention Programs for Minority Youth*. This paper discusses the role of ethnography in an alcohol and violence prevention project for minority youth. In this community-based quasi-experimental trial, there is an inherent tension between science—the need to develop replicable intervention models—and practice—the needs and unique socio-cultural configurations of the designated community. An ethnographic community assessment was designed to identify patterns such as social networks, leadership, public space, and existing community coalitions. This method allows researchers to account for and address these variables in any designated intervention community, as well as identify resources for mobilizing the community towards the intervention goals. (T-73)

LEE, Simon Craddock (UC-San Francisco/Berkeley) *Your Moral Body: Anthropological Technologies of Catholic Healthcare*. Catholic theologians have conceptualized human beings as interdependent creatures whose sin lies in our assumption that we are independent and self-constituted. Contemporary US healthcare is premised on a morality of individualism and the derivative rights of autonomy, immunity and entitlement. Reflecting on the participant observation of Catholic hospital chaplaincy, this paper transposes such an analytic framework to examine the anthropological dynamics of self and other, and the bounds of the research site on the moral terrain of US medicine and mainstream religion. (S-11)

LEFTOFF, Sondra (John Jay College – CUNY) *Dialogues of disability: whose narrative is it?* Individuals suffering in the gray areas of medicine may find their entitlements to legitimate status as patients dependent on imposed illness narratives, which act to alienate them from their own lived experiences. This paper considers how power relations within medical institutions and between medical specialists form a basis for imposing these narratives and silencing the patient's voice. I illustrate this with a case study of a patient with a narrative of Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, and discuss the significance of hidden illness narratives constructed by professionals "behind the scenes" in terms of issues of medical hegemony, splitting engendered in the treatment, and difficulty created for a therapeutic alliance in the clinical setting. (F-60)

LESSER, Roberta (Chapman U) *Out to the Field: Teaching and Doing Sociology in Costa Rica* I will describe a January study-abroad course I have been developing over the past few years, "Solving Social Problems in Costa Rica." It is an endeavor inspired by the research, teaching and mentoring of Virginia Olesen, who first encouraged me to "think globally" in my work. The course combines fieldwork, gender and politics, and health and medicine content to prepare students to work as interns with Costa Rican agencies. During the month-long course, U.S. students benefit from a family home stay, language and cultural immersion, and the opportunity to complete a significant project, thus bringing the essential elements of semester-long study abroad experience within reach of many more students. (T-75)

LEVINE, Cheryl (U South Florida) *Can Small be Beautiful? An Evaluation of a Microcredit Development scheme for Women in the Tobago, W. I.* Through a discussion of preliminary fieldwork findings, this paper questions assumptions and impacts of small and micro enterprise development models aimed at economically empowering women in the Caribbean. Considering the history of slavery, plantocracy and peasantry, Tobagonians have adapted distinctive cultural attitudes towards work and employment. Consulting with a local government provided opportunities to evaluate micro lending schemes needing augmentation to correspond with a changing socio-cultural and political-economic environment. This research is particularly critical of minimalist approaches to microlending, which fail to address issues such as illiteracy and domestic violence. Moreover, this research takes place at a critical time as the launch of large-scale tourism development is thrusting formerly traditional and tranquil Tobago headlong into globalization. (S-56)

LEVINE, Suzanne (Disability Media Project) *The Visibility Of Hidden Disabilities: Learning Disabilities And Employment*. This presentation will examine issues related to obtaining and maintaining employment and self-sufficiency as an adult with "specific learning disabilities." Additionally, while most people take the perspective that specific learning disabilities are "hidden disabilities" this paper will view specific learning disabilities as not physical, but in fact, quite visible disabilities. (F-60)

LEWIN, Ellen (U Iowa) *The Making of Feminist Medical Anthropology* Academic feminism and the politics of the Second Wave have had a shifting and unstable relationship. From the beginning of the emergence of the women's movement in the late 1960s and early 1970s, feminists were concerned about the role of medical institutions, practices and beliefs in defining and naturalizing gender categories. But as divisions between "equality" feminism and "difference" feminism coalesced, discussions and new knowledge about the

body became more central to articulating appropriate goals for feminist politics. In this paper, I will trace the rise of feminist medical anthropology as a specialization within both feminist and medical anthropology. I will examine key works in the field and suggest that attention to their intellectual and political origins can tell us a great deal about how broader feminist debates have shaped, and been shaped by, the academy. (T-55)

LEY, Barbara (UC-Santa Cruz) *Hormonal Kinships: The Impact of Endocrine Disrupter Theory on Breast Cancer Politics*. This paper examines the recent embrace of the precautionary principle among many breast cancer activists who are concerned with possible links between endocrine disrupters and breast cancer. I argue that the precautionary framework does not just provide activists with a model for taking action against these toxins in the face of scientific uncertainty as to whether or not they cause breast cancer. By making it possible to link breast cancer to other reproductive health conditions that affect wildlife and humans of both sexes, this framework also has significant implications for the social and political terrains in which breast cancer and breast cancer activism operates. (F-10)

LI, Jian (Johnston County Community College, Kansas) *Globalization, Development, and the Fourth World: A Yao Mountain Village in Northern Thailand: 1970s-1990s*. This paper presents a village-based examination of the major issues surrounding globalization and development in tribal region in Thailand. Anchored in a Yao mountain village, it analyzes the Yao belief systems, economy, and life qualities, with an emphasis on how globalization and development alter such aspects and what these changes mean to the Yao. Specifically, this presentation first provides an ethnographic survey of the Yao within the scope of development and cultural change. Then, it evaluates the impact of major national and international development programs in northern Thailand. Finally, it analyzes the implications of such impacts to the Yao. Embedded in the Yao experience, it argues that development can be both devastating and beneficial to tribal people, depending on its foci, orientation, methodology, implementation, and local situations. (S-06)

LIEBOW, Edward and **KATZ, Carolina** (Environmental Health and Social Policy Ctr) *"Jobs-Plus" Program Implementation in Seattle -Year 1*. "Jobs-Plus is a national demonstration program that aims to support the transition from welfare to work for public housing residents through a combination of 1) employment and training assistance, 2) financial incentives, and 3) community institution building. In Seattle, the public housing development participating in the program has about 500 households representing more than 20 different linguistic or national origin groups. The paper

describes the first year of program implementation in Seattle. It provides an overview of the development and maintenance of a collaborative among service providers and the resident Leadership Team, the program's management, and local progress to date in each of the three key program components. (W-54)

LIN, Hsuta (Princeton) *Death Rites: Practices, Power and Its Imagination*. Employing *Puyuman* cultural changes as a model, I will discuss changing conceptions of death within the discipline of anthropology and their implications for policy studies. *Mon-nga-ngau*, a headhunting ritual practiced by *Puyuman* people of Taiwan, has shifted its historical meaning from a ritual following the taking of heads, to that of death rite to comfort their own mourning families. Yet, the interpretation of death as the termination of life, leading to emotional bereavement, is rarely addressed by anthropologists. This paper will attempt to correct this oversight engaging my own fieldwork, and the ethnographic literature of headhunting studies and mourning. (F-28)

LINDE, Charlotte (NASA Ames Research Center and Institute for Research on Learning) *The Knowledge Management Movement as Ethno-Theory*. Currently, businesses are addressing the problem of knowledge management: how to analyze, measure, store and re-use "intellectual assets". This attempt responds both to the availability of computing resources, and the realization of the costs of downsizing: "People are walking out the door and taking their knowledge with them." Using data from NASA's knowledge management programs, this paper analyzes knowledge management as an ethno-theory of knowledge as decontextualizable, storable, and transferable between disconnected users. As the literature on social memory suggests, knowledge is a usable concept only if linked to the concept of practice, and practice is constructed only within communities. (T-58)

LINDSLEY, Chris (Linfield College) *The Social and Economic Status of Formative Families and Subjective Reports of Physical Health in Later Life*. The socioeconomic background of 65 families in the Portuguese community study of the Aldeia Project are investigated to determine if they are associated with the differential self-reports on state of the health by surviving family members in a follow-up study of the original families after 25 to 30 years. The report uses an overlap between 289 original villagers in the family study and 200 later health respondents in an effort to examine the possible familial origins of subjective health perception. (S-52)

LINFORD-STEINFELD, Joshua (UC-Berkeley/San Francisco) *Weighing Existence: Eating (Dis)Orders, Male Subjectivity, and Fieldwork*. While eating disorders in men

have been psychologically characterized as violence turned inward on the self, there has been little production of anthropological knowledge regarding men with anorexia and bulimia. Based on fieldwork on a psychiatric unit, I explore embodiment, the anxiety of identity, alterity, and the aftermath of trauma in a gendered and "American" context. Through a discussion of the normal and the pathological I engage possible theoretical frames for U.S. based work on eating disorders from a phenomenological perspective. Using two philosophical lenses, rationality/concept and sense/subjectivity, I examine both the psychiatric institution and the existential status of clients. (S-11)

LIPSON, Juliene (UC-San Francisco) *She's Not Disabled – She Plays Tennis*. Multiple chemical sensitivities (MCS) is a disabling and invisible chronic illness and a "contested" medical diagnosis. This paper describes social and work issues of MCS sufferers who "look well" but who can become rapidly dysfunctional in certain environments. Such issues include others' unrealistic expectations, insensitive remarks or even frank harassment based on disbelief or bias, and economic/occupational liabilities. The author's perspective is based on research on and personal experience with MCS. (F-60)

LOCKHART, Chris (UC-San Francisco) *Kunyenga, "Real Sex", And Survival: The Social Construction Of Risk For Aids Among Urban Street Boys In Tanzania*. An increasing number of children are living on the street in urban Tanzania. In the city of Mwanza, the majority are boys under the age of 18. While homosexual activity is widespread among the street boys of Mwanza, it is called *kunyenga* and conceptualized as part of a complex set of survival strategies and initiation practices into "street life". For older boys, *kunyenga* occurs simultaneously with heterosexual activities, which are themselves differentiated into "practice sex" and "real sex". The boys construct risk for AIDS in terms of these sexual classifications and in the context of life on the streets. (W-03)

LOEWE, Ron and FREEMAN, Josh (Cook County Hospital) *Treating Diabetes Mellitus: From Medical Model to Clinical Practice*. This paper examines problems in the management of diabetes mellitus by comparing physician treatment narratives collected in several contexts (medical lectures, precepting sessions, patient care sessions and interviews) with patient stories obtained primarily through interviews. Through this comparison the authors highlight crucial differences between physician and patient views across five dimensions: etiology, agency, symptoms/signs, factors affecting blood sugar and ideal blood sugar. In addition the authors discuss how politics, ideology and religion enter into clinical consultations involving diabetes. Data was collected at two family practice training sites in Chicago. (W-09)

LOKER, William (CSU-Chico) *Theorizing Place in Global Processes: Critiquing Environment and Development*. This paper examines the oft-neglected notion of "place" in anthropological theory and explores its relevance for understanding interactions between the global and the local in international development. Place is identified as a strong emotional attachment to a particular locality that forms part of the self-identity anthropologists call culture. The paper argues that an appreciation of place in human behavior and identity problematizes current approaches to environment and development in multi-lateral lending institutions. The advantages of place-centered theory are explored via a study of environment and development in Honduras. (F-52)

LONG, Lynellyn D. (Population Council) *Privatization of Reproductive Health Care in Vietnam's Transition*. Vietnam is privatizing many social services as part of the Doi Moi transition to a market economy and currently has one of the most privatized health systems in the world. This study reports on a Situation Analysis of private reproductive health services in five provinces. Based on interviews and (T-72)

LONNBERG, Allan (Cabrillo College) *Into the Real World: Applied Anthropology and Service Learning in A Community College Setting*. At its best, education is transformative! One module in service learning—sending community college anthropology students into the "real world" to volunteer in non-profit organizations while learning to do participant-observation fieldwork—is met with mixed results. Practically, not all efforts were successful but pedagogically and in terms of benefits for the non-profits, successes have paved the way for further experimentation. Another module, placing anthropology students together with non-native ESL (English as a Second Language) students to carry out mutual life histories and personal ethnographies, is discussed. Both are part of an ongoing strategy to involve students in outside classroom situations to teach them the relevancy of anthropology in real life and to benefit the community at large. (W-76)

LOPEZ, Edward (UCLA) *Bridges for Ethnic Minority Youths' Multiple Worlds*. Ecocultural theory and the Multiple Worlds model were used to explore the experiences of Latino and African American junior high, high school, and college students in northern California who participated in university academic outreach programs designed to link students' worlds of families, peers, schools, college, and work. Findings highlighted themes of identity, relationships, and opportunity structure. (S-24)

LOPEZ, Marisa (U Florida) *Engendering Post-Disaster Relocation: Survival And Vulnerability In Southern Honduras*. This paper examines the impact of post-disaster resettlement

on the survival strategies of the women and men of Morolica, a town in Southern Honduras swept away by the floods caused by Mitch. The exceptional magnitude of the hurricane exposed Honduras's high level of vulnerability. It is recognized that women are generally more vulnerable to hazards than men. Furthermore, gender roles condition the responsibilities and activities carried out by women and men in any given setting, and can be affected by the changes brought on by reconstruction/resettlement efforts. Combining political ecology and gender analysis, I explore the linkages between reconstruction/relocation interventions and their differential impact on the livelihood strategies and associated gender roles of the affected population. (W-05)

LUBORSKY, Carmit & Mark (Wayne State), and **MOSSEY, Jana** (MCP Hahnemann U) *Refining Health Measures Using Anthropological Methods: The Case Of Self-Rated Health Mcmullen*. Self-rated health (SRH), assessed by the question, "How do you rate your health today," is a widespread and powerful measure of health. However, the meanings and rationales underlying SRH remain little known. This paper reports findings from the first anthropological study of SRH to address this puzzle. We present a set of interviewing techniques developed to identify meanings of SRH that may be adapted for understanding other self-report measures. Using a sub-sample of interviews (N=40), we identify: divergent interpretations of the SRH question's response categories; and the wide-ranging domains and rationales underlying SRH appraisals. [NIH grant #1R01AG13790] (F-28)

LUCERO, Melynda (CSU) *Bridging Differences: An Anthropological Approach to Diversity in the Workplace*. S. Kanu Kogod's Bridges Process, an organizational development model using anthropological concepts to guide the organization toward managing diversity through a thorough understanding of its culture, is employed to analyze the situation at Harmony House, a nonprofit social services agency providing child and foster care. This paper explores applying the Bridges Process to guide Harmony House toward managing and supporting diversity. (W-74)

LUCIDO, Frank (SfAA/EPA Environmental Anthropology Project) *The EPA Columbia Plateau Agricultural Initiative: Other Stakeholders and Costs of Production*. The EPA Region X community-based Columbia Plateau Agricultural Initiative seeks to work with community stakeholders to address environmental issues. Through an internship sponsored by the SfAA/EPA Environmental Anthropology Project, fieldwork in eastern Washington State explored topics relevant to the EPA goal of developing locally sensitive community-based management strategies. The researcher's previous season of fieldwork focused on dry land wheat farmers and their

adoption of environmentally sound agricultural practices. This paper includes data from a second season of fieldwork, and examines an expanded range of stakeholders (e.g., women, labor) and explores the social and economic costs of production for the varied agricultural systems of the region. (W-51)

LURIE, Gordon (Toronto) and **LURIE, Sue** (North Texas Health Science Ctr) *Medical Ethics and Religious Transformation in Contemporary Judaism: Constructing Segmentary Identities and Medical Halacha*. Essentialistic, normative, historically closed and homogeneous analyses of spirituality in health and medical ethics obscure the import for bioethics and medical *halacha* of both: the dynamics of religious transformation; and of segmentary systems and politics, boundary maintenance, identity construction (Barth, 1969). This paper links dynamics of religious transformation, social construction of segmentary identities and systems, and the fashioning of medical/bioethics positions. Examining the dialogic contention among segments within a Judaism in transformation we find a segment's differential highlighting of distinct bioethical/*halachic* issues to be a function of both: its political/relational construction of meaning, identity, and boundaries vis-à-vis contending segments and movements within the tradition; and struggles to construct cohesion, meaning, identity within its own segment. (T-52)

LURIE, Sue (North Texas Health Science Ctr) and **LURIE, Gordon** (Toronto) *Toward a Political Anthropology of the Homeless: Urban Restructuring and Emergent Social Organization*. This paper develops a political anthropology of the homeless, situating their emergent segmentary form of social organization, and inter-segmentary tensions and divisions, within the dynamics of "governance and health" and institutional redesign. A political resource in the bureaucratic politics of "governance", one homeless segment was sponsored, accorded "gatekeeper" status, and fostered as representative of the homeless in a network of neighborhood associations/groups. Bureaucratically/politically selected, redefined and formalized: converted that segment's social organization from a "quasi group", among homeless equals, into a differentiated formal "group"; differentiated and marginalized other segments; and generated discord over "distributive justice" processes between homeless segments. This paper explores the emergent dynamics of social organization among the homeless vis-à-vis the restructuring and redesign of "urban regimes". (T-25)

LUTHER, Barbara (California State U-Fullerton) *Attitudes Toward Mainstream and Home Culture as a Factor in Acquisition of English as a Second Language*. Adults of the Cambodian community in a southern California city who have attended English as a Second Language classes for several years have achieved minimal success. Their lack of native

language literacy is cited as a predominant factor. However, learning a new language is a complex undertaking. The language one speaks is intimately connected to one's culture and one's sense of self. Becoming bilingual results in losing part of one's old identity while gaining a new one. For refugees, especially, attitudes toward one's original homeland and culture and toward the society in which one finds oneself may be ambivalent. Consequently, language choice under varying social circumstances tends to be a reflection of one's attitude toward both cultures overall. (W-72)

LUTHER, Barbara (CSU-Fullerton) *Prescription for Harmony: Analyzing an Unhealthy Company*. The theoretical framework of the "healthy company," developed by Robert H. Rosen to analyze profit-making corporations, is interpreted to understand the causes of disharmony in a nonprofit social services agency. Harmony House, mirroring the community, which it serves, has experienced an increasingly diverse workforce and clientele in recent years. Stress arising from management's failure to recognize and respond to problems inherent in these demographic shifts has rendered an already troubled environment volatile. Case examples developed in focus groups with all levels of staff demonstrate that, by definition, Harmony House is an unhealthy company. Rosen's model is used to propose an action plan. (W-74)

LYLES, Cynthia M. (CDC), **RUGG, Deborah L.** (CDC), and **HEITGERD, Janet** (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry) *CDC's National HIV Prevention Indicators: Integrating Multiple Data Sources*. CDC's HIV Prevention Indicators and their role in comprehensive HIV evaluation are presented. A demand for results-based performance in public health and better accountability resulted in the need for specific measures of program effectiveness. In HIV prevention, these measures are from multiple domains and sources. The CDC HIV Prevention Indicators project was designed to select and field-test prevention effectiveness indicators for monitoring prevention. Each of the 4 US sub-epidemics was considered in the process. A core of 37 HIV prevention indicators was selected. Issues in integrating data sources, using triangulation in interpreting results, and applying the findings are discussed. (T-51)

LYNCH, Kathryn (U Florida) *Exploring the Power of Participatory Learning in Confronting the Challenge of Conservation*. Deforestation is motivated by political and socio-economic factors and it often has disastrous ecological, political and socio-economic consequences. In response, environmental education has become a key part of the global conservation agenda. Yet, a political ecology approach suggests that increasing education alone may not change behavior, since the use of natural resources is a decision embedded within a complex social system where individuals

have different needs, opportunities and constraints. This paper discusses to what extent education may promote conservation goals in areas where volatile conflicts exist over natural resources. I conclude that participation is critical and that the way we learn in conservation development and education programs intimately affects what we learn and the success of the program. (S-02)

MAAR, Marion (McMaster U) *Health Empowerment in Aboriginal Communities: Developing Strategies for the Use of Health Information*. Aboriginal health care organizations are increasingly in need of reliable health information to support program planning in a climate where communities, funding bodies and policy makers demand enhanced accountability. How can data resources be accessed and developed to improve the capacity of Aboriginal health services to make informed decisions, while respecting local definitions of confidentiality? Through inter-agency collaboration, Aboriginal health authorities on Manitoulin Island, Ontario has developed a culturally based integrated reporting framework. (F-75)

MACCANNELL, Dean (UC-Davis) *From Sightseeing to Entertainment*. This paper examines some anthropological consequences of the large-scale invasion of tourism by the entertainment industry. Until the early 70s, tourism was mainly spontaneous and self-organizing. The global movement of tourists exhibited some measurable patterns, but these patterns were not orchestrated by big capital. Capital tended to follow the naturally occurring movements of tourists, and to build out popular routes and destinations to meet increasing demands. The main touristic activity was sightseeing and the cause of the desire to see particular sights was embedded in the fabric of social interaction. The study of tourism was not qualitatively different from the study of anthropology. After the 1970s, big capital moved aggressively to "rationalize" touristic demand. The success of Disney theme parks and places like Las Vegas proved that it is possible to construct attractions in areas almost devoid of the historical, artistic, technological or natural marvels which were crucial to tourism in its classical phase. This shift replaces ancient forms of human interaction and material culture with commercialized entertainment and potentially alters the anthropological subject. (W-53)

MACQUEEN, Kate and **BARTHOLOW, Brad** (CDC) *Paving the Way for HIV Vaccines: Interdisciplinary Models for Clinical Trials and Policy Development*. Researchers at CDC have used a variety of methodological approaches to prepare for and implement clinical trials of HIV vaccines. Focus group data provided content for a reliable Vaccine Attitude Scale that successfully identified key concerns of potential participants. In-depth interviewing added further insight into community-level factors that could influence trial success. Behavioral risk

assessments draw on epidemiologic transmission models and psychosocial models of behavior. Plans for evaluating social harms incorporate qualitative analysis and the logic of biomedical risk hierarchies. Each of these research efforts will be described in terms of the overall goal of developing an effective HIV vaccine program. (T-71)

MAHONEY, Jane (U Texas-Houston) *Cognitive Constructions of Patient-Practitioner Partnerships in Congestive Heart Failure*. Congestive heart failure (CHF) is a chronic illness that results in enormous private and public burden. The purpose of this study was to investigate patients and family member's constructions of the CHF illness experience. Analysis of participant observations and in-depth naturalistic interviews revealed multiple variations on the theme of patient-practitioner partnerships. Understanding how the patient and the family members conceptualize healthcare partnerships is necessary in order to make interventions work in a successful practitioner-patient partnership. (W-09)

MAIDA, Carl (UCLA) *The Northridge Earthquake and Grassroots Environmentalism*. This paper examines the arenas where concerns about ecology and environmental justice have surfaced in Pacoima, California after a string of multiple crises, including deindustrialization, transnational migration, and environmental degradation, compounded by natural hazards. The area's environmentally compromised and disaster-prone landscape has inspired a grassroots urban ecology movement where residents have been organizing in an effort to revitalize their neighborhoods. These green activists have established an agenda of civic engagement on behalf of environmental justice, and are taking on issues of toxic dumping and pollution prevention. (W-21)

MAKOSKY, Christine (U Connecticut-Harvard) *Chemotherapy-Induced Menopause: A "Side-Effect" Of Breast Cancer Treatments*. Women who have undergone a chemotherapy-induced menopause due to breast cancer treatments experience a faster menopause combined with the symptoms of breast cancer and its treatments. The history of breast cancer treatments shows us that curing breast cancer has been more important than the rest of the well being of the patient. Chemotherapy-induced menopause is often seen as an unpleasant side effect of chemotherapy, but not as important as the ultimate goal of the treatment. Because this side effect greatly affects women, education for physicians treating breast cancer patients, as well as the patients themselves, is needed. This paper preliminarily addresses some of the major issues faced by women undergoing this treatment and suggests possible guidelines for educational materials. (W-08)

MALONEY, R. Shawn (U Maryland) *Water Quality and Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) Legislation and Regulations: A Comparative Analysis*. Comprehensive and wide-ranging policies and guidelines at both Federal and State levels are emerging for controlling the potential pollution effects of animal feeding operations. These policies and programs vary in terms of their historical development, target definitions, and support to farmers who now must ensure, according to specified guidelines, that their operations do not pollute. A comparative analysis of a sample of representative policies to limit the pollution from AFOs provides insights on the emerging national environmental perspective on farmers with AFOs, and clues as to the scientific findings and cultural perceptions that farmers must understand. (F-79)

MAMANI, Manuel (U Tarapaca) *Pachallampi: Cultural Identity and Potato Planting Ritual of the Chilean Andes Farm*. Though the present work will be examined the Andean people perception respect to the nature that rounded it. In the Pachallampi ritual, the interaction of participant elements, as the belief, the health, the music, the land and play are focused to the symbolic and mythologic complex system, that they interchange into a determinated place and time. The Pachama is located on the Andean area of Chile, to 150 miles from Africa City, and to 3,500 meters altitude. In the Pachallampi ritual, several mythological and concrete elements most relevant are focused. They are, also, associated with the economic systems and aymara cosmivision, for example: the land, the sky, the production, nature phenomenon, so as the rain, the cloud, etc. they give an hegemonic landmark on the development of the aymara life. This presentation, permit us to discuss, the music and dance set as a relevant field, those relation with cosmic world are, at the same time, a communicative element and integrated element in the aymara cosmivision. (F-52)

MANDERSON, Lenore (Melbourne) *The Reconfigured Self: Incorporating Foreign Bodies Following Amputation and Transplantation*. Narrative interviews with women and men from two Australian states illustrate how individuals conceptualize and adapt to physical change, changes in body image, and changed social membership, via kidney loss and its replacement with a new, permanent, internal body part - the donated kidney, and via the experiences of people who have had limb amputations as a result of either accident or cancer. The contrast is of internal loss and gain (transplant) compared with the visible changes of amputees, who either incorporate or discard temporary, exterior replacement parts - the prosthetic limb(s) and/or the wheel chair. (F-28)

MANTONYA, Kurt (U Nebraska-Lincoln) *Ethnobotanical Observations in Northern Mexico*. During the 1999 University of Nebraska Ethnographic Field School in the Mexican state

of Nuevo Leon, I conducted a series of ethnographic interviews in order to obtain medicinal, nutritional, and functional uses of plants in this remote region of Mexico. Ethnobotanical knowledge throughout the world is disappearing at a geometric rate as well as many of the traditional herbalists. This report will examine the factors that are causing this loss of knowledge over time and generations. The effort was made to create a catalog of plants currently in use in order to help preserve this cultural knowledge for future generations. (T-77)

MARCELIN, Louis HERN (U Miami) *Contexts of Drug Use and Gang Activity among Haitian Immigrants*. Recent reports on the involvement of Haitian youth in drug use and gang activity in South Florida have stimulated concern about the impact of problems related to immigration that affect young Haitians. This paper focuses on forms of sociability among Haitian youth in both urban and rural settings of Dade County, with emphasis on drug use and the formation of gangs. It further examines the intertwining between transforming family adaptation, marginalisation and transnational processes in the study of youth antisocial behaviors in Haitian communities in South Florida. (F-70)

MARKMAN, Nikki (Northern Arizona U) *Jamait-Al-Nissa: Working with Middle Eastern Women in London*. Despite the ethnic diversity in London, refugees from Middle Eastern countries face prejudices when attempting to find employment. Jamait-Al-Nissa ("women's community") is an NGO that provides marketable work skills to women refugees, e.g. sewing training and English skills. The organization utilizes the role of religion in women's lives in order to provide a support system as well as create social bonds between individuals with similar experiences. Part of my work was to identify possible stereotypes and address them in order that the women have a greater chance of employment and ultimately self-sufficiency. Recognizing that each work environment has a specialized culture assists the project in overcoming prejudices faced in the work force. This paper discusses how the organization functions to overcome stereotypes, and my contribution as an anthropologist. (W-52)

MARSHALL, Patricia (Loyola U) *Locating "Race" in International Genetic Epidemiology*. Genetic epidemiological research has the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of disease patterns worldwide. In this paper, data from ongoing studies exploring genetic and environmental factors associated with hypertension, diabetes and breast cancer among African Americans in the U.S. and Africans in Nigeria are used to illustrate problematic applications of the concepts of "race" and ethnicity. Cultural meanings attached to assessments of genetic risk are shown to have social and moral implications for the representation of populations designated to be at risk for developing particular diseases. (T-54)

MARTINEZ, David (U Panama) *Forensic Anthropology: "Tools that Give a Voice to Those Without a Name in History and in the Present Time"*. In the current decade, one of the disciplines of Applied Anthropology, known as Forensic Anthropology, is acquiring an important role in institutions in charge of exhumation and identification of human remains. The contribution it provides, because of its holistic characteristics and the interdisciplinary participation of other sciences such as archaeology, criminology and forensic medicine, allow for the reconstruction of the biological biography and the socio-cultural surroundings ante-mortem. By exploring the rich and diverse archaeological wealth of our past and applying its knowledge in the struggle against criminality, it is possible to rewrite the history of Panama. (T-80)

MARTINEZ, Dennis *Back to the Future: Endangered American Indian Cultures and Cultural Landscapes, Endangered Biological Species, and Modern Resource Management*. Various policies toward Indian peoples by national governments in this hemisphere, coupled with modern resource management, have resulted in destabilized and biological impoverished ecosystems, and secondary successional processes outside historic ranges of variability, conditions, and rates of evolutionary change. A Klamath Mountains case study in southwestern Oregon illustrates how the removal of Indian people, suppression of traditional land management practices, and application of modern management practices led to ecological instability and species loss. Restoration of key features of cultural landscapes and a co-management arrangement with Indians suggest a forest management model for a wide range of compatible values and products. (W-26)

MARTINEZ, Dina and **MOFFAT, Amy** (U South Florida) *Uncovering the Local History of Afro-Cubans: Using Oral History Methods in an Applied Project*. Generally, the Afro-Cuban heritage has been ignored in the reconstruction of Ybor City's history. Oral history methods, including extensive life history interviews, contributes to the preservation of local cultural resources that include global experiences, such as international migration. We collected the life histories of elderly Afro-Cubans who were and are members of La Union Marti-Maceo to better understand what life was like for them, what role La Union Marti-Maceo played in their life, and what the club means to them now. The information gathered through oral history will be used to aid the revitalization of the organization today and preserve the history of its members and the organization for the next century. (F-78)

MARTINEZ, Konane (UC-Riverside) *Beyond The Walls: Defining The Farm Worker Household*. This paper explores how assumptions about farm worker households tend to hinder public agencies from serving farm worker populations effectively. These assumptions are often based on a limited

definition of household. This paper will discuss the diverse types of farm worker households in California. An understanding of the complexity of these households will aid health and social service agencies in meeting the needs of farm worker communities. In addition to the impacting policy, an expanded definition of farm worker households can contribute to anthropological theory regarding household, gender, and migration. (F-52)

MARTINEZ, Yolanda (Orange County Health Dept) *Community Mobilization and Social Change: Anthropological Perspectives on the Development of a Community-Based Teen Pregnancy Prevention Model*. The U.S. has the highest adolescent birth rate of any industrialized nation. In 1995, recognizing the serious health and psychological consequences of adolescent pregnancy, the CDC funded 13 national demonstration sites to develop teen pregnancy prevention models grounded in community mobilization, social change and capacity building. This paper will discuss the implementation of one of these initiatives by providing process evaluation data from one of the thirteen sites as well as discussing the barriers and enablers encountered by the community-based task force in the development of a community-driven model. (T-08)

MASON, Amanda (U Maryland-College Park) *Tourism at the Santanoni Preserve*. This analysis examines tourist activity and behavior during the summer months on a remote forest preserve/historic site in the Adirondack Mountains of upstate NY. I include the recommendations given to an historic preservation non-profit in the area based on this research; ethical issues that arose for an anthropologist giving interpretive historic tours; the use of/reaction to tourism at the field site by the local community; and a discussion of the power structures, both overt and covert, that affect resource use and tourism plans in the area. This poster is based on three months of field work at the Santanoni Preserve in the Adirondack Park of upstate NY. (F-50)

MASSÉ, Raymond (Laval U-Canada) *Tolerance toward cultural difference in public health: contributions of medical anthropology to ethical relativism*. This paper presents results of a research project which goal is the analysis of ethical stakes related to the public health interventions in Quebec (French Canada). Many of these stakes call for an anthropological analysis of tolerance. The social (sexual, ethnic, gender) labelling of "at risk" groups by epidemiological studies that entails the stigmatisation of social groups, the insidious promotion of values (autonomy, self-control, individualism), or full tolerance of unhealthy behaviours in harm reduction programs are three examples that raise the question of the limits between tolerance and intolerance towards individual or collective «deviant» behaviours. The

issue of the public health 'new morality' will be addressed through the contributions of cultural relativism to ethical relativism. (T-06)

MATERNOWSKA, Catherine (Tulane) *A Community Consumed: The Politics of Family Planning and Health Care*. Situated in Cit, Soleil, a turbulent community in Port au-Prince, Haiti, this case study highlights how ineffective unidimensional family planning strategies can be. Analyzing layers of power, struggle and resistance clarifies a troubling paradox in Haiti: a stated demand for fewer children yet persistently high fertility rates and low contraceptive use. Resident's narratives and collective actions demonstrate how international agencies used health concerns to serve political ends, ultimately undermining women and men's most basic human rights. Based on ten years of field work, the paper reveals how historical, political, economic and cultural forces impinge on reproductive practice and politics. (W-23)

MATON, Kenneth (U Maryland-Baltimore County) *Community Psychology As Relational Community-Building, Group Empowerment, Capacity-Building, And Culture-Challenge*. An overarching goal of community psychology is to make a difference in social problems, in part through influencing social environments within which individual lives are embedded. Four important facets of such environment-changing work are relational community building, group empowerment, capacity-building, and culture-challenge. Specific values, principles and methods related to each of these will be drawn from ongoing, quantitative-qualitative studies of two innovative settings: 1) the Meyerhoff Program, a multifaceted support program developed to empower large numbers of African-American science students to go on to graduate science programs; and 2) the ManKind Project, an organization which strives to provide an alternative to the traditional model of masculinity, facilitate emotional healing, and empower men to missions of service. (W-29)

MAXEY, Judith and **KHANNA, Sunil** (Oregon State U) *Atypical Access: Anti-psychotic and Antidepressant Medications for the Uninsured*. Despite the prevalent and increasing use of "atypical" anti-psychotic and anti-depressant medications in the US, access to these psychiatric medications remains problematic for many individuals. In a study conducted for the state of Oregon's Office of Mental Health Services, we examined access to a "typicals" for the uninsured population, specifically those people ineligible for Medicaid or with inadequate insurance to cover the high cost of these specific medications. This poster presents ethnographic material from the study, and highlights the ways in which both micro level and macro level factors influence access in three Oregon community mental health clinics. (W-06)

MAXWELL, Jean (Southern Oregon U) *Anchored in Culture, Place, and Community: Indian Education Program Development*. A college-based, summer program for Native American youth was created five years ago through collaboration between Oregon Indian education associations, tribes, and higher education institutions. These diverse partners continue to support the program to provide educational enrichment for the young and to combat high student drop-out rates among middle school youth. The program has received national recognition for innovation and excellence. Anthropological involvement and facilitation have been present since the program's inception. This paper discusses culture, place, and community as powerful threads in the process and contextualizes the program within Oregon Indian education developments over the last several decades. (W-58)

MAYNARD-TUCKER, Gisele (UCLA Ctr for the Study of Women) *Are Lessons Learned? The Case of a Women's Empowerment Project in Madagascar*. This paper examines two similar projects implemented in 1993 and 1997 in Antananarivo (Madagascar) whose purpose was the empowerment of a group of sex workers. Both projects sponsored by foreign donors had the goal of training 50 to 100 sex-workers in sewing and embroidery skills for the making of clothing and household goods for the tourism market. In 1993, the project in need of technical assistance was integrated into the activities of a local NGO, however, after a few months it failed because of poor management, corruption and lack of assistance from the NGO. In 1997, the project involved both training and an IEC video component in order to disseminate information about contraception, STDs and AIDS. This project also failed because of poor management. In addition goods produced by beneficiaries could not be sold at a competitive price and IEC video promotion was inadequate. Sex workers were discouraged because they had to work very long hours and made very little money. After five months, they lost interest and returned to prostitution. A major concern for the future is the need to prepare such projects with psychological reinforcement and adequate remuneration. In addition individuals involved in management should be trained in administrative, financial and marketing skills in order to insure performance and sustainability. (T-06)

MAZZEO, John (U Arizona) *Investing in Change: Social Capital and Grassroots Development in Rural Haiti*. The concept of social capital provides a useful analytical lens for examining the cultural, socioeconomic and political characteristics of local social networks in grassroots development. Focusing on the rural community of Borgne, Haiti, my paper examines the construction of networks and the forms of social capital that flow through them. I will discuss how NGOs and groupman peyizan (local peasant groups) mobilize and allocate social capital to achieve the various objectives of grassroots development. (W-02)

MCCLARY, Cheryl Darlene (Appalachian State U) *The Reluctant Anthropologist: Teaching from a Tainted Past and Revisioning Participant Influence*. Applied Anthropology history indicates practitioners sometimes failed to maintain holistic perspectives. On occasion, our policy-making influences marginalized the underserved's agenda and encouraged their destruction or homogenization with the dominant culture. Daily paradoxes exist. For example, when we seek resolved conflicts on environmental issues, is our goal to convert non-environmentalist to ecological agenda? When we work for crime prevention or global peace, do we sincerely hear the hunter's right to bear arms? When we promote sustainable development, can we justify expansion of computer and other electronic technology use? Today's students and practitioners need reassurance that we have dramatically improved our techniques. (F-53)

MCCLAURIN, Irma (U Florida) and **EDWARDS, Tahra** (U Florida) *Workshop on Domestic/Intimate Violence Research Strategies: An Applied Approach*. There exist few cross-cultural studies exist on domestic/intimate violence. Increasingly, the communities in which we work are recognizing that violence against women, children, and the elderly is an urgent social problem, and are seeking strategies to prevent, intervene, and offer support. This workshop is designed to share information and research strategies in order to generate new methodological approaches that will address the health, legal, political, psychocultural, and policy dimensions of domestic/intimate violence in a cross-cultural context. (T-73)

MCCOMBIE, Susan (Georgia State U) *What is Self Treatment?: Problems in Interpreting Data about Therapies for Malaria*. Prompt treatment of presumptive cases with appropriate antimalarials is the most important strategy for reducing malaria mortality. At least half of malaria cases are treated outside of the official health sector, and information on the adequacy of these treatments is needed to guide policy decisions about drug distribution. Self-treatment rates around the world have ranged from less than 1% to over 90%, and have included therapies ranging from a cool bath to purchase of antimalarial drugs. Many of these differences are due to differences in study design and variation in the definition of self-treatment. (T-30)

McCURDY, Sheryl (U Texas-Houston) *Responses to Infertility and Sub fecundity: Changing Concepts and Medical Treatments among the Manyema Diaspora in Urban Tanzania, 1900-1993* Throughout the twentieth century, Manyema women's explanations for and responses to their sub fecundity or infertility changed along with local and global processes and the introduction of new political economies. Drawing on extensive fieldwork and archival research, this paper examines the ways that the ivory and slave trade, colonialism and

independence shaped Manyema women's responses to their infertility and sub fecundity. The paper demonstrates the necessity for understanding the ways local and global processes shape people's ideas, actions, and experiences. Finally, the paper discusses the implications of changing local explanations and therapies for clinical programs designed to meet women's infertility complaints. (W-04)

MCELROY, Ann (SUNY-Buffalo) *Nunavut Elders: Inuit Personal Histories and Political Change*. Baffin Island Inuit have experienced major transformations in their lifetimes, most recently the establishment in 1999 of the eastern Canadian territory of Nunavut. Interviews with elders reflect their life experiences in a century of dramatic change and their perceptions and expectations of Nunavut. Photographs and interview excerpts will demonstrate the variety and richness of respondents' stories and will document impacts of change on their health, life-quality, and status as elders. Applied implications for elder care planning in indigenous communities will be presented. (F-50)

McGOVERN, Bridget, BACHMAN, Karen, McCOURT, Bridget, and BRADFORD, Leslie (U Florida) *Mobilizing History: Applied Anthropology and Hidden Heritage in Tampa's Ybor City Historic District*. Increased access to electronic communications such as the World Wide Web creates new opportunities for groups who want their stories known. Current members of La Sociedad la Unión Martí-Maceo, an Afro-Cuban mutual aid society, expressed their desire for the creation of a web site to publicize their history and situation and to recruit new members. As part of ongoing work to aid the revitalization of the society, the authors created the web site, with the members' suggestions, that describes their 99 year history, current events, and other resources that chronicle the club's presence in Ybor City, Tampa, Florida. (F-78)

MCGUIRE, Tom (U Arizona) *Business Cycles in Natural Resource-Dependent Areas*. Many of the oil-dependent communities along the Gulf Coast underwent a "classic" boom and bust cycle in the 1970s and 1980s. The supply disruptions of the 1970s raised oil prices and stimulated exploration, development and production in U.S. offshore waters. Oversupply and consumer conservation brought about a price collapse in 1986, and most industry observers saw little future in the mature and depleted oil patch in the Gulf of Mexico. In the early 1990s, however, the Gulf Coast experienced a new "boom," due in large measure to technological innovations in exploration and production. This paper examines the nature of this renewed activity, and the corporate structure evolving to organize this activity. (S-04)

MCILVAINE-NEWSAD, Heather (U Florida) *Reconciling Differences: Researcher, Activist, or Student?* This paper explores the challenges facing student researchers when the goal of conducting academically-oriented anthropological research conflicts with the activist goal of bringing positive change to a community. Drawing upon experiences in north-western Ecuador, this presentation will demonstrate how the roles of an anthropological researcher and community activist can work together in bringing about positive change. These roles are not always free of conflict, and the potential pitfalls of applied research, where conflicting objectives lead to conflicting loyalties, will be explored. The paper will conclude by offering some suggestions for students who wish to conduct applied research while simultaneously completing an academic degree. (S-30)

MCKEOWN, Frank (American U) *Reading XY: Linguistic Socialization in a Gay Rag*. This paper presents a semiotic reading of several sections of XY, a sleek new magazine that targets a young, hip, gay audience. The function of the magazine is one, I contend, of socialization. XY portrays young men in situations where they are learning the ropes in the gay community. Often this socialization is portrayed as a process of becoming literate in a gay idiom. XY is a site in which the reader is linguistically and semiotically socialized as a member of a real or imagined "gay" community. While existence of the magazine may benefit the gay youth community by validating the experiences of young men who are coming out in their teens and encouraging those youth to be proud of their sexuality, the magazine also runs the risk of being insensitive to the diversity of gay youth, both by focusing primarily on the experience of upper class white boys and by effectively promoting the "gay" community as a club to which only the beautiful and socially privileged are allowed access. (F-77)

MCLEAN, Athena (Central Michigan) *Forced Community/Reluctant Residents: Elders On A Special Care Unit Of A Nursing Home*. Nursing home special care units house elders with senile dementia and/or behavioral disturbances. Elders rarely arrive voluntarily. They are placed on these units by a responsible party who determined that they can no longer function independently on the outside or are relocated there from another unit because of cognitive, functional or behavioral decline. Drawing from research on two special care units, this paper will explore the meaning of "community" for "reluctant residents" and also for staff and will consider whether a community is even possible under circumstances involving nonvoluntary incompetent members. (T-28)

MCMURRAY, David (Oregon State) *The McDonaldization of France*. This paper will analyze the issues behind the resurgence of anti-Americanism focused on the fear and

loathing of small French farmers for the American Leviathan, McDonald's. The sabotage of a McDonald's construction site in southern France in late August, 1999, brought international attention to the crisis faced by small French farmers. The farmers feel threatened by the introduction of genetically altered seeds and hormone-stimulated beef. As well as by pricing policies enforced by McDonald's and other service sector giants, who sign production contracts with the big growers at prices that the small producers cannot compete with. The spread of fast food further threatens what is left of the market for the produce of smaller farms. Kids in France today, the peasants fear, are growing up with a preference for Big Macs instead of an appreciation for Langue d'Agneau Forestière. The peasants also believe that the stronger the interests of agro-industries, the more difficult it becomes at the national and European level to influence agricultural support policies in the direction of helping preserve family farms. According to media reports, the percent of the population involved in agriculture in France fell from 6.5% in 1982 to 3.2% in 1996. (W-77)

MCRAE, Glenn (The Union Inst) *The Social Significance of Looking in the Trash: Attitudes of Disease, Health and Organizational Culture*. Observing institutional waste disposal practices provides an opportunity to examine attitudes and values around such issues as privacy, resource use, material preferences, worker status and worker health and safety. A hospital also provides a setting for examining how different groups construct such concepts as disease and health. This paper will address fieldwork observations in the United States, the Caribbean, India and Central America set against backdrop of the contestation over disposal technologies agencies such as the World Bank. Various policy recommendations and their reception in the various camps will be discussed. (T-27)

MCSPADDEN, Lucia Ann (Life and Peace Inst) *Religious Motivations and Enabled Actions in Church-based Resettlement*. Refugee resettlement is often done by church and synagogue volunteers through religious institutions that contract with the U.S. Department of State to provide resettlement services. Volunteers choose to be responsible for resettlement demands, often out of stated religious identity and faith motivations. Long-term research with church-based resettlement indicates the strength, variety, and conflicting motivations within different faith perspectives. Desires to serve contrast with efforts to convert or incorporate refugees into specific religious communities. My analysis explores the implications and policy/program recommendations for guiding resettlement so that refugees may maintain agency and integrity in the resettlement process. (W-52)

MEINERT, Lotte (Inst for Anthropology-Copenhagen) *Health Education - Prevention or Treatment? Health Compe-*

tence among Iteso Children in Eastern Uganda. This paper discusses the one-sided focus of school health education on prevention and promotion, and the exclusion of treatment issues from the health education curriculum. It draws on a recent study among Iteso school children in Eastern Uganda. The study indicates that children are actively involved in common medicinal self-treatment practices, and that their role in their homes is not only contributing to health promotion and illness prevention. The bias of health education on prevention and promotion therefore seems to be inadequate in this local setting where people to a large extent are responsible for their own health care. (T-08)

MELLENDEZ, Diane (Consultant); **SMITH, Karen** (Dept. of P.H., Santa Clara County, CA) *Ethnic and Cultural Factors in Tuberculosis Control*. Tuberculosis (TB) has reemerged as a major public health threat throughout California and the U.S. In Santa Clara County, TB disproportionately affects ethnic minority groups, particularly immigrants. This paper will present results of a research project examining cultural factors influencing the provision of public health and medical services to Filipino, Latino, and Vietnamese patients. We will present data from interviews with patients and physicians, and discussion groups with community members and consider implications for improving public health education efforts and providing culturally-responsive care. (F-30)

MELVANI-IYER, Kamal (NeoSynthesis Research Centre) *Description, Justification, and Learning in Developing Sustainable Resource management: The Neosynthesis Research Centre of Sri Lanka*. The NeoSynthesis Research Centre is dedicated to the establishment of sustainable resource management systems. Our approach to management respects native biodiversity. We develop data collection procedures, and analyses, that justify overall management practices. Positive results allow for an increasingly clear understanding of the dynamics of interactions among human actors and plant and animal communities. Based upon projects in seven villages, methods of data collection and analysis will be presented which demonstrate increased sophistication in program management. (T-57)

MENCHER, Joan (Lehman College-CUNY) *Women, Seeds and Weeds: Labor Intensive, Eco-Sensitive, Traditional and Modern Agriculture Versus the Monsanto/Main Stream United States Model*. My discussion will focus on women's traditional roles in agriculture and the development of eco-sensitive combinations of traditional agriculture and ecologically sound research, using data from India. I will raise questions about the relationship between labor-intensive eco-sensitive agriculture based on peasant farming in the third world and family farms in the "developed" world, to the Monsanto model where all seeds and inputs come from "big brother" and most former

farmers are "on the dole". I will also question the role of the mass media in portraying traditional agriculture as joyless drudgery with survival the only reward for farmers, and ignoring the satisfaction of seeing things grow. I raise questions about the implications of small farmers in countries like India, China and the U.S. being forced to migrate to towns in search of work, and question the social structural as well as environmental and ecological issues which the world faces today. (W-98)

MENNING, Nancy (U Wisconsin) *Preaching to the Choir: Environmental Activism in Mormonism and Catholicism*. As individuals, families, congregations, and institutions, many religious faiths and denominations have sought to respond to contemporary environmental problems. While both the Catholic Church and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have institutional structures characterized by a central authority figure, the Catholic and Mormon churches have responded to environmental issues in distinctly different ways. Building from ethnographic research in rural Arizona, this paper compares and contrasts environmental statements and resource materials issuing from church authorities as well as awareness of and engagement with those positions and materials by local church members. (W-21)

MENZIES, Charles (U British Columbia) *The Nexus of Misfortune and Conflict: Reconciling Community Knowledge with Fisheries Science*. Barely days before northern British Columbia's 1998 salmon fishery was set to open the Federal Minister of Fisheries, David Anderson, announced the 'Coho Crisis.' Though not wholly unexpected, the measures introduced was so severe as to force nearly 30% the northern fleet to opt out for the season. However, as the season progressed, fishers still on the grounds complained that the 'science' was wrong. In fact, they argued that the fish stocks were at an all time high. This paper explores the 'nexus of misfortune and conflict' around which arguments between community-based fishers and state approved fisheries' science clash. In particular we ask, how can fishers 'folk' knowledge be reconciled with fisheries' science? (F-54)

METZGER, Lynn, LASTON, Sandra and ROSS, James (U Akron) *Communication Networks of Adolescents in Rural New York*. Communication networks among 108 adolescents, perceived to be at both low (involved in school) and high risk (runaways, school dropouts) for engaging in risky behaviors were explored. The youth were asked, "Who do you trust most for advice?" Youth at higher risk were more likely to list one (23%) or both of their parents as persons they do not trust for advice. Adolescent females at higher risk (15%) were more likely to trust their male peers for advice, while the lower-risk females did not list them as important sources for advice. (T-08)

METZO, Katherine and WILK, Richard (Indiana U) *Building a Sustainable Community: The Case of Bloomington, Indiana*. Reflecting community concerns over physical and population growth, the city of Bloomington is developing a revised Growth Policies Plan. At the same time, environmental, social, and business organizations are engaged in their own community visioning processes. Using baseline data on Bloomington, collected through interviews and focus groups, I argue that grassroots activity, though necessary, is not sufficient for sustainable community development. Rather, it must be combined with systematic flows of information between government and a network of neighborhood associations, non-profits, and business. Citizens of Bloomington agree that maintaining community character is essential and that this can only be done through communication and networking between groups with both similar and divergent goals. (W-71)

MICHAELS, Will (American Retirement Corporation) *Aging in Communities: A view from the Inside of This Growing Culture Form*. Why do older Americans choose in many instances to live among their peers in specifically designed retirement communities? What are the implications of living in a retirement community for quality of life? Is this a fundamental long-term trend or a passing aberration? This paper reports on ethnography undertaken in part through participant observation in one of America's foremost retirement centers, Sun City Center, Florida. The presenter is working in an administrative/program design capacity in this setting. (F-08)

MICHINOBU, Ryoko (Ochanomizu U-Japan) *HIV Risk Among Factory Women in Northern Thailand*. Based on fieldwork conducted in the Northern Regional Industrial Estate of Lamphun, Thailand, this paper discusses factory women's vulnerability to HIV infection. Employed as inexpensive labor within the practices of flexible accumulation, these women have shifted their gender identity from sexually modest rural women to sexually attractive and independent. As a result, an increasing number of factory women are engaged in pre-marital sexual intercourse with their boyfriends. The risk of HIV infection has risen in this situation, where condoms are rarely used. By delineating the difficulties of asking for condoms, I argue that the women's vulnerability to HIV infection is due to the persistent power of sexual double standards in this country within the framework of global capitalism. (W-77)

MIDGETT, Douglas (U Iowa) *Spots on the Bananas: The WTO vs. The Eastern Caribbean*. In 1995 the creation of the World Trade Organization had portentous implications for small commodity producing economies. In the eastern Caribbean, long embedded in global trade as producers of primary agricultural products, the threat to small banana-dependent economies has become real as they and their

European Union customers, operating under the provisions of Lome IV, have been the targets of unrelenting pressure instigated by the U.S. and dollar-area banana producers seeking to open European markets to production from the latter countries. This paper considers issues of global market forces, neo-colonial protectionism, and the survival of small-scale producers, locating the eastern Caribbean situation historically and assessing the implications of WTO sanctions. (F-29)

MILLEN, Joyce (Institute for Health and Social Justice) *Theoretical Therapies, Remote Remedies: The African Health Crisis After Twenty Years Of Structural Adjustment*. In the presence of extraordinary new wealth and of rapid advances in biomedical technologies, several African countries are experiencing the most extreme health deterioration ever recorded. Placing this conundrum into historical and socio-economic perspective, this paper assesses the health consequences of twenty years of IMF and World Bank Structural adjustment policies. Nutrition, reproductive health, and infectious disease, including AIDS and tuberculosis are all considered. The paper suggests that the utility of prospective research and the effectiveness of future health assistance in Africa will be determined increasingly by scholars' and development workers' attentiveness to the rapidly changing economic relations between African countries and the rest of the world. (F-55)

MILLER, Cynthia (Clark U) *Universities and Community Development: The View from the Neighbourhood*. In an effort to integrate with local communities and respond to growing trends toward social responsibility, colleges and universities across the United States are pursuing partnerships within their urban neighbourhoods designed to foster community-based development. This paper discusses one such initiative currently underway in Worcester, Massachusetts, examining the social impacts of university-generated urban redevelopment and discussing issues of grassroots involvement, contributions of the university to the development of a strong sense of community, and ways in which this and similar town-gown ventures might benefit from the implementation of participatory methods. (F-06)

MILLER, Danyael (Georgia State), **PEREZ, Isabel** (Instituto Welte de Estudios Oaxaqueños), **ALLEN, Ingrid** (Georgia State), and **CORONEL, Dolores** (U Autonoma de Mexico) *Managing an International Field Team*. This paper explores issues surrounding the management of an international field team in urban Mexico. We explore the issue of training, sampling problems, and cultural issues in fieldwork. Of particular interest is the question of just what type of individual is the most effective interviewer on a large-scale study. The paper is based on over six months of field work in the cities of Oaxaca and Guadalajara, Mexico. (S-54)

MILLER, Dawn M. (Case Western Reserve) *Cash, Conservation and Communism: The Politics of Tourism in Costa Rica and Cuba*. While tourism has become a major source of revenue for both Costa Rica and Cuba, many differences exist in development strategies undertaken by each country. Underlying these strategies are tourist expectations of what constitutes authentic experience within the context of culture. This paper, using a political economy perspective, examines the dialectic between tourism and the commoditization of cultural heritage with an emphasis on the Cuban experience. Discussion includes an assessment of the extent to which the tourist trade is reshaping cultural heritage and identity in both countries. (T-56)

MILLER, Frank (U Minnesota-Minneapolis) *Mexican Contributions to Rural Development*. Beginning with a pilot project in Chiapas in 1951, the Instituto Nacional Indigenista's (INI) development program remains the only national-level effort primarily designed and administered by anthropologists. It anticipated the principal features of integrated rural development, which became the international fashion of the 1970s. I shall analyze INI's innovations and argue that international recognition is long overdue. (W-02)

MITCHELL, Jean (York U-Canada) *Sperem Pablik Rod ("hitting the road") - Claiming Space for Young People in Vanuatu*. Vanuatu, an island nation in the Southwest Pacific, which is often represented as an exotic tourist 'paradise' and offshore, banking center, has a very young and mobile population. Amidst the rapid changes effected by globalization many young people now find themselves living in crowded urban settlements with few opportunities. At the same time they are facing the pressure of negotiating their traditional cultural practices. This paper describes the project, which I started with a group of unemployed young people in an urban settlement. The project conducted research and produced a documentary video (*Kilem Taem*) providing for the first time a forum for young people to speak publicly and openly about their lives. (T-25)

MITTENESS, Linda (UC-San Francisco) *Religion, Health And Aging: Dilemmas Of The "Science" Of Spirit*. In a small study of compassion as understood by contemporary American adherents to Buddhism, Christianity and Judaism, the anthropologist was faced with competing demands by funders, informants, and others. The appropriation of religious values in certain domains of the health care industry created conflict for the religious adherents and for the researcher. Faithful representation of the perspectives of informants required challenging central values of scientists and funders. Both informants and scientists wanted "action," but the actions they aimed for differed dramatically. The paper will discuss these issues in terms of their role in theory building and in action. (W-24)

MOBERG, Mark and **SESI, Tawnya** (U South Alabama) *Tribal Recognition as Legislated Process: Louisiana, the U.S. Senate, and the United Houma Nation*. Federal recognition of Indian tribes rests upon seven Bureau of Indian Affairs criteria pertaining to language and shared identity, all of which must be satisfied for groups to receive tribal status and its attendant benefits. In 1990, congressional representatives from Louisiana bypassed these procedures to seek federal recognition for the United Houma Nation through legislative fiat. Four years later, the B.I.A. declined tribal status for the Houma, noting that three of the seven criteria were unsatisfied. Despite the poor case for recognition, the Houma claim received considerable support and attention from several powerful members of Congress. That a poor, rural, and isolated segment of the population enjoyed such legislative support poses an explanatory problem for prevailing theories of the state in anthropology. In analyzing legislators' efforts to win official recognition for disputed tribal entities such as the Houma, this paper examines the state as a social agent that both rewards elite interests and pursues constituent support. (F-80)

MODELL, Judith (Carnegie Mellon U) *Families Beyond Boundaries: Adoption In The 21st Century*. While the subject of fictive kinship is not new in anthropological literature, adoption has only recently come to attention. Apparently trouble free and obvious in meaning, adoption did not challenge disciplinary theory or method. My paper discusses the reasons this has changed and the prognosis for future research on adoption. Consumerism, market forces, and a cross-boundary distribution of "goods" affect interpretations and practices of adopting. Current research suggests that commonsense views of these developments deeply affect national and international customs and laws of adoption. The next decades should see more comparative studies of processes, of practices, and of perspectives on exchanging children, along with attention to the significance of popular rhetoric about "fictive" and "real" kinship. (T-04)

MOFFAT, Amy (U South Florida), **SAUERBORN, Claudia** (U Maryland), and **WHITEHEAD, T. L.** (U Maryland). *Methods of using attributes of ethnography in a study of STDs among adolescent African American females*. One of the strengths of ethnography is that it allows its practitioners to work in settings in which the investigator has much less control than that required in more positivist approaches to human research. In applied settings, the lack of control of the researcher extends beyond that of the study community of classical ethnography, but includes a range of other individuals and groups that can have some influence on how the research can be done, such as the research sponsors, as well as public agencies and political groups who would like to see the research done in a certain way. This means that for the applied anthropologist, the ethnographic attributes of flexibility and creativity become perhaps more important than it does for the

classical ethnographer whose primary concerns are related to his or her relationship to the community being studied. This paper illustrates such issues, and the methods informed by attributes of ethnography that were created for use in a CuSAG study in which classical ethnography was not possible. (T-01)

MOGENSEN, Hanne (U Copenhagen) *Community Participation in the Zambian Health Reform*. In 1992 Zambia embarked on a wide-ranging health reform with decentralization, community participation, responsibility, and ownership as key terms. The Danish Development Agency (Danida) is a major donor and it also finances an independent study monitoring the reform process. This paper, based on the qualitative part of the study, discusses how community participation has been defined on policy level; how it has been perceived and implemented by the Central Board of Health, district health managers, health workers and the communities, and how community participation initiatives have influenced views of and use of the Zambian health care system. (S-07)

MOLES, Jerry (Global Renaissance, LLC) *Applied Research; From Justification to Coalition Building, Problem Definition, and Adaptive Management*. In the 1960s-70s, action research was used in the "War on Poverty" to justify funding (demonstration of need) and build coalitions (awareness of shared fate and cooperative potential). Primarily a social science endeavor, issues to be addressed were defined as "social problems". With the ecological paradigm, involvement of multidisciplinary teams and stakeholders in the solution of natural resource management problems, more dynamic frames of reference emerged, called adaptive or ecosystem management. In cases from West Virginia, California, and Sri Lanka of the changing focus of action research is explored in terms products ranging from statistical descriptions to the synthesis of disciplinary and vernacular perspectives. (F-24)

MOLES, Jerry A. (Global Renaissance-LLC) *The Preservation of Natural and Cultural Landscapes and Economic Development in the New River Gorge National River in West Virginia*. In creating the New River Parkway in West Virginia, the conservation of cultural, historic, natural, and scenic resources are agreed upon objectives among federal and state agencies and the New River Parkway Authority established by the West Virginia Legislature. The Authority, composed of members appointed by commissioners of counties impacted by the Parkway, has been given the responsibility to oversee the planning ". . . in its entirety," including the setting of land use regulations and performance standards. Local land-owners were asked to sell the development rights (conservation easements) on their holdings to meet Parkway objectives. The owners proposed alternative land uses which, in their minds,

meet the objectives of Parkway planners and serve their own economic interests. The Authority, required to follow both federal and state planning guidelines, was responsible for finding a solution for which there was no known precedent. The creation of a frame of reference in which a solution was found is described. (T-57)

MONAGHAN, Paul (U Florida) *Duvalierist Politics and the Last Rainforest in Haiti*. The colonization of the tropics has been the most important human migration of the century and its effects will be felt long into the next one. Haiti, a country famous for its environmental degradation, still had mountainous areas of pristine rainforest as late as the 1960s, before the arrival of colonists. The discovery of hundreds of endemic plants and animals led to the creation of the Macaya National Park in 1983 and assistance from USAID and the World Bank. Research in one buffer zone community reveals the political nature of resource distribution during the Duvalier era (1957-1986) and its consequences for rainforest conservation. (W-78)

MOODIE, Susan (U Arizona) *Lenses on Landcare: A Community Approach to Natural Resource Management in Australia*. Landcare is a broad-based community effort to restore and conserve natural resources on private and public lands in Australia. Landcare has attracted substantial financial and government support and after a decade, some 4,500 Landcare Groups are working cooperatively to restore landscapes and improve farm productivity. One third of all rural Australians are now actively involved. It is inevitable that such fundamental change in land management has resulted in impacts beyond the paddock or farm gate. This paper examines these changes briefly by examining the core components of cooperation, the importance of effective process and leadership, development and spread of innovations, transformation of institutions, evaluation of the benefits and current challenges. (F-26)

MOORE, Rhonda (U Texas) *Social Suffering and the Pain Experience in Survivors of Advanced Lung Cancer*. In-depth interviews took place with sixteen patients clinically diagnosed with Stage IV lung cancer, who were being seen at routine follow-up at a tertiary care center in the United States. Four themes emerged from patients' illness narratives: 1) the difficulty in recounting the experience of suffering to clinicians; 2) pain is lived as a whole experience; 3) pain and fear significantly impact function; and 4) the meaning of the pain emerges as a distant from the moral experience of individual and social suffering. Clinical perspectives on pain and suffering rarely account for the important role of narrative in reclaiming the moral dignity of the survivor in this regard are more than just stories. Situated in the cultural and historical contexts, patients' narratives inform clinicians of how patients

make sense of their lives in the context of a chronic illness, how they cope with a loss in function, suffering, and finally, what survival ultimately means in the context of living with an advanced cancer. (W-08)

MORAN, Katy (The Healing Forest Conservancy) *Current Intellectual Property Rights Frameworks in Practice for the Use of Indigenous Knowledge in Drug Discovery*. The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) attempts to address the loss of species by codifying the three goals of biodiversity conservation; sustainable use of its components; and sharing benefits from the commercial use of biodiversity, including benefits for the use of indigenous knowledge for medicines. Intellectual property rights have become the metaphor to discuss indigenous ownership of traditional knowledge, generating options for contractual mechanisms to ensure that benefits return to source cultures and countries. This paper raises the question of what is the best way to meet CBD provisions. It discusses attempts by three sponsors: a foundation established explicitly to return benefits to culture groups and countries by a private company; a US government program funded by the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation and USAID in association with an environmental organization; and botanic gardens. (W-98)

MORAN, Katy (The Healing Forest Conservancy) *Sharing Benefits from Ethnobotanical Drug Discovery*. Those concerned with the development of bioresources for human health recognize that when local custodians of biodiversity benefit from its sustainable use by others, conservation opportunities increase. This paper presents a pilot project to test an equitable benefit sharing process in Nigeria. Partners in the process, including Shaman Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a U.S. company, the Healing Forest Conservancy, a U.S. non-profit and the Bioresources Development and Conservation Programme, a Nigerian non-governmental organization, are described. Results include legal and financial mechanisms for benefit sharing in an attempt to enhance the conservation of both biological and cultural diversity and to improve human health. (T-77)

MORRIS, Chad (U Memphis) *Hurry Up and Wait: Activities That Affect Anxiety of Family and Friends in the Surgical Waiting Room*. Activities taking place among persons waiting in Memphis, Tennessee hospital surgical department waiting rooms were observed and recorded. Additionally, persons in the waiting rooms were asked a semi-structured set of interview questions regarding their activities and perceived anxiety levels before, during, and after each activity. Data in the study were combined to assemble recommendations for activities to be provided by hospitals so that anxiety in their surgical waiting rooms may be reduced. (W-09)

MORTLAND, Carol A. *Cambodians and Tacomans in the Pacific Northwest.* Cambodian immigrants to Tacoma, Washington, have shifted in status—at least in the perception of Americans—from needy refugees to “just another minority” in the American mainstream. Whether successfully employed and housed or permanent welfare beneficiaries, Cambodians have been little “assimilated” into American culture. By the same token, Tacomans have experienced few lasting effects from the addition of Cambodians into their midst. In Tacoma, then, the incorporation of a once highly visible group into the mainstream suggests the invisibility of Cambodians as a group may well increase over the next decades, adding little to Tacoma’s globalization. (T-29)

MOUNTCASTLE, Amy (SUNY-Plattsburgh) *Immigration policy: Tibetans in Canada and the U.S.* This paper offers a comparative look at U.S. and Canadian immigration policy toward Tibetan refugees. My aim is to illuminate the relationship between foreign policy concerns and immigration policy particularly with respect to categories of admission. Both countries have hosted Tibetan exiles en masse: Canada admitted some 220 in 1971-72 and the United States admitted 1,000 beginning in 1992. In the latter case, Tibetans were admitted not as refugees, but as immigrants. The paper lays the ground for further research into the social, economic, and political ramifications of immigrant status for Tibetans in these two host countries. (W-72)

MOWBRAY, Carol (U Michigan) *“Research on Low Income, Ethnically Diverse Mothers with a Mental Illness.”* Techniques have been developed to successfully recruit low-income mothers from urban areas in research. However, women with a mental illness are seldom involved in their communities and may be missed by their recruitment strategies. Furthermore, they may be very distrustful and fearful of outsiders. But this population is important for study, since one impact of deinstitutionalization is increased likelihood that mentally ill adults will pursue normalized roles, such as parenting. This paper describes techniques for working with local community mental health agencies to recruit study participants and to maintain their involvement in this research. The paper further describes the difficult task of reporting back to these community agencies and keeping representatives involved. (W-56)

MPANYA, Mutombo (California Institute of Integral Studies-San Francisco) *Anthropology, Globalization and Development.* Highlighting practices and scholarship in development anthropology from Africa and Latin America, this paper links the interventions of anthropology in relation to the possibilities and constraints of development and globalization. It essays the transitions in applied anthropology and its interventions in the Global South and the complexity of power

relations that characterize such involvement. The paper reflects on issues and case studies that highlight the unequal conditions of participation in processes of development and the capacity of anthropology to respond to them. How might we assess the development apparatus exploring checks and balances that must be incorporated into anthropological thinking to allow for shifts in development? (S-28)

MUECKE, Marjorie (U Washington) *Drunk husbands: Blindspot in Thai health care services?* In describing their marital lives in northern Thailand, some women reported having endured husbands’ derogatory, angry and sometimes punishing behavior when drunk. For the researcher, this patterned response raised the questions: Why do women put up with such insulting, upsetting and hurtful behavior from their husbands? Why do women continue to let besotted spouses have sex with them? In this paper I explore what male drunkenness means to family members in an urban area of northern Thailand, as well as in larger Thai society. I address what it means that the only services for alcoholics in one of the largest cities of the country are provided in English, not in Thai, and have no Thai clients. And I ask, does this reflect bias in the Thai health care system or in the observer nurse-anthropologist from the USA? (T-53)

MUELLER, Eileen (U Georgia) *Ecotourism as a Common Property Resource: A Case Study from Mexico.* Since the publication of Garrett Hardin’s essay concerning the “tragedy of the commons” in 1968 an enormous amount of literature has been written about common property resources (CPRs). Through examination of a number of case studies, scholars have determined not only that “tragedy of the commons” scenarios are not inevitable but they have also been able to identify particular property regimes and types of socioeconomic organization that may lead to more successful management of CPRs. In light of this literature, this paper examines ecotourism in the fishing village of Celestun, Mexico. I argue that the failure to appreciate the common property nature of ecotourism led to something approaching a “tragedy of the commons” situation. I also explore what the implications for management of ecotourism in Celestun would be if it were approached as a CPR. (W-07)

MUHIB, Farzana (TRW), **KIM, Bryan**, **JENKINS, Richard A.**, and **CAREY, James W.** (CDC) *The CDC Rapid Assessment Methods And Procedures Manual (Ramp): Development And Applications For HIV Behavioral Risk Assessment.* HIV programs are tailored to prevention needs of individuals and groups. However, many health departments and community-based organizations lack time and resources to gather detailed information on HIV risk factors within their jurisdictions. To help address this need, CDC has prepared a rapid assessment technical assistance manual. It includes an

array of methods from anthropology, psychology, epidemiology, and other disciplines. This presentation outlines the content of the manual. We also describe how it is being tested, used, and refined within a range of urban and rural locations with contrasting HIV prevalence rates and prevention challenges. (T-71)

MUKURIA, Altrena G. (Macro International), **DAVIS, Paula J.** (Brown U), **TAGOE-DARKO, Eva** (U Science and Technology-Ghana), **YODER, Stan** (Macro International) *Contrasting Maternal Accounts of Infant Feeding Practices in Kumasi, Ghana.* Over the past decade, child malnutrition in Ghana has remained high. In households where food is available, children may still be malnourished because of disease, timing of introduction and nutritional content of foods, and child-care practices. A study was conducted to understand the contribution of infant feeding and child-care to under nutrition in the first year of life, using observations and in-depth interviews. A textual analysis of interviews of 64 mothers of well-nourished and mal-nourished infants in two low-income communities is used to identify differences in mothers' accounts of their infant feeding and child-care experiences. (T-24)

MURPHY, Arthur (Georgia State), **PERILLA, Julia** (Georgia State), **GUTIERREZ-RODRIGUEZ, Jose** (U Guadalajara), **GUTIERREZ-RODRIGUEZ, Francisco** (U Guadalajara), and **POZOS, Fernando** (U Guadalajara) *Establishing a Collaborative Project Across Disciplines and Borders.* Collaborative projects between disciplines and across borders present both unique challenges and exciting potential. This presentation will discuss the process by which a team of anthropologists and psychologists from the United States and Mexico conceptualized, planned, and carried out an epidemiological study of community health in Mexico. Issues of instrumentation, research design, and translation will be discussed, as well as challenges encountered in the field. Special considerations regarding cultural norms, traditions, and expectations in research that is both interdisciplinary and cross-national will be highlighted. (S-54)

MURPHY, Celeste (San Diego State), **FITCH, John** (Florida Gulf Coast U), and **COUGHLIN, Richard** (Florida Gulf Coast U) *Assessing The Environmental Risk Of Farm Workers In Southwest Florida: Shifting The Burden Of Proof.* The majority of the environmental justice literature focuses on the siting of hazardous waste in low-income, minority communities, referred to as the *location perspective*. This study examines the issue of environmental justice in a new approach, the *occupational perspective*, by exploring the hazards farm workers as an occupational group encounter during their work in the fields. The purpose of this study is to determine the level of awareness among farm workers in South Florida

regarding pesticides. The effectiveness of existing federal and state laws pertaining to pesticide exposure will be examined. Also, the perceived level of exposure farm workers have to pesticides and other toxins will be explored. (F-11)

MURRAY, Jessica (Wake Forest U) *The Mexican Experience: A Patient Centered Exploration of Immigrant Health in New York City.* Mexicans in New York City are a recent immigrant group who experience barriers in accessing adequate healthcare. This study identifies some of these barriers through in-depth interviews with advocacy and healthcare providers who are members of the community and who work intimately with Mexican immigrants in NYC. Interview data analysis and a literature review show that three major barriers preventing Mexican patients from receiving adequate care include: intimidation and lack of trust, different cultural conceptions of health from the provider, and communication difficulties. Solutions lie in a negotiation of cultural understanding between the provider and patient. (T-78)

MURTO, Christine and **SA, Jefferson** (Sunrise Community Counseling Center) *HIV Transmission and Domestic Violence.* Research on risk factors associated with the transmission of HIV has focused on male sexual behavior and intravenous drug use. The increase of the virus among minority communities and women presents an entirely different scenario of risk associated with race and gender. This paper explores correlation between the transmission of HIV and domestic violence against women, looking at subgroups of race, past and present history of physical and emotional abuse, and drug use. As domestic violence is increasingly recognized as a health threat to society, the impact of HIV increases the seriousness of the epidemic impacting present and future generations. (T-53)

MYERS, Joe (The California Indian Museum) *Native Narratives for Public Policy: Implications for Urban and Rural California.* California Native Peoples can offer more generative narrative accounts because they reframe typical historical, cultural, and temporal depictions of indigenous issues. Such accounts can dispel myths that interfere with productive stances toward social, political, economic and cultural life. Such accounts can expose public policy problems, whether policy proposals relate to health care, education, economic development, or tribal law. Particular accounts are drawn from recent California policy initiatives and issues, such as gaming, environmental protection, and the politics of public land use where private interests recently prevailed over the designation of a portion of the San Francisco presidio that was to have provided for the newly-formed California Indian Museum. (F-57)

NAEF, Daya *Using Anthropology to Characterize Bolivia's Legal Composition.* This paper will look at legal systems used in Bolivia and the affect of laws imposed by the U.S. Specifically focussing on the intense collateral damage generated by the "War on Drugs". The paper addresses proposed counter methods supported by some Bolivians and Human Rights activists, as well as proposed amendments to current law that change current legal structures. (S-22)

NAKAYAMA, Nahoko (Northern Arizona U) *Social Marketing and Health: Combination of Commercial Marketing and Social Change Strategy for Beneficial, Healthier, and Sustainable Behaviors.* Social marketing involves the use of private sector marketing, communications, and distribution techniques to make essential health products available and to promote beneficial and healthier behaviors. This paper describes the growing use of social marketing in public health. The Green Star network in all over Pakistan was established by Population Services International, Washington, D.C.; it markets high-quality sustainable reproductive health services along with contraceptive products for lower income groups. My experiences with PSI involved an analysis of how social marketing services are franchised to other countries. Anthropologists can contribute to identify socioculturally congruent factors for healthier changes. (F-75)

NASH, Dennison *A Window of Opportunity for the Anthropological Study of Tourism.* Anthropological research on tourism has largely been confined to the host end of the touristic process in areas where anthropologists have been accustomed to operate. To a lesser extent, attention has been paid to tourists themselves and all that directly concerns them. Except in a very few works, consideration has not been given to the social forces that drive tourism at the tourist generating end of the touristic process. This paper argues that attention should be turned to such forces, particularly to the centers of power that control the now increasingly world-wide tourism industry, and discusses the opportunities and problems involved in such a project. (W-73)

NASON, Margot (Northern Arizona U) *An Interdisciplinary Approach to Domestic Violence Intervention: Experiences at a Transitional Home.* Transitional homes for women who are victims/survivors of domestic abuse are scattered around the country and increasing in numbers. Staffed with anthropologists, psychologists, and educators, a transitional home in Arizona offers affordable housing, counseling, case management, educational seminars, and a variety of other programming to thirteen residents. In tandem with Northern Arizona University, the home's staff are collecting data on the challenges and supports residents experience while living at the house that influence the women's abilities to transition to independent living. The factors seen to influence participation and success at the home will be the focus of this presentation,

along with the interdisciplinary approach underlying the program. (T-73)

NDEGWA, Charles O. (U Nairobi) and **AAGAARD-HANSEN, Jens** (Danish Bilharziasis Laboratory) *Applied Nutritional Anthropology Among the Luos in Western Kenya.* The use of wild vegetables and other traditional food items was studied in a rural Luo community in western Kenya. Seventy-two wild vegetables were identified and the practices of procurement and cooking described. A number of these were integrated into the agricultural teaching in the local primary school and cultivated in the school gardens. Subsequently, the vegetables were promoted in the local community as valuable. Both pupils and teachers were involved as active co-researchers. (T-24)

NEBBE, Nathan (Iowa State U) *Guajilote Cooperativo Forestal: A Business Case in Sustainable Development.* Guajilote was a forestry cooperative in the buffer zone of La Muralla National Park in Honduras. It exploited naturally fallen mahogany trees with a ten-year concession granted by COHDEFOR (the Honduran forestry service). Guajilote had sixteen members. Its size and growth potential were limited by the amount of mahogany it could process in a year. Guajilote's existence was threatened by deforestation through fires, illegal logging, and slash and burn agriculture. New landless migrants to the La Muralla area increased rates of deforestation. Moreover, the trade in mahogany was restricted by CITIES. The continued decrease in worldwide mahogany populations could bring even greater restrictions. How Guajilote handled these and other issues would determine its survival. Value added products using an environmentally friendly marketing plan could help. (F-09)

NELSON, Patricia (U Maryland) *Thinking About "Meaning" In A Long Term Care Setting.* I conducted research on behalf of Vermont's Department of Aging and Disabilities in the summer of 1999. The research was aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of interventions at the state level in facilitating community-based care models for senior citizens. Does the state succeed in utilizing and enhancing the informal (community-based) care system as it intends to do? Are the meanings senior citizens and their caregivers attach to the current language of the formal (politically based) care system consistent with the meanings operationalized by policy makers? What does independent living mean? (T-28)

NESMAN, Teresa (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute) *The Latino Dropout Study: A Collaborative Research Effort.* This study was conducted by the Latino Coalition of Hillsborough County in partnership with the University of South Florida's Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health

Institute and included both qualitative and quantitative methods. The goal of the study was to determine why Latino students have the highest dropout rate in the county, characteristics of these students, and their school experiences. The research design required collaboration between researchers, community advocates and the school system. Findings have been used to form a collaborative of university, community college, public school system and Latino community representatives. (S-53)

NESMAN, Teresa and **ROSELL, Roberta** (U South Florida) *The More Things Change, the More They Stay the Same: Negotiating Latino Ethnicity in Tampa, Florida.* As a historical part of the Deep South, the Tampa Bay Area has been replete with various forms of ethnic discrimination in both the past and present. Yet contemporary circumstances are such that ethnicity, especially among the local, growing Latino population, is increasingly negotiated in inventive ways. In this paper, how Latinos negotiate ethnicity is explored. The choices and conflicts that Latinos face are then situated vis-à-vis the expanding interest in providing cultural competency training to social service professionals. Nevertheless, changing negotiations present challenges to applied anthropologists who work to promote cultural competence, research to which they are uniquely suited. (S-28)

NEUMANN, Mary Spink (CDC) *Joining Forces to Translate and Transfer Technology.* In 1996, CDC initiated the Replicating Effective Programs (REP) project to translate and transfer effective HIV/AIDS prevention interventions from research to practice. The project was designed and managed by an anthropologist, while most of the intervention developers have been psychologists. Different disciplinary perspectives have enhanced the project. The disciplines have different histories, theories, and underlying paradigms. Some of the differences are subtle; others are more obvious. The REP experience also reflected the subdisciplines of the project collaborators as well as their own professional interpretations and experiences. (T-51)

NGUYEN, Tuyen (Linfield College) *Patterns of Mothering and Health Outcomes in a Medical Anthropological Study of a Portuguese Community.* In the period 1967- 1970 depth interviews were conducted with 45 Aldeia mothers concerning different facets of their childbearing practices. These mothers were also scored by a panel of villagers as to their behaviors associated with their role as mothers and their aspirations for and behaviors around their children. These psychoethnographic measures were then associated with the actual health histories of their children in a series of follow-up studies in 1994-98. The resulting measures allows for the measure of relatedness between early familial experience and adult health outcomes. (S-52)

NGWENYA, Barbara Ntombi (U Michigan) *Reconstituting Social Relations in Botswana through Burial Societies' Emergency Social Relief.* A burial society is provisionally defined as a relatively autonomous, historically distinct, and gendered local institution with two major goals: to provide emergency relief to members experiencing death of kin, and to provide social support to cushion them against the adverse effects of loss. A multimethod research approach combines focus groups, intensive ethnographic explorations, discursive interviews, and direct participation to understand how members utilize funds according to established criteria of entitlement, and how social relations are reconstituted in the process. Propositions derived from cultural, feminist, and structural theories guide analysis. The results will be presented, as well as the issues the author experienced in conducting this research. (W-56)

NIBUNGCO, Melissa (Southern Methodist U) *Mahina Ang Baga And the Health Center: Tuberculosis in the Philippines.* This paper reports results from the first stage of a study investigating the explanatory models of tuberculosis among urban Filipinos in a semi-squatter area in Malabon, Philippines. The methodology included structured interviews, participant observation, and free listing exercises. The local explanatory models of participants portrayed "vices," such as smoking and drinking, coupled with a lack of personal investment in one's health, as the ultimate causes of disease. Unreliable health centers, limited financial resources, inadequate quality and quantity of medical care, and differing explanatory models create a difficult environment for the control and management of tuberculosis. (S-51)

NICHTER, Mark (U Arizona) *Graduate Training in Medical Anthropology at the University of Arizona.* Doctoral studies focusing on medical anthropology are reviewed in, from an instructional perspective. The curriculum and blocks of courses tailored to fit the varying needs of graduate students are described along with the teaching philosophy driving the training program. Attention is drawn to the "engaged anthropology" agenda of the program and the department. Collective discussion of training issues follows. (F-07)

NICOLAYSEN, Anna Marie (Northern Arizona U) *Fighting Poverty and Malnutrition in Ecuador.* The United Nations Development Program in Ecuador directs a school-based supplemental food distribution project, which reaches almost 8,000 schools throughout the country. Evaluating the impact and efficacy of this project, questions arise about the profession's ideals while working under the constraints of politics and worldviews that might be rooted in paradigms opposed to theirs. This paper discusses the anthropologist's participation in such programs – which are often aimed at

temporary solutions, rather than at changing the underlying causes of the problem the project is aimed at addressing. (T-24)

NOLAN, Riall W. (U Cincinnati) *Back to the Drawing Board: Redesigning Anthropology Programs as though Jobs Mattered.* An increasing number of anthropology graduates become practitioners, even though they're still being trained for the most part by people who are not practitioners themselves. This makes it sometimes difficult to discuss how and why a curriculum might change. This paper takes a different approach, by looking at one particular sector of practice, and asking "what would the ideal anthropology graduate look like, based on the work sector's needs and characteristics?" By examining the international development industry and where it's headed, we can model an anthropology program capable of producing graduates who would be superbly qualified for work in that industry. (F-72)

NOONKESTER Christy (Southern Methodist U) *Negotiating Risk: Tuberculosis Control in the Navajo Nation.* Incidence and mortality rates for tuberculosis have consistently remained higher in American Indian groups than in the U.S. population at large. From an international public health perspective, however, it appears that these populations may have a higher degree of access to care than many of their non-Indian counterparts. How is it, then, that these groups are considered "high-risk?" Reported here are preliminary findings from a study conducted at a Navajo tuberculosis clinic during the summer of 1998. Findings emphasize the role of kin obligations, attitudes about the clinic, and heavy drinking for Navajos' experience with tuberculosis. (S-51)

NORWOOD, Kimberlee (Memphis) *Program Evaluation Without Baseline Data: Where Do You Begin?* Memphis has witnessed a recent and rapid influx of Hispanic migrants. The population faces numerous problems, including access to health services. These access barriers, coupled with a change in lifestyle, impact on employment and education. A collaborative effort to address health care barriers was initiated in 1998 and evaluated in 1999. Results are reviewed, stressing the problems of evaluating a program that lacks baseline data for the purposes of comparison. Where do we begin when there is no system of measure in place? (T-78)

NYCZ, Rebecca (U North Texas) *Summer Field School; Class is in Session.* This paper approaches a personal, field experience in Quintana Roo, Chetumal. An attempt is made to explain the transformation from a mere student of anthropology into pseudo-anthropologist. A direct correlation is given between how an integrative curriculum of the field is necessary to establish ties and legitimacy in the arena of anthropology. Some of the adverse factors one comes upon are

discussed, which are followed by a few of the mannerisms utilized to deal with the phenomena. All of this is accompanied by a survey of some of the ideological concepts that appeared most prominent in the Latino Culture. (S-09)

O'DONNELL, Katherine (Hartwick College) *K'Inal Anzetik—Women Weaving Social Justice.* In Chiapas, Mexico, as the nation state wanes in importance and political repression increases, NGOs and civic organizations step into the structural and moral void. Central to this task has been the organizing work of Mayan women, who with international and national groups, are creating a global network challenging continuing exploitation, repression, and militarization. They seek to create alternative social institutions. This paper documents the work of the organization K'inal Anzetik developing weaving and pottery cooperatives throughout Chiapas, discusses indigenous women's leadership at the village level, and the philosophy of the organization itself. Violence, both domestic and military are addressed, with attention given to the impact of low intensity warfare on women, and K'inal's response to women's health needs. (T-70)

O'LEARY, Ann, (CDC), **PARSONS, Jeffrey** (New Jersey City U), and **PURCELL, David** (CDC) *Combining Quantitative And Qualitative Methods To Understand Compulsive Risky Sexual Behavior Among HIV-Seropositive Gay And Bisexual Men.* Qualitative methods can serve as vital tools in psychosocial behavioral research, complementing quantitative data. The SUMS was a study to identify predictors of HIV transmission risk among gay/ bisexual men. This presentation will compare men scoring in the highest and lowest percentiles on a quantitative measure of sexual compulsivity. We will analyze qualitative narratives of risky sexual episodes, blinded to compulsivity group, in order to identify differences in themes such as control of sexual arousal, contextual (rather than internal) pressures, and other risk antecedents. By combining qualitative and quantitative methods, we hope to broaden our understanding of sexually compulsive behavior. (T-71)

O'NEIL, John, **READING, Jeff**, and **ELIAS, Brenda** (U Manitoba) *Self-Government And "Surveillance": Building Epidemiological Capacity In Canadian First Nations.* Following Foucault, sociologists David Armstrong and Deborah Lupton have argued that epidemiological surveillance strategies function to further state regulatory interests in maintaining a compliant population. Anthropologists have been slow to adopt this critical perspective in their considerations of the relations between epidemiology and culture. In the context of minority populations, such as Canadian First Nations, the application of surveillance strategies in the interests of building population-based health information systems, serves to reproduce the historical relations of inequality that charac-

terize State/Aboriginal relationships. In this paper, we turn Foucault upside down and argue that in order to promote First Nations self-government, the disciplinary apparatus of epidemiological surveillance needs to be situated in the context of First Nations institutional development. Our paper will describe the evolution of a First Nations "health infrastructure" in Canada, and explore the linkages between the application of epidemiological practices and government operation in the context of Aboriginal communities. (T-26)

OAKS, Laury (UC-Santa Barbara) *Cigarette Smoking and Public Health Morals: Health Education Campaigns Against Smoking During Pregnancy*. This paper examines the rates of cigarette smoking during pregnancy in the U.S. since the 1960s and analyzes the moral and practical implications of anti-smoking health education programs. Reducing smoking during pregnancy to 10 percent by the year 2000 is one of six national maternal and infant health risk reduction objectives. Although the most recent data show a 13.2 rate, health researchers believe that this under represents the actual proportion of pregnant smokers. The problem of nondisclosure is due not only to a growing anti-smoking social climate, but also to overt moral messages since the 1980s that label pregnant smokers "bad mothers." (F-75)

O'DONNELL, Clifford (U Hawaii) *The Peer Mediation of Delinquency*. This presentation will examine the key role that peers play in the development of delinquency, showing the relationship of the peer role to the roles of family, schools, and communities. The characteristics and early identification of peers who are likely to engage in a high rate of criminal activity and become adult criminals will be discussed. Strategies for using knowledge about peer relationships as a guide for the development of prevention and intervention programs will be explored. (F-59)

OGRA, Monica (U Denver) *"Gender and Joint Forest Management (JFM) in India."* Included in the rhetoric surrounding today's concept of "sustainable" development of the less-developed nations is the notion of "participation." Participation of local communities has become a cornerstone of natural resource planning and management in principle, but whether this is evident in practice is a subject of some contention. My research about the JFM experience in India indicates that insufficient attention to relevant gender and class issues has resulted in a system, which may undermine the ostensible goal of community empowerment. In many areas, JFM serves to reinforce existing power hierarchies both within communities and between local communities and forest departments. (W-02)

OKEKE, Barnabas (Dept. of Public Health-Philadelphia); **KLEINER, Robert J.** (Temple U); and **SKEKU, Ben** (Dept. of Public Health- Philadelphia) *Cultural/Community Milieus and Change*. Studies of cultural/community milieus have been driven, in the main, by the researcher's discipline and its research methodology. In one sense, this can yield very useful information, on the other hand, it suffers from being narrow in scope, and misses the scope and dynamic of the total milieu. It is our view that such studies require what we have come to call the Triple Reality. Model and an interdisciplinary perspective. This becomes clearer when one conceives of the milieu as a total environment which has structural and dynamic properties that cannot be grasped without the approach we are discussing. The dynamic aspect also emphasizes the need to see the milieu, not only in terms of its properties at one point in time, but also as it is changing over time. Planning in such situations requires one to anticipate the changes that will take place if the planning is to be successful. Using "Field Theory" and the "Law of Opposites" taken from Africa, some the problems and solutions will be discussed. (W-27)

OLSEN, Christopher M. (U San Francisco) *Corporations and Social Engagement in Community Development: A New Narrative for the Millennium*. How do values-led corporations commit to creative social engagement through actions, which mitigate community needs? This narrative explores two instances of social engagement by corporations which have self-identified values in support of community development. In Thailand, a nonprofit agency helps corporations focus on sustainable solutions to social and economic development needs heretofore in opposition. A small California corporation, recognizing their social commitment to mentoring young adults who prepare for the world of work, identifies mitigating actions with minimal cost to their bottom line. When public money is ebbing, finding creative solutions to social needs is the touchstone of the new millennium. (S-70)

O'NEILL, Sandy (California Inst of Integral Studies) *First They Killed the "Crazies" and "Cripples": The Ableist Persecution and Murders of People with Disabilities by Nazi Germany 1933-45*. The Nazis initiated a campaign to systematically persecute and murder people with disabilities in the earliest days of their regime. These killings continued during and even after World War II ended. Lack of knowledge about these crimes persists today. While centering on ideological props, particularly the international eugenics movement that allowed the wholesale slaughtering to occur, I will explore the linkages between the development of anti-Semitism and ableism. Exploring available source material and texts as cultural artifacts enable the insertion of the reality of ableism into the discourse of Holocaust studies. This is of critical importance to efforts that utilize events of the past to educate about ongoing oppression. (T-07)

OPPENHEIM, Matt (Prout Research Institute) *Service Learning is Applied Anthropology-Issues and Examples*. In Service Learning students inquire about community issues, develop meaningful projects, evaluate impacts, and reflect upon the process. Genuine Service Learning like applied anthropology identifies the underlying structural/political/economic issues, and works for meaningful change. Public schools offer an opportunity for real change, however barriers include: a lack of relationships with grass roots organizations, non-profits circumventing the community, and schools' institutional constraints. We address this challenge for applied/educational anthropologists who address discontinuities between community and schools. We discuss the concept of "agency," and Vygotsky's "zone of proximal development," then present case studies and processes for true "learning community" with Service Learning. (F-53)

OSTER, Warren (U Memphis) *The Taku Mfuh*. As a Peace Corps volunteer in the village of Taku in the Northwest Province of Cameroon, the author became involved in the rituals and traditions of the *Mfuh* society, or "house of war." Traditionally, this group's activities included planning battles and defending the boundaries of the *Mbum* tribe. Today, it is a social group preserving the old traditions. It has also taken on a new role as a forum for discussing village development issues. This poster presentation illustrates some of the rituals and activities surrounding the *Mfuh* house; and includes photos and artifacts on display. (F-50)

OSTER, Warren and **TURNER, Katherine** (U Memphis) *"Don't Split Shelby Farms"*. This paper examines the ongoing debate on the construction of a highway through Shelby Farms, a large urban park in Memphis. Various environmental groups, citizens groups, the Tennessee Department of Transportation, and the Memphis Area Chamber of Commerce have all taken sides on this issue on different proposals of how to split the park with a road. Several factors shaping the controversy are examined in this paper—the cultural, historical, political, and environmental. Meanwhile, public opinion is divided and the congestion is getting worse with increased urban development surrounding the park. (T-25)

OTHS, Kathryn and **ROBERTSON, Tara** (Alabama) *Give Me Shelter: Decisions of Women Fleeing Domestic Abuse*. Violence in the home, especially against women, is a public health issue about which awareness is increasing. A call to a crisis hotline is usually a woman's first attempt to articulate with the formal service system. At that point, she must decide whether to leave her abuser or not, and if so, whether to come into the shelter or go elsewhere. This preliminary research explores the patterns of crisis call and shelter use over a three year period for a domestic violence shelter in a mid-sized city in Alabama. Interviews with sheltered and non-sheltered

victims of abuse aid in interpreting the data. Of special interest are the daily, weekly and seasonal fluctuations in crisis calls, which may relate, in part, to the absence of the abuser from the immediate scene. Shelter staff perceptions that service use increases during and after major drinking holidays, and during summer vacations when children are more mobile are also tested. (T-53)

OUKHAVANOVA, Irina and **OUKANVANOV, Vitali** (Belarus) *Globalization: A Two Generation Belarusian Perspective*. The current stage of world development opens a lot of opportunities for children to travel and to get an experience of socialization within different cultures. Here we consider a case of an 11-year old boy, Vitali, Belarusian by birth and place of living, but whose experience of socialization includes also an elementary school in Hull, Great Britain (half of the 1995/1996 studying year) and the Minneapolis, Minnesota - United States of America (half of the 1998/1999 studying year). Our study includes research on the child's values, attitudes, and assessments toward child-child and child-teacher interactions, as well as toward language and behavior competences. (T-59)

PAGE, Myrna (Oklahoma State Department of Health) **SMITH, David** (U Oklahoma), and **VALDMANIS, Vivian** (U Oklahoma) *Impact of Diabetes on Well-Being Among Native Americans in Oklahoma*. Several indicators of well-being are assessed that correlate to work and social activity, including: disability days, general health status, marital status, access to medical care, marital status, and employment as well as income is evaluated. Diabetics from the Native American Behavioral Risk Factor Survey were matched with controls on the basis of sex and age to control for these well-known risk factors. Diabetics were worse off on every measure of well-being, most of them statistically significant. Diabetes had a broad-spectrum impact on the well-being of patients, adversely affecting multiple indicators of well-being, which affect work and social activity. (S-27)

PAKNAWIN-MOCK, Jeremiah (UCSF/UC-Berkeley) *A Buddhist Approach to Health Promotion in Thailand*. Since 1997, Thailand has experienced a social crisis caused by modernization. This study explores how that crisis has reshaped working-class Thais' sense of well being. Participant observation and insight group interviews revealed that Thais, Buddhist by tradition, have started realizing how "the good life" can lead to anxiety, anguish, and diminished health. This new awareness provides a seed of opportunity for culturally meaningful health promotion. Buddhist health promotion explains why suffering arises out of ignorance when people crave material existence and sensual pleasures. This approach encourages a return to true well-being through the Middle Path of ethical conduct, mindfulness and insight-wisdom. *Infinite*

gratitude for all things past, Infinite mindfulness of all things present, Infinite concern for all things future - A Zen mantra. (T-05)

PANTER-BRICK, Catherine (U Durham) *Homeless Children And Risks To Health*. In developing countries, how do homeless children adapt – or accommodate – to working and living independently on the streets? Exactly what aspects of their lifestyle place their health at risk? It is easy to presume that homelessness endangers health. However, a number of studies have reversed the stereotype expectation that homeless children are necessarily the most vulnerable in deprived environments. They compared the homeless with local peers and evaluated longitudinally their long-term ‘career’ outcomes. It matters for policy that poverty, not homelessness, carries the most significant risks to health. (S-05)

PAOLISSO, Michael (U Maryland) *“Poultry Farming, Nutrient Runoff and Toxic Algal Blooms on Maryland’s Eastern Shore”*. Poultry farmers on Maryland’s Eastern Shore face tough, new regulations to reduce nutrient runoff from animal feeding operations. These state-mandated regulations are, in part, a consequence of a recent toxic algal bloom of *Pfiesteria piscicida* in three tidal rivers of the Chesapeake Bay. Findings from marine and agricultural sciences suggest that poultry manure runoff is resulting in high levels of aquatic nitrogen and phosphorous, which in turn may trigger the toxic blooms. This paper explores the environmental science and discourse that resulted in targeting poultry farming. Of particular interest are the cultural models of environment and pollution used by environmental professionals and farmers to understand the possible causes and potential consequences of algal blooms and excess nutrient runoff. (F-79)

PAREDES, J. Anthony (National Park Service) *From Community Researcher to Agency Functionary: Research, Participation and Action with American Indians and Other Folks in the Southeastern United States*. As one moves through an anthropological career there are many changes in research interests, focus and priorities. Throughout these contrasting experiences however, the anthropological role as participant in any “field” situation inevitably carries the element of participant observer as well as participatory action in applied contexts. What are the boundaries, limitations and possibilities of such action? Cases analyzed here cover a wide range of such personal and comparative experience in the American setting. (F-24)

PASHIGIAN, Melissa J. (UCLA) *Local Interpretations of Sometimes Global Therapies: Infertility Treatments and Daily Practice in Northern Vietnam*. A combination of globally

proliferated reproductive technologies and local treatments including forms of medicine, fortune telling and prayer, constitute infertility therapy in northern Vietnam. The therapies, regardless of their place of origin, are not neutral or static but imbued with meaning as they are incorporated into existing relations of culture. This paper will address how the pursuit of infertility treatments in northern Vietnam is integrated into daily practice and how many of the treatments themselves (including traditional herbal therapy, and artificial insemination by donor) take on local meanings reflecting social relations such as gender and values such as balanced harmony. (W-04)

PATEL, Alpa (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute) *Putting Internal Evaluation to Work in Planning Children’s Services*. The Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County, Florida, funds approximately 80 agencies and 180 programs. FMHI was contracted to help JWB organize current program information into an organizational context of the three domains of a logic model: who is served, what services are provided, and what has been accomplished. An instrument was developed to perform an internal evaluation and program typologies of the funded programs. This information will then be utilized by both program typologies of the funded programs. This information will then be utilized by both program and evaluation staff in renegotiating program contracts, determining community needs and assets, improving quality assurance and guiding technical assistance for the program implementers. (S-53)

PEIGHTEL, James (Temple U) *ADD: Neurological Disorder or Culture Bound Illness*. Recent large consensus building conferences have occurred at NIH in Washington D.C., and in England, yet the debate continues about the nature and prevalence of childhood and adult ‘Attention Deficit Disorder’. A comprehensive review of the international literature on ‘ADD’ and similar related diagnoses was completed. Attention was focused on epidemiological, theoretical and cultural differences between the US and other reporting countries. Comparison of available data identifies ratios of 10:1 and greater in rates of diagnosis of ‘ADD’, and use of psycho stimulants between the US and certain European countries. This data and a history of the debate support the idea that ‘ADD’ is a neurological disorder *and* a culture bound illness. (F-30)

PELLETT, Lea (Christopher Newport U) *Maasai: The Past Becomes the Future*. This abstract is for a poster of the author’s action research with the Maa Development Association, a community based Maasai non-governmental organization in Narok Town, Kenya. The MAA works with local women toward: 1) transforming female circumcision into a non-coercive symbolic ritual; 2) securing resources and male

approval for girls to go to school rather than to be married in pre-teen years; 3) reducing rates of Typhoid Fever that spreads from rivers near leased safari camp sites. The major research focus is to identify and establish strategies to accomplish the MAA objectives while minimally disrupting the integrity and continuity of Maasai culture. (F-50)

PENFOLD, Carrie (Linfield College) *Family and Self Perception and Mental Health*. In a Portuguese village study, 50 children provided various responses to projective and fantasy material, which allowed access to self perceptions. These data collected in the 30-year longitudinal Aldeia Project study included Draw A Person protocols, self-anchoring scales, Sentence Completion items, dreams, and similar psychoethnographic information. Some of these children were later investigated in a systematic assessment of their mental health, using clinical and self-reported information after the lapse of some 25 years. This report seeks to link the original children's subjective and familial experience to their mental health and, specifically, to their subjective assessment of their own mental health status. (S-52)

PENNINGTON, Julie and **STEIN, Taylor** (U Florida) *Addressing Stakeholder Perceptions and Potential Conflicts with Ecotourism on Public Lands*. Wildlife viewing and other non-consumptive nature-based activities have experienced a steady increase in visitor numbers over the past few years. This growing trend has encouraged public land management agencies like the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to investigate stakeholder perceptions of ecotourism development on Commission lands. For this study, stakeholders are defined as people who live close to the study areas, know about the study areas, and are concerned about the management of the areas. The local managers are challenged with identifying and understanding this new set of stakeholder needs and how these needs might affect their traditional stakeholder base. Using numerous participatory methods, local managers and all involved stakeholders will collaborate to identify and effectively deal with potential demands, conflicts, and perceptions associated with the Commission's development of ecotourism opportunities. (W-78)

PERELSTEIN, Jenean M. (Northern Arizona U) *Deconstructing HIV in Southern India: One NGOs attempts to make a difference*. HIV prevalence in India is estimated at approximately 2-5 million, and is therefore key to epidemic control in the next century. Work with Samraksha, an NGO in southern India, helped identify confusion in the organization surrounding HIV/AIDS; especially concepts of risk and risk reduction, and reducing stigma. Outcomes include Samraksha's decision to de-emphasize general, one-time AIDS awareness to improve targeted interventions with vulnerable populations. This includes plans to promote community

cooperation in this population as a way to reinforce HIV prevention behaviors. (W-22)

PEREZ-PRIEGNITZ, Dolores (Sun Microsystems) *Online Conversations from Vietnam: Emerging Identities in a Global Market*. We bring traditions, background, expectations, and value systems with us online. When the background of the online interlocutors represents significantly different cultures and ideologies, there is increased opportunity for misunderstanding and miscommunication to take place. The question becomes in what ways do we change or retain our language and, in part, our identity, when we participate in online communication activities in a global setting spanning different cultures. This presentation reports on a research project that involved online conversations over several months with a Vietnamese living in Ho Chi Minh City that addressed the changing nature of work and the emerging global economy taking root in Vietnam. Reconfiguration both of oneself and the other took place through these conversations as the online relationship and understandings changed. (S-50)

PERILLA, Julia L. (Georgia State U), **GUTIERREZ RODRIGUEZ, Francisco Jose**, and **GUTIERREZ RODRIGUEZ, Jose de Jesus** (U de Guadalajara) *Adolescents and Violence Across the Border*. Violence is a component in the lives of many adolescents throughout the world. It is therefore important to know more about teens' attitudes towards violence and the role of the culture in such beliefs. Studies with Latino adolescents in Atlanta, GA, and Guadalajara, Mexico, explored the attitudes towards violence across groups, as well as their relationship to socioeconomic characteristics, family composition, gender, age, etc. In addition, data regarding adolescent gangs in Guadalajara will be used to discuss the effects of immigration for adolescents of Mexican descent. (W-79)

PERKINSON, Margaret and **NAVARRO, Ellen** (Washington U) *Dynamics of Lay Health Assessments: How U.S. Family Caregivers Evaluate the Health Status of Frail Older Adults*. The large body of research on illness cognition is based almost exclusively on studies of self-care, i.e., how individuals evaluate their own symptoms. We know relatively little about the ways lay caregivers assess care receivers' health status. After rating their husband's health on a standard health rating scale, spousal caregivers of 100 frail older men were asked to explain their ratings in an open-ended format. Caregivers' assessments, while similar in some respects to that reported in the self-care literature, were more likely to be based on functional criteria rather than reports of internal status such as pain. Funded by NIA. (F-08)

PERSSE, Linda (Consultant) *"Jobs-Plus" Program Implementation in Cleveland and Chattanooga*. This paper describes the first year of Jobs Plus program implementation in Cleveland and Chattanooga. Jobs-Plus in Cleveland was a highly anticipated initiative that residents of the targeted development and the housing authority hoped would offer a springboard for revitalization. The development, one of the oldest in the country, had received little updating and renovation over the years. In Chattanooga, Jobs-Plus was implemented in a development that had a history of residents and the housing authority working with local government and the private sector to provide on-site services. Efforts to increase resident financial self-sufficiency and strengthen the community through employment and support services at each of these sites will be described. (W-54)

PERUSSE, Mona (York U) *Mental Health Policy in Ontario: Back to the Future?* Current mental health policy in Ontario "targets" the "seriously mentally ill" (SMI) as a priority population in service delivery. Analyzing health services as a social practice, this policy effectively politicizes the illness experience of the SMI. However, the present government's New Right ideology threatens this interpretive framework. I trace the ideological shift, which recodes the values of social citizenship informing policy and consider to what extent this represents the renewed medicalization of the social problems experienced by the SMI and its effect on the configuration of services. (W-06)

PETERSEN, Dana M (SRI International) *A Methodological Alternative for Community Health Evaluation*. Determining the effectiveness of comprehensive community initiatives poses methodological challenges for evaluators and communities attempting to employ participatory evaluation. This paper posits a methodological alternative while discussing policy and evaluation implications of new research empirically linking measures of social capital and health status. Can we use measures of social capital as proxies for standard long-term health outcome measures? Can we operationalize social capital? Can we uncover the "key ingredients" of social capital? Can policies be designed to support the building of social capital? Discussion is based upon work with SRI International and communities involved in Sierra Health Foundation's Community Partnerships for Healthy Children Initiative. (S-07)

PETERSON, Jane (Seattle U) and **STERLING, Yvonne** (LSUMC) *It Stings Like a Jellyfish: African American Children's Images of Asthma*. The prevalence of asthma among African American children is puzzling. It can not be explained solely by socioeconomic factors or access to health care. Reported here are preliminary findings of an ethnographic study conducted with 20 families in 2 geographic

locations. Children describe their images of asthma which symbolize how they make sense of their illness. We posit that if these images were incorporated, into "disease management plan" by health care providers, children would have better health outcomes. (T-08)

PETTUS, Candy (CSU) *Development Models for Diversity Training*. Despite an abundance of diversity training in the United States, problems arising from diversity issues persist in many organizations. The question of whether an effective diversity training program can be developed and administered remains to be answered. This paper demonstrates how development models can be used to increase understanding and acceptance of diversity training efforts through targeting the individual's level of development. Using ethnographic information collected from a nonprofit social services agency, the theories of Milton Bennett and L. S. Vygotsky are used to illuminate how intercultural communication material can be disseminated in an understandable and readily acceptable manner. (W-74)

PFEIFFER, James (Case Western Reserve) *Competing Agendas: Foreign Health Workers and Primary Health Care in Mozambique*. International aid channeled through non-governmental organizations and expatriate technical experts has been central to shaping Primary Health Care (PHC) in the developing world. Relationships between international aid and local health workers are often manipulative and fraught with distrust. However, these important social, cultural, and political dynamics of PHC remain understudied by medical anthropologists. Based on three years of participant-observation, this paper presents an ethnographic description of these relationships in central Mozambique. The paper argues that economic disparities and contrasting priorities between expatriate aid workers and their local counterparts have fragmented the health system and undermined local control of health programs. (S-07)

PHADKE, Roopali (UC-Santa Cruz) *Learning from India's People Science Movements*. This paper investigates the historical roots and contemporary development programs of the People's Science Movements in India through an examination of key non-governmental institutions building cooperative alliances between scientists, activists and communities seeking infrastructure projects. The paper addresses the institutional dynamics that make it possible to promote democracy and accountability in infrastructure development. The paper mobilizes the theoretical frameworks of political ecology and science and technology studies to study the public participation techniques employed by People's Science organizations and to suggest how government technology programs can be redesigned to recognize and reward these actions. (F-09)

PHELPS, Caitlin (U Maryland-College Park) *Anthropology and Feminist Praxis in the Women's Health Movement*. Based upon a three-month internship with the National Women's Health Network, a feminist non-profit that advocates for women's interests in the arenas of health-related public policy and medical practice, I explore the ways in which anthropological theory and methods can be used to better understand and address feminist issues. Focusing on a project that brought together research scientists and women's health activists in the fight against breast cancer, I applied anthropological methods to document and analyze the impact(s) this unique partnership has made on both the larger women's health movement and contemporary understandings of how scientific research is conducted. (F-50)

PHILLIPS, James (Southern Oregon U) *A Theology of Refuge: Religious Faith as Cultural Resource Among Refugees in Central America*. This paper will explore religious faith as a cultural resource for refugees within Central America during the 1980s, with a focus on Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador. It will examine religious faith as a source of emotional and cognitive support, a form of social and political expression and mobilization, and a vehicle for community building and group identity among Nicaraguan and Salvadoran refugees and their host country neighbors in Honduras during civil conflict. The paper will compare the process and content of different Christian theologies (both as a process of reflection and as a body of beliefs) as cultural resources used by refugees. The paper will raise larger questions about the changing political and social significance of denominational identities and tensions, and the role of "traditional" Catholic piety and the "popular church" in Central America. (W-52)

PIKE, Ivy (Ohio State U) *Reproductive Health Versus Reproductive Success: Can An Evolutionary Perspective Enhance Women's Health Policy Discussions?* Research on women's reproductive health typically falls under the rubric of two paradigms: a biomedical/epidemiological or a critical-interpretive perspective. While both offer important insights, an evolutionary perspective sheds additional light on the reproductive process. For example, limiting fertility and reducing the frequency and duration of lactation, both quite contrary to our evolutionary heritage, increase the risk for reproductive cancers. Research conducted among Turkana women of Kenya will be used to highlight the potential benefits of incorporating an evolutionary/ecological perspective into reproductive health discussions. Turkana women experience repeated cycles of pregnancy and lactation coupled with seasonal nutritional stress. These characteristics conspire to influence fecundity, pregnancy losses, and pregnancy outcome and provide an opportunity to examine the benefits of an evolutionary perspective on women's reproductive health. (S-05)

PITCHER, Linda (UC-San Francisco) *Clinical Trials: Introducing Ethnographic Narratives Into The Equation Of Immigrant Mental Health Among Algerian Immigrants In France*. What would a patient tell an anthropologist that he wouldn't tell a psychiatrist? Could ethnographic narratives be useful in the greater contextualization of mental illness? Might the telling of this "other" form of autobiography facilitate a more active role for patients in their own therapy? Having worked in an immigrant mental health clinic in Marseille, Pitcher draws from her experience with Algerian immigrant patients to enter into the hotly contested terrain of French ethnopsychiatry; arguing that the inclusion of ethnographic narrative in psychiatric consultations is fundamental to both the practice and efficacy of immigrant mental health services. (F-27)

PITMAN, Mary Anne (U Cincinnati) *Globalization: Challenging the Comfort Zone of Privilege*. This presentation will highlight three examples of purposeful globalization practices. First I will describe the university childcare center my infant and toddler daughter attended which included children of international students. Our interactions will illustrate purposeful globalization. The second example will recount my and my daughter's experiences in her Montessori fourth grade classroom. The final example will describe the decisions this now young adult daughter has made regarding study abroad. The conclusion will be a discussion on the challenge to remain humble and open to situations that challenge the comfort zone of privilege. (T-59)

PITTALUGA, Fabio *Canadian Borderlands Impacts on the Ojibwe Tribes of the Great Lakes Region*. Borderland studies focus nearly exclusively on the Mexican-American frontier. Very often indigenous populations living across borders are marginalized and left out of processes involving ancestral lands and resources present on them. This paper extends the epistemology of borderland studies to the Canadian border by looking at how Ojibwe Indians have been caught up in the web of boundary-making with which various institutions (the state, agencies, departments, and private companies) have laid claims to lands and resources ignoring indigenous concerns and modes of conceptualizing the land, the environment, and its resources. (W-26)

PLASHCHYNSKYA, Svetlana (International School for Journalism, Minsk) *Contrasting Formal and Non-Formal Internationalization Processes*. First I discuss what internationalizing formal and non-formal of education means and what its tasks are. Higher education places priorities on globalization and discusses whether they are educating students the adequately for the 21st century. Internationalizing school curricula, arranging educational exchanges, and providing study abroad programs are done through formal

education. Second, I focus on internationalizing children at the non-formal educational level; i.e. in a family based on my personal experience as a 'product of international education.' My experience studying in the US has greatly changed my views on educating my own children. I will talk about the decisions I made as a parent regarding internationalizing my two daughters and explain why I made those decisions. (T-59)

PLUMMER, Carol (U Michigan) *Challenges and Strengths of Community Collaboration in Research on Child Abuse.* Field research on child abuse requires access to community agencies that work with vulnerable populations—since actual or potential child victims often have no natural “communities.” However, university researchers usually have different interests from community agencies: knowledge acquisition, theory development, educational requirements, or social policy interests. For community agencies, other concerns may predominate: service improvement, public relations, funding prospects. This paper explores the dynamics between university researchers, agency gatekeepers and service providers in creating viable working partnerships in research. Using case examples of child abuse agencies from two urban communities, the paper discusses ongoing negotiations, relationship-maintenance, and methodological and ethical tensions, which are common to this type of shared endeavor. (W-56)

POMEROY, Caroline (UC-Santa Cruz) *The California Squid Fishery: A Reprieve For Local Fishing Communities?* Recent declines in California fisheries, along with broader cultural, socio-economic and regulatory change, have forced fundamental shifts in the character and role of fishing communities. Renewed optimism for fishermen and their communities was sparked by the growth of the California market squid fishery in the early 1990s. The 1997-98 El Niño and its aftermath, however, dampened that hope. This paper explores the sudden growth and abrupt, if temporary, decline in the California market squid fishery in its three main port areas, and the interaction of these events with the changing circumstances of associated fishing communities. (W-07)

PORRO, Roberto (U Florida) *Community and Cooperatives in Maranhao: Transformation and Assimilation of Peasant Institutions in the Babassu Zone.* Land conflicts and subsequent agrarian transformations since the 1980s in the Brazilian state of Maranhao have been affecting the social organization of “agro-extractive, shifting cultivator” peasants, mainly through greater interaction with state and market. This ongoing process of land management and resource use was previously carried out informally through peasant communities. Among these new institutions are producer associations, babassu nut-cracker women’s associations, and agro-extractive cooperatives. Examining the Sao Manoel’s settlement scheme, this paper will analyze the dynamics of coexistence between

traditional and recently established institutions contributing to peasant livelihood in Maranhao. (F-52)

POWELL, Paulette E. (U San Francisco) *Organizational Change, Development and Adult Learning through the Interpretation of Text: Narratives from China, Hong Kong and Vietnam.* Western educational consultants in China, Hong Kong, and Vietnam need to be culturally sensitive to organization development and adult learning principles. Failure to consider cultural differences in these areas can lead to the termination of business contracts, ineffective learning opportunities, and the loss of cooperative and joint projects. The Western approach to education consulting is examined within the framework of critical hermeneutics through the interpretation of text, understanding, and communication. Non-traditional approaches to learning, acceptance, and negotiation of various points of view can bring new understandings with concomitant changes in the actions of learners in workplace communities. (S-50)

POWERS, Bethel (U Rochester) *Ethics In Action: An Appreciation For The Ordinary In The Care Of Nursing Home Residents With Dementia.* Too often the attention of formalized ethical decision making in health care settings turns to hard-to-deal-with life and death issues. Consequently, reflection on ethical aspects of ordinary everyday trials and tribulations affecting nursing home residents with dementia and those who care for them remains limited. The purpose of this nursing home ethnography was to develop a taxonomy of ordinary ethical issues, taking into account resident, family member, and nursing home staff member points of view in cultural context. The database includes informally resolved “cases” as well as cases forwarded to an in-house ethics committee. Discussion of the taxonomy includes examples of cases, ethical principles, and cultural perspectives that pertain to: learning the limits of intervention, tempering the culture of surveillance and restraint, preserving the integrity of the individual, and defining community norms and values. (T-52)

PRESS, Irwin (Notre Dame/ Press, Ganey Associates) *Selling Patient Satisfaction to the Non-Believers.* All hospitals in the country measure patient satisfaction in one way or another. Many do it poorly and most hospitals do nothing with the data or misuse it—a reflection of their institutional culture. This paper identifies the cultural contexts in which a concern for patient satisfaction flourishes or languishes in the hospital setting. An anthropologist/consultant discusses approaches that have proven successful in selling patient satisfaction services to the health care industry. (F-56)

PRICE, Laurie J. (Northern Arizona U) *The Mismatch Between Anthropology Graduate Training and the Work Lives*

of Graduates. This paper examines the lack of fit between the majority of anthropology graduate programs in the U.S. and the careers that many graduates of these programs pursue. Survey data show that over 50% of recent anthropology Ph.D.s have found employment outside academia. Many were trained in departments lacking applied courses. Departments should foster positive attitudes toward practice and should require such courses because (a) students should both know about applied options and have the requisite skills; and (b) those graduates who find academic employment will likely be teaching in institutions where students seek preparation for successful careers in practice. (F-72)

PRIOR, Sieglinde (Iowa State U) *The Cultural Construct of Illness: Perceptions of Health among Southern Sudanese Refugees in Central Iowa.* This research aims at identifying the underlying medical beliefs of the southern Sudanese, and assessing how these views may diverge from the medical community in central Iowa. Investigation of the history and development of Sudan, the processes of the war, which includes famine and the state of becoming a refugee, as well as, the traditional beliefs of the Sudanese revealed very different gender roles and attitudes about communication than those in the general central Iowa region. These attitudes had a confounding effect when seeking medical advice. A suspicion of the general populace (which included the medical community) resulted from judgments received by the public at large. This has had a dissatisfactory effect on medical transactions. (F-30)

PUCCIA, Ellen (U South Florida) *Are Women Purchasing Sex? An Exploration of Sex Tourism.* I have discovered that many American women who travel to Costa Rica are able to informally "purchase" the sexual favors of men in the tourist industry. This relationship is situated in the larger context of sex tourism, which continues to flourish in the Caribbean, Latin America, and Far East. Researchers who investigate sex tourism tend to focus on men who formally purchase the sexual favors of female prostitutes as well as those who engage and pay women informally. An emerging body of literature explores the transaction between men and male prostitutes in these countries. There is much less attention, however, paid to women who purchase sexual favors from men. The primary focus of this paper is to examine reasons why this relationship is not widely discussed in the literature. Two possible alternatives are that (1) men are not easily viewed as victims because they have traditionally had more power than women cross-culturally and/or (2) from a sociobiological perspective, men are "supposed to" have sex with many women as an evolutionary advantage. These and other explanations will be explored. (W-78)

PULSKAMP, John R. (California State-Northridge) *Professionalism vs. Unionism Workers from all types of occupations*

derive pride from being recognized for their professionalism. Often, especially among workers in occupations traditionally considered to be professional, this desire for recognition as professionals has had a negative impact on efforts to organize workers into unions or to carry out union actions effectively. Workers themselves have various perspectives on what constitutes a "professional." This presentation will discuss some examples of how the concept of professionalism has acted as an impediment to organizing efforts, and will also propose some ways it might actually be used to support such efforts. (W-75)

QUANDT, S.A. (Wake Forest), **ARCURY, T.A.** (Wake Forest), **ELMORE, R.** (U North Carolina-Chapel Hill), and **CRAVEY, A.** (U North Carolina-Chapel Hill) *Migration Patterns of Migrant Farmworkers in North Carolina: Implications for Occupational Health Research and Policy.* Occupational health research requires longitudinal data to link exposures and health outcomes. Studies of migrant farmworker health face special challenges. Using data from two longitudinal studies of farmworker health in North Carolina, we (1) describe migration during one summer (amount, reasons, destinations), and (2) discuss the implications of these patterns for conducting different types of environmental and occupational health research. Results showed that work-related illness was a major cause of out-migration. These data suggest that failing to document reasons for migration may produce underestimates of the occupational illnesses and injuries under study. If migrant farmworker research is to be used to establish worksite health and safety policies, ways must be found to adapt traditional research designs to the realities of worker migration. (Funded by NIH grants ES08739 and OH03648). (F-11)

RABINOW, Paul (UC-Berkeley) *The Impact of Technological Advancement on the Social Meaning of Life and Anthropological Interpretations.* How are the social meanings and anthropological understandings of the lived experience eroded, questioned and changed by advancements in bio-technology? How do technological interventions redefine the philosophical understanding of the meaning of Life? This paper will entertain answers to these questions and many others, with a focus on the role of the anthropologist in the construction and interpretations of new conceptions of ethics, morality and life. (T-74)

RAFEA, Aliaa R. (Ain Shams U-Women College, Egypt) *Human Rights and Development in Bershaya Village.* Based on fieldwork research in collaboration with the International Center for Agriculture in Dry Areas (ICARDA) on household strategies, this study argues that there is more to poverty's alleviation than increasing household income. The decision making process and gender relations define who benefits from

the support of International Centers. It is suggested that development should target disadvantaged segments of the community such as children and women. The cultural dimensions that interfere with human rights will be considered in discussions of poverty alleviation and development in general. (S-21)

RAHMAN, Aminur (International Development Research Centre Ottawa, Canada) *Emerging Issues in Microfinance Globalization* Microfinance programs, particularly delivering credit to the poor have become an increasingly important component of strategies for promoting enterprise-led development, employment creation and poverty reduction. The goal of microfinance programs is to support the economic livelihood of the disadvantage and vulnerable groups in the society who lack access to formal employment or other forms of financial assistance. Over the past twenty-five years, many countries in the South and the North have introduced microfinance programs for the poor to achieve the economic and social development goals. Of the various programs in international development microfinance and microenterprise led development has become the most rapidly growing field. In this paper, through ethnographic examples I have highlighted the emerging issues in current microfinance globalization and the roles of credit in building sustainable livelihoods for the poor. (S-25)

RAPP, Rayna (New School for Social Research) and **GINSBURG, Faye** (New York U) *Relocating Reproduction, Generating Culture*. Scholarly and activist interest in the politics of reproduction has been intensifying. The intersection of feminist theory and research; developments in medical anthropology and science studies; a growing interest in body politics, rights discourses, and disability have all converged to energize the field. Here, we both report on and imagine new directions for anthropologists tracking these rapid changes in the politics of reproduction. Our field studies the increased velocity of globalizing processes as they intersect local resources and aspirations surrounding reproduction; these reveal complex and sometimes contradictory effects in the dilemmas faced by families committed to making and living out relations of kinship. (T-04)

RASBRIDGE, Lance A. (Parkland Hospital) *Refugee Resettlement and Anthropology into the Next Century: The View from Dallas*. The changing sociodemographic profile of refugees admitted to the U.S. will greatly affect their interaction with the resettlement community. Most significantly, the closing of the decades-long Southeast Asian/Vietnam program, concomitant with the rising proportion of Eastern European refugees (e.g. Bosnians, Kosovars, "Guam" Kurds) will challenge the host community's very perception of "refugee." Additionally, projected shifts in admissions will demand more

involvement from different groups, particularly the African-American and Moslem communities. Anthropologists can play a role in educating refugees on a realistic picture of resettlement while preparing the host community to receive refugees from regions of the world in which Americans have played little part. (T-29)

RAUN-LINDE, Peggy (U San Francisco) *Identity, Self, the "Other" and the Ethical Aim*. In Urban American High Schools, the crises of personal and cultural identities manifests themselves in specific student actions; these actions are often deemed inappropriate by the dominant American culture. To assist self and cultural mediation, the use of conversation, meta-cognitive activities as well as exploration of language and understanding lead students to explore and mediate tensions and come to understanding about self and others. This narrative presents one teacher's transformation of being that has led to an expanded classroom focus with sophomore World Literature students, which includes the course's overarching questions to explore the universality of culture, archetypes and Paul Ricoeur's Ethical Aim. (F-76)

RAYHER, Marcy and **WOODS, Randall** (U San Francisco) *Meaning in Hermeneutic Field Research: Scenarios from Cambodia, Burma, Hong Kong, and Mexico*. Understanding on the part of the researcher and participants is sought in hermeneutic research. Through recorded conversations, subsequent transcribed texts, and further discourse and action, both the researcher and participants discover social meaning. Paul Ricoeur argues that meaning is developed through the interaction of the reader's pre-judgments and the text; resulting in a world that opens up in front of the text. This proposed world allows for action that can help direct transformation of organizations and communities. This change is promoted in the space where people can come together to create appropriate policies and just institutions. Examples of research conversations directed toward socially just actions are drawn from work carried out in Burma, Cambodia, Hong Kong, and Mexico. (S-50)

REDMOND, Judith (Farmer and Executive Director of CAFF-California Alliance for Family Farms) *What Farmers Need/Are Doing to Survive*. Small farmers are utilizing a variety of strategies to enhance their survival. CAFF is a non-profit organization of farmers and urban people who foster family-scale agriculture that sustains the land and local economies, and promotes social justice. One of CAFF's programs facilitates localized farmer-to-farmer networks that promote exchange of technical information, community building, and outreach. (W-55)

REESE, Leslie (UCLA) *Raising Children in "el norte": Immigrant Parents' Educational Expectations and Accommodations*. This 10-year longitudinal study of Latino immigrants' home and school experiences focuses on the strategies that families utilize to promote positive academic, social, and moral outcomes for their children. Use of the Ecocultural Family Interview with Latino immigrant parents, their middle school aged children, and their non-immigrant relatives in Mexico permits examination of the cultural and ecological factors that shape parenting styles, literacy practices, and academic expectations. The roundtable presentation will include discussion of the implications of findings for children's academic performance and for school intervention plans. (S-24)

REICHART, Karaleah (Northwestern U) *"Hug the Trees but let us Draw a Check." Mountaintop Removal and Community Conflict in Southern West Virginia* This research is centered among the small mining towns of southern West Virginia, which historically served as institutions for promoting the interests and power of coal company management. The consolidation of multiple qualitative life history interviews with comprehensive quantitative mine production and work stoppage statistics reveals a longitudinal window into the mechanisms of conflict, coalition building, alliances, and women's informal roles as negotiators within this distinct industrial culture. Ethnographic methods elicit the motivations and factors contributing to stakeholder participation strategies in current disputes involving mountaintop removal, strip mining, and the controversial involvement of the United Mine Workers of America throughout the region. (W-75)

REINSCHMIDT, Kerstin (U Arizona) *Working with Invisible Workers: Conceptualizing Family and Community Health Projects with Mennonite Women in Chihuahua, Mexico*. The "75 Aniversario Menonitas en Mexico" celebrated the recent local and the distant global histories of Chihuahuan Mennonites. In this paper, I will contrast the historical and public invisibility of women with their everyday lives. Focusing on work and health, the life story of one Mennonite woman shows the importance of women's diverse roles. Past and present public invisibility as well as male bias and power imbalance have caused international "development" projects to ignore Mennonite women and their potential. I will explore possibilities for interdisciplinary, international health projects embedded in culturally accepted socioeconomic improvements for Mennonite women and their families. (F-22)

REINSCHMIDT, Michael (UCLA Fowler Museum) *The Spirit of Rice: "Traditions and Modern Representations in Korean Rice Culture*. The role of rice in the lives of Koreans both at home and abroad has no equivalent in America. More than just a staple, rice still permeates everyday life from

nutrient to ritual. But in fast-paced Seoul oversized high-tech screens help reinterpret the image of the traditional paddy context with fast-cut commercials. As rice has to compete with popular foreign foods, its traditional meanings are undergoing change toward commoditization. This paper discusses the theme of Korean rice as it is prepared for display as part of an international multi-disciplinary exhibition on rice in Asia at the UCLA Fowler Museum in 2003. (F-52)

REISINGER, Heather Schacht (Maryland) and **AGAR, Michael H.** (Ethnoworks) *Heroin Epidemic of the 1960s in Baltimore: History as a Longitudinal Study*. As part of a larger study on heroin trends in the Baltimore metropolitan area, we have focused on the heroin epidemic in the 1960s among African Americans. In this paper, we compare our historical approach to longitudinal studies. Although longitudinal studies vary in type, all examine specific variables over time. Traditionally, "over time" refers to biographical time, changes in individual-level variables. History also examines change "over time." However, our approach differs in several ways: 1) We examine the social identity of a population, including its degree of "open marginality"; 2) incorporate data from political, economic, and social domains; and 3) rather than studying changes in behavior, we analyze interactions among the domains. Our goal in this presentation is to provide a complimentary, and at times contrasting, perspective to longitudinal studies, since such a juxtaposition enables us to raise better questions of both approaches. (F-05)

RENSBERRY, Heather (Institute for Health and Social Justice) *Pragmatic Solidarity*. If liberalizing trade and commerce, restructuring economies for global competition, and privatizing health services all contribute to worsening health among the poor, what is realistically to be done? Can the research undertaken by social scientists help redress these seemingly immutable economic laws and unjust policies? What is the role of academics vis-à-vis governmental and nongovernmental organizations in this process? This session has attempted to answer these questions by placing current global health crises in historical, political, and economic perspective. Having provided throughout this discussion ample reason for a pessimism of the intellect, we conclude by offering reason to cultivate an optimism of the will through the work of pragmatic solidarity. (F-55)

REYES-MORALES, Rafael (Instituto Tecnológico de Oaxaca), **MORRIS, Earl** (Iowa State), and **MURPHY, Arthur** (Georgia State & Instituto Tecnológico de Oaxaca) *Housing-Adjustment and Lower-Income Households In Oaxaca, Mexico: Housing Quality and Satisfaction*. This paper analyses the results of a housing study in six of the poorest neighborhoods in Oaxaca Mexico. Two inter-linked hypotheses are tested by means of regression analysis and the

housing-adjustment model: (1) housing quality depends on demographic characteristics of the head and on socioeconomic, cultural and demographic characteristics of households; (2) satisfaction with housing quality depends on demographic characteristics of the household head, on socioeconomic characteristics and housing quality. (W-59)

RHOADS, Russell (Grand Valley State) *Voices and Values: A Saga of Students, A Field School, and Urban Latinos in Grand Rapids, Michigan*. This paper details an undergraduate field school and student research with Latinos in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Student and Latino experiences are examined, highlighting their histories in the local community, immigration, identity, and advocacy. The paper then discusses how students and Latinos view themselves as members of the urban community, and unanticipated interactions. The 1998 research results were circulated in the project report *Assimilation, Advocacy and Activism: Forging Identities in Hispanic Grand Rapids*, presented subsequently by students to the Latino community. The paper concludes with lessons on the role of students in community research and advocacy. (F-53)

RICE, Michelle (Columbia U) *Small-Scale Fishermen's Adaptations to Declining Fisheries on Isla Magdalena, B.C.S., Mexico*. The fishermen of Isla Magdalena are engaged in marine resource use that is transforming their communal property into an unsustainable fishery for the future. This case study intends to explain why the fisheries are being depleted and how the fishermen are coping and adapting to the changes in their ways of life. In addition, this paper will make recommendations on how to incorporate the fishermen's values and circumstances into culturally appropriate management strategies. With more emphasis on the fishermen themselves and their socio-cultural characteristics, regulations will become more successful in solving management problems, and the fishermen will be more likely to participate in the solutions. (W-07)

RIEMER, Frances Julia (Northern Arizona U) *Negotiating Culture: Educational Leadership in Contexts of Differences*. In multi-cultural societies, students from a wide range of cultural, ethnic, and economic backgrounds interact in educational settings. School leaders, however, have had few opportunities to examine the impact of cultural difference on their work, since they are seldom subjects or agents in analyses of culture, social organization, and educational processes. This paper examines the role of leader in three very different educational initiatives. In each case, individuals in leadership positions played pivotal roles in the creation and sustenance of challenging and supportive learning environments. Yet their best intentions were mediated by their lack of understanding of culture, social organization, and difference. The paper examines the ways leaders negotiated difference,

and provides a theoretical framework from which the social and cultural foundations of educational leadership can be reconceptualized. (F-12)

RILEY, Mary (Tulane) *Anthropologist as Consultant, and the Gap Between Environmental Policies and Actual Practices*. Within recent years, Guyana has become increasingly aware of the value of its virtually intact rainforests and the relatively high biodiversity of flora and fauna contained therein. Although legislation does exist to regulate the activities of all persons conducting research in Guyana (bioprospectors, research scientists, tourists), questions remain: how can impoverished nations find the resources needed to continually monitor the activities of bioprospectors? How can existing laws concerning bioprospecting be enforced? Are there low-cost solutions that developing countries could easily adopt to address this issue? (W-98)

RINCON, Helena (U Arizona) *Bagasse and Crude: Oil and Sugar in South Louisiana*. The presence of the oil industry in South Louisiana co-exists with a strong cultural identification with the sugar industry: Iberia Parish produces the largest amount of sugar in the continental U.S.. As oil has encroached into the economy over the past several decades, the local community has struggled to validate and perpetuate sugar and the cultural system that developed around it as the town's primary identity. While it would be easy to assume that oil industry cycles are the primary referent for changes in labor supply/demand and cropping patterns, the situation is more complex. This paper explores whether and how the boom-bust cycles in the oil industry have affected local agricultural practices in relation to sugar, as well as supply and demand for labor. (S-04)

RITTER, Beth (U Nebraska-Omaha) *U.S. Supreme Court, Historical Selectivity, and Allotment Policy: Divining Congressional Intent to Diminish the Yankton Sioux Reservation, 1892-1998*. In 1998, the U.S. Supreme Court voted unanimously to diminish the boundaries of the Yankton Sioux Reservation in South Dakota. The Court ruled that the "surplus lands" sold to the government after allotment no longer constituted "Indian Country" and, further, that Congress had intended for those lands (40% of their Reservation) to lose reservation status in the 1890s. While it is generally agreed that only Congress can alter the boundaries of a reservation, the U.S. Supreme Court has increasingly become involved in adjudicating reservation diminishment cases. This paper will examine this trend and will comment on the apparent historical selectivity employed by the Court in the Yankton case. (F-80)

RIVERA, Hector and **THARP, Roland G.** (UC-Santa Cruz) We review the history of tribal relationships in the Zuni

Pueblo, with American education, to provide the sociohistorical context in which tribal/school relationships now operate. In Zuni, the collection of a sample of tribal opinion about educational goals, values and aspirations for the K-12 children was conducted in order for the tribal leadership to use in its negotiations with school authorities and personnel. This paper reports on the complex process of assisting the tribe to create the survey instrument, to collect the interviews, to absorb the information and to create venues and occasions for further discussions with the schools. (F-59)

ROBERSTON, Molly (Brown U) *Biomedicine, Traditional Medicine, or "Just Medicine": Class Stratification in Health Knowledge and Practice in Garça Torta, Brazil*. A review of recent literature in medical anthropology indicates a tendency in methodology and analysis to separate biomedicine from traditional medicine. This includes some studies addressing the ways in which people in small communities make decisions in accordance with this split. Such research has important implications for health policy, yet the assumption of a separation between biomedicine and traditional medicine does not accommodate the full range of integrated practices and beliefs. In order to determine the ways in which this theoretical break is reflected in local decision making in an urban setting, research was undertaken in the summer of 1999 in a fishing neighborhood on the northeast coast of Brazil. This research is a preliminary look into how people in this neighborhood manage their health and makes decisions about medicinal use, home health care, and under what circumstances they seek professional care. The research was conducted through twenty-five formal structured interviews, non-structured informal interviews and participant observation over a period of two months. Preliminary results indicate a significant association between class and health practices and beliefs, including access to knowledge on the use of plants and herbs in the area. (F-04)

ROBERTS, Bill (St. Mary's-Maryland) *Colliding Roles: Growth, Succession, Politics and Professionalism*. This paper examines the case of an NGO working with farmers and development professionals to promote environmental protection and alternative farming practices in Senegal since 1987. The international, national and local factors contributing to the organization's success in 'scaling-up' by securing additional resources to increase staff and expand the geographic scope of activities are identified. Problems resulting from changes in leadership and personnel in the Senegal office and its US-based parent organization are described. The paper concludes with general discussion about anthropologists' involvement in the personal politics that inevitably occur within any NGO. A list of 'lessons learned' to guide our own agency with the members of NGOs, the constituencies they serve, and the donors who provide them with resources is proposed. (T-50)

ROBERTS, Bill (St. Mary's College-MD) *Incremental Incorporation of Application in a Liberal Arts Landscape: The St. Mary's Story*. Success as an applied anthropologists usually means continuing to learn. If you're going for tenure, it also means teaching others-about the benefits of practice-oriented approach. "Others" include administrators, staff and faculty colleagues who may have little idea about how anthropology can be applied within local or global contexts. Creating community-based courses that provide students with an opportunity to practice what they have learned is a powerful means to demonstrate the discipline's relevance to others. Elements of a successful strategy that enabled the incremental incorporation of application and practice at one small, liberal arts college are described. (F-72)

ROBERTS, Richard (Utah State U) *Defining Disability From a Cultural Perspective: The Example of Navajo Reservation Families*. Navajo families participating in early intervention programs for children with disabilities were interviewed using a standardized eco-cultural assessment format regarding their support structures and the meaning of disability in their situations. We focused on how families arranged their daily routines with particular emphasis of how the child with disabilities is integrated into that routine. Findings describe how activity settings reveal both the commonalities as well as the heterogeneity within a cultural group in adaptation and cultural expectations. Only a combined ecological and cultural model explains the patterns reported. Recommendations for service systems are addressed. (F-59)

ROBERTS, Tammy (American U) *Terror in Oklahoma: Media Portrayals of the Middle East During the Oklahoma City Bombing*. The media portrayal of the Oklahoma City bombing indicates that the United States media selects and presents certain terrorist acts as a means of enacting powerful, complex dramas. These dramas are in turn used to stigmatize the Middle East and Islam as a land and a religion that frequently use terrorism to achieve political or religious goals. The reasons for such stigmatization include furthering moral and religious ideologies, as well as gathering public support for foreign policy decisions. (F-77)

ROBERTSON, Molly (Brown U) *Biomedicine, Traditional Medicine, or "Just Medicine": Class stratification in health knowledge and practice in Garça Torta, Brazil*. A review of recent literature in medical anthropology indicates a tendency in methodology and analysis to separate biomedicine from traditional medicine. This includes some studies addressing the ways in which people in small communities make decisions in accordance with this split. Such research has important implications for health policy, yet the assumption of a separation between biomedicine and traditional medicine does

not accommodate the full range of integrated practices and beliefs. In order to determine the ways in which this theoretical break is reflected in local decision making in an urban setting, research was undertaken in the summer of 1999 in a fishing neighborhood on the northeast coast of Brazil. This research is a preliminary look into how people in this neighborhood manage their health and make decisions about medicinal use, home health care, and under what circumstances they seek professional care. The research was conducted through twenty-five formal structured interviews, non-structured informal interviews and participant observation over a period of two months. Preliminary results indicate a significant association between class and health practices and beliefs, including access to knowledge on the use of plants and herbs in the area. (F-04)

ROGERS, Judith (Through the Looking Glass) *Mild Disability: The Identity Issue*. Growing up with a mild disability provides a unique opportunity to be "bicultural." The ability and sometimes the need to "pass" elicit social responses similar to those experienced by people with hidden disabilities. In this paper, the discussion will focus on the influences that formed my identity. This perception not only changed with my age, but also with the ages of the observer. Because I now have the option of walking or using a motorized wheel chair, the ability to pass still poses a personal issue but it improves my skills as a therapist working with both adults and children. (F-60)

ROGGENDORF, Kurt (California School of Professional Psychology) *Alchemy: An Integrative Metaphor for Understanding Organizing and Organization*. The process of alchemy is an ancient and global phenomenon, dating from before 200 B.C through the present in Chinese, Egyptian, Greek, Islamic and European/Western cultures. Alchemy's practice has physical, psychological, and spiritual attributes that provide scientific, personal, and mystical knowledge. Alchemy's cultural dispersion, significant history, and varied applications make it an ideal, accessible metaphor for cross-cultural and interdisciplinary understanding. This paper presents research detailing the richness and complexity of the metaphor, its use as a structure for examining oppositional modern and postmodern metadiscourses in the organizational sciences, as well as its potential application in practical settings. (F-58)

ROMANO, Maddalena (Hunter College) *Modeling Malaria: Criteria for further research on the geographic and climactic causes for the increased virulence and rise in drug-resistant strains in Thailand*. There have been many studies done evaluating the success of malaria control and eradication programs. Most of these studies consider how the disintegration of health services, armed conflicts, agriculture and

migration contribute to the spread of malaria, and how refugees and internally displaced persons are at high-risk. Some even discusses the need for indicators of malaria transmission. Few attempts to create models based on climatic or geographical changes have been made, though it has been suggested that this approach be taken, and at an interdisciplinary level. I intend to outline criteria for further research on the geographic and climactic causes for the rise in virulence and drug-resistant in strains of malaria in Thailand. (F-50)

ROMERO-DAZA, Nancy, ROSELL, Roberta, MYERS, Amy, and MYERS, Alison (U South Florida) *Barriers to Use of HIV Services by African Americans: Providers' and Consumers' Perspectives*. Despite increases in HIV infection rates among African Americans, recent studies suggest low levels of utilization of services by this population. This paper presents the results of an exploratory study to assess the factors responsible for this phenomenon. Quantitative and qualitative data were collected from service providers and consumers. Information was collected on barriers and facilitators for service use including recruitment/enrollment, adequate provision of services, and client retention. The results of this study will be used to design strategies for improvement in utilization rates among African Americans in general and specific subgroups such as women and the homeless, in particular. (T-79)

RONCOLI, M. Carla (U Georgia) *Reconfiguring Rain and Risk: the Role of Seasonal Rainfall Forecasts in Agriculture Decision Making (Burkina Faso)*. This paper illustrates how anthropology can help understand the relationship between global climate variability and local resource management strategies. It reports on research conducted in three different agro ecological areas in the Soudano-Sahelian region (West Africa) for NOAA-funded project that seeks to identify opportunities and constraints to the use of seasonal rainfall forecasts to improve agricultural production and livelihood security. In doing so, it examines and compares how resource-scarce producers cope with the uncertainties and deal with the predicaments that stem from an anomalous rainfall environment. It will finally explore whether and how these strategies can be enhanced by the provision of probabilistic forecasts, highlighting both the potential benefits and liabilities entailed. (S-02)

ROSENBERGER, Nancy (Oregon State) *Local Debates in Globalized Small Town USA: Efficiency vs. Equity in Bus Services*. This paper analyzes the local dynamics set up in a small American town by the contracting out of school and city bus services to a multinational transport company. As bus drivers begin to unionize and strike, town officials and citizens debate the extent to which they should be involved. The low pay that emerges from flexible labor practices raises questions

about the quality of life that the town prides itself on, yet respect for the market holds some folks back. Large company and union organizations battle it out, both appealing to the deeply held values within the community to make their points. (W-77)

ROSS, J., LASTON, S., and MUNA, L. *Anthropological Perspectives on Refusal for Emergency Obstetric Care in Rural Bangladesh.* In Bangladesh the maternal mortality ratio is more than one hundred times higher than that of the developed world. Safe-motherhood initiatives include routine prenatal and delivery care as well as referral for prenatal conditions, high-risk pregnancies, or emergency obstetric conditions. Even though services are provided at no cost, some women either refuse referrals or are unable to avail the services. Case studies were elicited from women who accepted (n=20) and refused (n=15) obstetric referral. Ethnographic decision modeling is employed to describe and determine why some women were able to overcome barriers and reach the referral point, while others were not. (F-22)

ROSS, James (U Akron) *Coming of Age: Three Generations of NGO Development in Bangladesh.* In the context of South Asia the non-governmental (NGO) sector in Bangladesh is a recognized success story with many first-generation NGOs having attained an unprecedented scale. The Bangladesh Rural Development Committee (BRAC), for example, has 20 million or more members, reaches nearly half the villages in Bangladesh, and has recently started its own university. Literally hundreds of third-generation NGOs are involved in community-based development. This paper will examine the development of the NGO movement over the last 30 years, placing it in the local, national and international context to account for its success, and its limitations. (T-50)

ROUSE, Carolyn (UCLA) *An Ethnography of Two Pediatric Do-Not-Resuscitate Orders: The Intersection of Ethnicity and Ethics.* This paper follows two African-American families through the final stages of their children's illnesses. Both families refused to sign Do-Not-Resuscitate (DNR) orders, which is consistent with literature on attitudes in the African-American community towards withholding care at the end stages of illness. Historically racism has seriously compromised the availability and quality of medical care for African-Americans. In addition, reported cases of experimentation on African-Americans without consent have reinvigorated fears that the medical community should not to be trusted. In terms of end of life care, consistent with these fears is the fact that most literature on DNRs is written from the perspective of insurance companies, hospitals, and doctors focusing on how to standardize end of life procedures in order to contain patient costs. In contrast, this ethnographic account reveals the ways in which information from medical practitioners is received and inter-

preted by African-American families highlighting the place of historical memory in negotiations over dying. This ethnography of two economically and politically marginal families, argues the importance of avoiding the standardization of end of life care because the idea of "ending suffering," does not exist independently of the social organization of power. (T-72)

RUCAS, Stacey (U Texas) *Women's Medicine: A Gender Specific Reproductive Strategy in Cochabamba Bolivia.* Reproduction rates tend to be greater in most developing countries than in developed societies. Traditionally, it has been hypothesized that children are considered as resources, so that the more children a woman has, the greater her economic security. Recent research, however, does not support this hypothesis. In Cochabamba, Bolivia, a study was conducted to ascertain the attitudes and beliefs of women on family size, birth control, abortive medicines, and male practices. This new information will provide insight to health organizations attempting to combat the high birth rates and infant mortality occurring in these countries. (W-23)

RUHLER, Karen (U Illinois-Urbana-Champaign) *Distributed Meaning-Making Venues for Real-Time, Collaborative Event Interpretation.* New technologies open up new venues for participation in events and new forums for exchanging ideas. New communication technologies make it increasingly possible to simultaneously participate in multiple events, or to engage in one activity through multiple synchronous channels. This paper draws on a study of an on-line degree program to illustrate how this may play itself out. Students "attending" a virtual lecture broadcast via the web simultaneously discuss the lecture in a class chatroom, offering their own commentaries, examples, and interpretations in real time. This channel thus affords participants an opportunity to develop a shared understanding of events as they unfold. (T-58)

RUIZ, Debra Rodman (U Florida) *Shifting Gender Roles of Non-Migrant Women in Eastern Guatemala.* This paper explores the effects of transnational migration on non-migrant women in the state of Jalapa in Eastern Guatemala. While research in Latin America suggests men generally are the first to migrate, research on how non-migrant women cope during the initial years following the migration of male family members needs some examination. Studies that look at gender roles in the sending communities often contradict each other; some say out-migration reinforces traditional gender roles, while others research state gender roles become more liberal. I explore some explanatory variables for these differences and moreover, ponder how migration studies in the sending community contribute to Applied Anthropology. (W-72)

RUZEK, Sheryl Burt (Temple U) *Communicating Health Information to Women: Challenges of the Digital Divide*. Emerging information technologies provide unprecedented opportunities for providing health information and creating the image of "speaking for women." Federal agencies, investing heavily in electronic health communication, emphasize targeting culturally appropriate and accessible information to lower-income groups. Questions need to be raised about 1) how priorities are emerging around electronic communication technologies 2) how to deal with the growing socio-economic rather than gender-based "digital divide" and 3) how investments in electronic communications risk undermining the national health objectives for 2010 that focus on eliminating disparities in health. Neither grass-roots nor highly professionalized women's health advocacy organizations have addressed these issues nor fully grasped how these technologies affect their roles as spokespersons for women in the information age. (T-55)

SABO, Brenda (SMA, CASCA, CONAA, RNANS, AAA) *Creating Dis-ability Out of Medical Discourse. 'I am what my doctor tells me.'* Individuals suffering from 'medically unexplained symptoms' (MUS) need to have their experience validated by health professionals. When an illness such as environmental sensitivities lacks approved diagnostic tools and validated treatment options, health professionals must realize the meaning and hopes that people attach to their words within a power relationship. Through a qualitative health study we explored issues around MUS as perceived through the eyes of the ill. A comparative analysis between allopathic and complementary/alternative health professionals was drawn from the illness narratives. What emerged showed the significance of the spoken word in reshaping perceptions of self and body. (F-30)

SAKAMOTO, Izumi (U Michigan) *The Process of Mixed-Method Community-Based Research: Gendered Cultural Adaptation of Academic Migrant Families*. This mixed-method study took place within the context of community-based, participatory-action research, to explore gender differences in the cultural adaptation experiences of academic migrant families in the US. The presenter, an international student herself, serves as a coordinator of the community-building project through which the research was conducted. Surveys revealed that men's lives were unchanged, whereas women's lives had changed drastically. A Family-Based Acculturation Model is proposed; the meaning of domain-specific acculturation for husbands and wives was explored with in-depth interviews. Issues will also be discussed regarding how to balance the multiple roles that the researcher plays within a community of interest. (W-56)

SALO, Matt T. (US Census Bureau) *Enumerating Native Americans in Urban Areas*. Ethnographic research among highly mobile urban Indians predicts serious undercounts in year 2000, unless special procedures are mounted to get an accurate count. Research in Oklahoma City, St. Louis, Los Angeles, and Seattle revealed high rates of mobility; complex household and living arrangements, homelessness; and distrust and hostility toward government. Research also indicates that, capitalizing on the tendency of Indians to stick together, networks in different social strata can be tapped to reach most individuals and families, but convincing them to participate may require an extensive educational effort. (F-80)

SALTER, John F. (Karuk Tribe of California) *Cultural Rights in a Time of Environmental Crisis*. This paper will examine the work of the Karuk Tribe of California in attempting to press forward issues related to the role of Indians in the management and occupation of their aboriginal land base in the coming century. Sacred obligations and legal restrictions are prominent among the conflicts as cultural claims are pressed to reshape management of the National Forest that now occupies much of Karuk Ancestral Territory. The dynamic history of this process will be illustrated through a discussion drawn from the past two decades of struggle as well as the hundred years of preceding contact with EuroAmericans. (F-03)

SAMUELSEN, Helle (U Copenhagen). *Purifying the Blood: The Practice of Vaccinations among Bissa in Burkina Faso*. This paper, based on ethnographic fieldwork in the southeastern part of Burkina Faso deals with a local vaccination technique where herbal medicine is smeared into numerous small cuts made with a razor blade. The medicine purifies the blood and the disease is expelled with diarrhea. The popularity of this local vaccination technique as well as the popularity of injections with allopathic medicine and immunizations of children are analyzed through a focus on local understandings of bodily processes. (F-04)

SANKAR, Pamela (U Pennsylvania) *Passports for Genes?: The Debate over the Uses of National DNA Databases*. Several nations (among them, Iceland, Sweden, Great Britain, and China) have debated the benefits and hazards of collecting genetic material from its citizens and the implications of this material being exported for use by biotechnology firms in other nations. This paper, drawing primarily on field work conducted in Iceland, inquires into the cultural construction of genetic material in these debates and the ways in which the debates have framed the relationship between national identity and genetic material. (T-74)

SARGENT, Julia (U Texas-San Antonio) and **HUNT, Linda** (Michigan State). *Genetic screening and the concept of risk: Latina decisions about amniocentesis*. While existing illness is the traditional province of medical science, increasingly healthy people are screened for their risk of developing various conditions, and are redefined as intrinsically unhealthy. Aggregate statistical risks are applied to individuals as risk profiles, requiring a response of some kind. This practice is especially prevalent for pregnant women, as prenatal genetic screening has become routinized. Many women face a fearsome statistical scenario, saying they may be carrying a baby with a birth defect. This paper explores how 29 low income Latinas understood and responded to learning such information at a South Texas Clinic. (W-04)

SATO, Miho (Independent scholar) *Community Development and Empowerment of Women: Three Women's Groups Involved in Community Development Projects in Latin America*. This paper analyses three development projects involved in women's small enterprises in Latin America. Two cases deal with income generation projects by organizing handicraft cooperatives in Guatemala and Bolivia. The biggest problem in these projects was that intermediaries mostly took the profits from the sales of handicrafts. With this reason, I focus on the "alternative trade" which eliminates intermediaries and support the primary producers. Another case study demonstrates an indigenous women's union in Mexico. I argue that the local oriented and gender specific approaches, such as those taken in aforementioned projects will succeed in empowering women. (S-56)

SATTERFIELD, Theresa (U Columbia-Decision Research) *Challenging Discursive Traditions: Working with Narratives to Elicit Local Knowledge and Facilitate Policy Decisions*. Most efforts to solve conflicts about the appropriate use of natural resources stress the importance of involving multiple parties in discussions about land management. Cross-disciplinary and public-specialist collaboration in these contexts is often hampered, however, by the natural scientist's proclivity for using rationalist discursive frames (such as those typical of policy documents and benefit-cost schedules) to discuss scientific and technical details. One consequence is that lay participants and aboriginal knowledge specialists are excluded because some prefer to speak instead of narratives of place and know fully that knowledge is best remembered and disseminated through context rich, morally-persuasive stories of appropriate human behavior. This paper explores four different efforts to introduce narrative discursive conventions into cross-disciplinary and "lay-expert" deliberations about forest practices in Eastern Canada and the Northwestern United States. It demonstrates that narrative tools can be used to elicit better quality knowledge from participants, engage participants in discussion, and assist participants' ability to deliberate upon complex social and technical decisions. (S-02)

SCHACHT, Robert (Northern Arizona U) *Medical, Educational and Social Constructions Connected with Prenatal Exposure to Alcohol*. The brains of babies who are exposed in utero to alcohol are damaged or impaired to varying degrees, with life-long consequences for cognitive and sensorineural processing (sequelae). Each of the subcultures that the affected persons come in contact with, medical, educational, and social, view their behavior as abnormal in various ways, but they understand (socially construct) the abnormalities differently, and each responds differently. Because of the way they have constructed the abnormalities, these subcultures find it difficult to communicate effectively with each other or with the affected person, with the result that affected persons often develop secondary behaviors that are also problematic. (T-07)

SCHAFFER, Kathryn (U Maryland-College Park) *Anthropology, Gender, and Natural Resource Management: An Internship Experience*. As an intern with the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) and World Neighbors Honduras, I assisted with the organization, collection, and analysis of field data collected on men's and women's time allocation, resource use, and reaction to Hurricane Mitch. The goal of my internship was to 1. gain experience working for an international NGO at its headquarters (ICRW in Washington D.C.); 2. compare that experience with working for an in-country NGO (World Neighbors in Honduras); and 3. experience first hand the role of an applied anthropologists in a community based research project. (F-50)

SCHENSUL, Jean, BERG, Marlene, and SYDIO, Sandra (Institute for Community Research) *Community Based Action Research Training as Intervention in Urban Communities*. ICR, a nonprofit community research center located in Hartford, Connecticut, developed a model of Participatory Action Research (PAR) based on social construction and empowerment theory linking ethnographic and survey research, community education organizing and advocacy methods and other pertinent theoretical approaches. Implementation includes building relationships among individuals and organizations, formation of action research teams, selection of problems requiring research; selection of research methods and educational strategy. At all stages attention is given to individual development within group formation. PAR is situated in social science theory comparing three successful urban programs with multi-ethnic youth and adult groups and describing their outcomes for participants, work teams and communities. (F-24)

SCHEPER-HUGHES, Nancy (UC-Berkeley) *Through African Eyes: Cornea Harvesting and Transplant Ethics In The 'New' South Africa*. This paper reports on one dimension of a multi-sited, collaborative, human rights oriented project—Berkeley Organs Watch—designed to trace the global trade

routes of increasingly commodified human organs, tissues, and other body parts to feed a growing market for transplant and other medical surgeries. It will address one (thickly described) case of body stealing at the police mortuary in Cape Town during the late political transition years and the role of personal testimony, the TRC (South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission), and critically applied anthropology in stopping the practice there altogether. (T-23)

SCHMIDT, Karen (Indiana U-Pennsylvania), **SULLIVAN, Roger** (U Auckland), and **ALLEN, John** (U Iowa) *Social Thinking In Schizophrenia: Implications For The Consumers Of Mental Health Services*. Actors in interactive groups employ various context- and frequency- dependent social strategies. Schizophrenia may affect these evolved social adaptations, interfering with social reasoning and dexterity, and communication through facial expression and speech. The ability to think and maneuver socially is critical to coping with schizophrenia outside the clinical setting. Successful treatment of symptoms, from the clinician's perspective, may ultimately remain incomplete if wider social needs are not addressed. The enduring social difficulties of people with schizophrenia must be considered seriously by health policy makers as a step toward meeting the needs of mental health consumers. (S-24)

SCHOCH-SPANNA, Monica (Johns Hopkins) *Bioterrorism Preparedness in the U.S.: Critical and Practical Contributions from Medical Anthropology*. The potential for a biological attack upon civilians and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are issues currently dominating national security debates and federal emergency response planning in the U.S. By virtue of traditions in social critique and practical application, medical anthropology is uniquely poised to evaluate the complexities of this mounting concern about U.S. vulnerability to bioterrorism and the growing investment in protective measures. The discipline has a vital role to play in shaping this historical moment – whether the goal is critical assessment of emerging definitions of individual and national security, appraisals of the potential social repercussions of an intentional epidemic, or thoughtful contributions toward preparedness from a public health perspective. (S-03)

SCHOENBERG, Nancy and **PETERS, Jane** (Kentucky) *Emically-Derived Explanations for Women's Delays in Seeking Formal Medical Treatment Seeking for Myocardial Infarction (MI) Symptoms*. Two-thirds of all deaths from MI (heart attack) in the U.S. occur prior to hospitalization. While women suffer disproportionately high MI mortality rates, in part due to a lengthier delay in formal medical treatment seeking, little is known about the reasons for such delay. In-depth interviews of an ethnically and residentially diverse sample of 40 women revealed diverse explanations for delay, including symptom uncertainty, inadequate patient-physician

interaction, competing social demands, and structural barriers to formal medical presentation. (W-09)

SCHRAG JAMES, Jennifer (U Arizona) *Doing for Each Other: Social Networks and Offshore Oil Wives*. The non-traditional work scheduling of the offshore oil industry often requires that men be absent from their households for half of the year. As a result, oil wives juggle the responsibilities of being a single parent during his absence. A central adaptive strategy for these women is the social network. This paper will explore the social networks of oil wives in New Iberia, Louisiana, how these networks differ between women considered "native" to the area and those who are not, and how these networks contribute to female autonomy and empowerment. (S-23)

SCHROEDER, Robert (USFS Pacific Northwest Research Station-Juneau) *Public Attitudes And Public Policy: Logging In Alaska's Tongass National Forest*. Large scale logging in Alaska's coastal temperate rainforest began in the post WWII era. This extended the prevailing paradigm positing commodity production to be the primary purpose of national forests to Alaska. In the 1980's the Tongass became a flash point for regional and national discourse debating environmental protection or economic development of natural resources. More recently, public opinion, government policy, and pragmatic economics have shifted the direction of this national forest toward a new environmental paradigm, as the region experiences both a Native subsistence renaissance and the effects of global tourism. This paper reports completed and continuing studies that inform public forest management policy in this region. (S-10)

SCHULL, Natasha (UC-Berkeley) *Playing with Machines: Video Poker Addiction in Las Vegas*. What model of subjectivity is operative in a social landscape increasingly enchanted by new technologies? To explore this question I draw from ethnographic fieldwork on "pathological gambling" (see DSM, Impulse Control Disorder) conducted in Las Vegas casinos, treatment clinics, and 12-step groups. While most social-scientific studies of gambling demonstrate how subjects are constituted through collective dynamics and group interaction, narratives of gamblers addicted to electronic devices describe an experience of isolation where sense of self and body dissolves. Certain cultural theorists celebrate machines as sites of creative human embodiment; I suggest that we also consider desubjectivation and disembodiment as we explore the contemporary American relation to technology. (S-11)

SCHULTZ, Jerry (U Kansas) *Building Healthy Communities: Joining Community Development And Health Promotion*

To Improve Public Problem Solving. As a process of community development, building healthy communities is an ongoing and gradual effort to change the social determinants underlying issues of community concern. The technical assistance that supports the process of community collaborative planning, community action and intervention, community and systems change, and change in more distant outcomes is analyzed to make explicit its related disciplinary theories, values, principles, assumptions, and methods. Reflections on several projects, including a neighborhood development project in metro Kansas City and a rural Kansas health promotion project, will provide the grist for discussion. (W-29)

SCHWARTZ, Norah (UC-San Francisco) *Fibromyalgia: A Wellness Narrative.* "It's all in your head," the doctor said and referred her to a psychiatrist. Her father suggested another doctor. "You'll be in a wheelchair by the time you are 25," he said. This time she cried. This narrative explores the history of a female athlete who developed fibromyalgia over 25 years ago, before the illness was recognized. Determined to overcome fear and pain, she set out to reclaim her place in the world of athletes C this time among rock and mountain climbers. This narrative fluctuates between the Apain and gain@ of fibromyalgia and athleticism. It is an extremely personal one. It is my own. (F-60)

SCHWARTZ, Norman (U Delaware) and **GRANDIA, Liza** (Propeten) *Donors and NGO Research: Who in The World Needs It?* Since 1990 Peten, Guatemala has been a conservation, biodiversity, and development "hot spot." Donor agencies have asked NGOs to identify multisectorial problems and to collect data for planning purposes. We describe bureaucratic, logistic, and political aspects of the research process. Lessons learned underscore the need for applied anthropologists to be savvy administrators and negotiators as well as competent ethnographers. Lessons include (a) "studying-up": Providing decision makers with information is also a way to study up. (b) "Success": An apparently successful project may attract too many supporters, which may slow research progress. At critical moments, it is best to lower the visibility needed to mobilize initial support for a project. (c) "Eating the cake": For several reasons, some donors may want to have their cake but not eat it, and applied anthropologists must negotiation the gustatory process. (T-70)

SCOGGIN, Angela E. (U Texas-Pan American). *The Meaning of Having an infant in a neonatal Intensive Care Unit: Parent's Perceptions.* This study employed interviews with four mothers and one father whose infants were recently discharged from a neonatal intensive care unit in a large university teaching hospital. Parents provided a narrative account of their experiences and open-ended questions were used to explore and clarify responses. Results indicated that

parents constructed meaning for the experience based on personal and spiritual beliefs. Parents also assumed the roles of advocate and care coordinator for their infants, using resources such as the Internet to obtain information and get social support as a supplement or alternative to the care provided by health professionals. (T-72)

SCROL, Aaron (SfAA Environmental Anthropology Fellow) *The Community Dynamics of Source Water Protection: The Lower Elwha Kallam Tribe.* The project examines the current attempts of the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe to develop a Source Water Protection Plan for the reservation's community water system. Attempts by the Tribe to initiate planning are complicated by questions regarding the status of Tribal lands and the socio-political dynamics of the community. This project first examines the larger question of tribal regulatory authority as it relates to oversight of community drinking water, and second presents an ethnographic assessment of the Elwha community to show how this larger issue intersects with local socio-political institutions and cultural mores. (W-51)

SELANNIEMI, Tom (Finnish U Network for Tourism Studies) *In Search For the Tourist: Anthropology on the Beach.* The paper is focused on methodological and epistemological critique on the anthropology/sociology of tourists and an exploration on theoretical and applied implications of in-depth anthropological study of mass tourists. The concepts of escape, alienation, authenticity and ritual that are widely used in the anthropology of tourism are examined in the context of ethnographic research on sunlust package tourists. It is argued that to understand the tourist experience it is crucial to analyze the process of traveling as a multifold transition/transgression and to understand how this process influences the way in which the tourists perceive and experience sites, sights, places, people and themselves on holiday. (W-73)

SENANAYAKE, Ranil (NeoSynthesis Research Centre) *Environmental and Economic Stability in Sri Lanka, A Necessary Unity.* While it is the stated intention of the government of Sri Lanka to simultaneously protect native biodiversity and improve welfare benefits to the poor, its efforts have been hampered from the lack of a vision, which combines the two objectives into a unified plan of action. The concept of total ecosystem management provides a framework, which allows for the consideration of existing plant, animal, and human communities and the energetic and economic dynamics, which contribute to long-term stability. Rooted in vernacular practices as conceptualized through contemporary ecology, the approach incorporates stakeholders in designing a future that respects multiple needs and objectives. (T-57)

SHANDY, Dianna J. (Macalester College) *Faith Travels: Nuer Christians in America*. This paper, based on ethnographic research, explores the material and spiritual implications of being both Nuer and Christian in America. It is impossible to disentangle religion from Nuer experiences of displacement and resettlement. The ongoing conflict, in southern Sudan, from which these people fled, is characterized, in part, by Muslim-Christian religious strife. The voluntary agencies responsible for their resettlement in the United States have been largely Christian institutions. And, the members of the receiving communities who, on a voluntary basis, extend assistance to ease the transition to life in a new country, often do so out of a sense of a shared Christian faith. Thus, Christianity, in this context, becomes a thread of continuity in a trajectory of refugee migration. This paper examines the dual aspects of faith and group membership in a context of religion. (W-52)

SHAPIRO, Richard (California Institute of Integral Studies-San Francisco) *Power, Alliance and the Problematics of Intervention*. Increasingly, anthropologists are foregrounding ethical and political issues in the process of research on development. From concerns with reciprocity in applied fieldwork to the use of knowledge construction to facilitate social change, anthropology grapples with issues of power, alliance and the problematics of intervention. Simultaneous to these shifts in practice, new thinking circulates with the discipline of anthropology linked to poststructuralist and postcolonial discourse. What new questions and perspectives are relevant to a socially engaged and applied anthropology? How may thinkers like Michel Foucault contribute to reflection on development, anthropology and the politics of social change? (S-28)

SHELDON, Debra (U San Francisco) *Event and Self: Emerging Indigenous NGOs in Thailand*. Concepts of self and others are key to understanding organizations and significantly influence the ways that organizational and socioeconomic development are conceived and put into practice. Thai understandings of self and others and how these concepts play out are discussed in terms of the practices of a Thai non-government organization (NGO) in Bangkok, specifically discussed is the Rural and Social Management Institute, Foundation for Thailand Rural Reconstruction Movement. Findings are presented in light of Paul Ricoeur's theories of the narrative self. (S-50)

SHEON, Nicolas (UC-Berkeley) *Sacraments of Surveillance: Ethnography Of An HIV Test Clinic*. This study examines HIV test counseling practice and the meanings and functions of testing for clients. Data were derived from four years of participant observation as well as audio recordings of naturally-occurring test sessions and in depth interviews with counselors and clients of an anonymous test site in Berkeley,

CA. Like sacramental confession rituals, clients use testing as a purification ritual to help manage anxieties over intimacy and trust. Analogies with confession rituals help to explain a number of puzzling aspects of counselor client interaction and enable counselors to reflect critically on their role in changing HIV risk behavior. (F-27)

SHUTTLEWORTH, Russell (UC-San Francisco) *Participant-Observing, Personal-Assisting, Community-Engaging And Theory-Building: Ethnographic Process In Disability Culture?* Reflecting on my ethnographic process conducting fieldwork with disabled men on their search for sexual intimacy, I ask is it possible for the ethnographer to conduct top notch fieldwork and effectively advance theory in a particular domain of inquiry when he/she also inhabits several non-researcher roles within the community under study? While being a personal assistant and an advocate for social change for disabled people created some dilemmas for me during fieldwork, I will argue that the perspectives gained from engaging both on the personal and collective levels enriched the research both on the ground and theoretically. (W-24)

SIBLEY, L. (Emory U American College of Nurse-Midwives), **UPADHYAY, J.** (Shramik Bharti), **CALEB-VARKEY, L.** (Program for International Training in Health), and **PRASAD, R.** *Community Partnership for Safe Motherhood: A Model for Reducing Maternal Morbidity and Mortality in Rural North India*. One-quarter of 585,000 maternal deaths occurring globally each year take place in India. Mortality is especially high in rural north India. The USAID-funded PRIME Project has developed the "Community Partnership for Safe Motherhood" model to reduce such loss. Feasibility and sustainability are explored over 36-months in Kanpur Dehat, Uttar Pradesh, in collaboration with 11 villages and 29 hamlets and Shramik Bharti, a local NGO. We discuss implications—for mobilization, advocacy, intervention, and evaluation—of a baseline assessment involving screening of 3,753 households, interview of 862 cases, and review of cases reporting life-threatening complications to determine direct and contributing factors to illness and death. (W-23)

SIEGAL, Harvey, LI, Li, and RAPP, Richard (Wright State U) *Abstinence Trajectories Among Crack Cocaine Users: A Long-Term Follow-Up*. This paper reports findings from a 4.5 year study investigating treatment outcomes among 161 crack/cocaine users. Three groups emerged: 1) those who achieved stable abstinence from crack/cocaine; 2) those who used consistently during the period; and 3) those who cycled between abstinence and using during the 54-month period. Subjects who achieved stable abstinence from crack/cocaine also did better in other domains such as employment, family, legal and psychiatric than others. Stable abstinence was also significantly

associated with a longer period of aftercare. Logistic regression analyses revealed that a higher level of readiness for treatment and more than four weeks of aftercare were significantly related to long-term abstinence from crack/cocaine. (F-05)

SIKOR, Thomas (UC-Berkeley) *Fluid Boundaries: Land Allocation in Thai Villages of Vietnam*. This paper examines the politics of land allocation in three Thai villages of Vietnam. The Vietnamese state initiated land allocation to strengthen its control over land. In the uplands, the program has focused on the demarcation of forestry land for protection. Land allocation failed to achieve this objective in the three villages. Villagers continued agricultural uses of forestry land. They manipulated mapping efforts to grossly under-estimate the land under cultivation. This paper examines how villagers contested state territorial control successfully. It finds that the local state accommodated villagers' interests, motivated by the shared ethnic identity with the villagers. (T-10)

SIMMONS, Janie (Hispanic Health Council) *Love, Sex, Drugs and HIV*. Street drug users are not commonly perceived of as being members of enduring romantic partnerships. Many couples, however, struggle to stay together after years of hard-core drug use, imprisonment and attempts at treatment. Conceptually reducing drug-user partnerships to "sexual partners" in HIV transmission seriously distorts the nature of these relationships. In this presentation, I will focus on how this conceptual reduction may also mask the role romantic partnerships assume in on-going drug-use patterns, enrollment in drug treatment, and risk behavior generally; as well as limit our ability to advocate on behalf of this highly stigmatized group. (F-51)

SIMON, Dominique and **KAMMERER, Nina** (Health and Addictions Research) *Evaluating a Relapse Prevention Initiative*. In 1997, the Massachusetts' Bureau of Substance Abuse Services funded an initiative to reduce clients' relapses and use of detoxification services. Given the emphasis on science-based programming and outcome-based funding, program evaluations increasingly drive policy decisions. Using the initiative as a case study, the authors argue for the usefulness of anthropologically informed evaluation that gathers data longitudinally. A contextualized, meaning-centered account that can inform policy is produced by combining qualitative and quantitative techniques and by focusing on both outcomes and program structures that shape those outcomes. (F-23)

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest) *Mainstreaming the Applied Track: Connections, Guises, and Concerns*. "It's not real anthropology!" Many of us were told in Graduate School, as we pursued applied work. But today, our students are asking for applied courses and "mainstream" courses with

applied and experiential components. In some colleges, the applied track is an actual degree choice; in others, we must still work covertly to integrate courses into the traditional curriculum. This presentation outlines each of these routes, and explores the ways we can go about getting recognition for the work that these types of classes entail, within an entrenched tenure and promotion model of research, teaching, and service. (F-72)

SIMONELLI, Jeanne (Wake Forest) *Who Do You Represent? Neutrality, Resistance, and Community Projects*. NGOs, anthropologists and the communities they/we work with exist in a complex political-economic and cultural environment. In areas of active conflict, all parties must negotiate between organizational goals, funding imperatives, and the needs of local people. We must also remain cognizant of how our activities are perceived on all levels, within the context of the larger political struggle. Research initiatives can be misunderstood; misplaced or mismanaged "good intentions" can have disastrous effects on the community level. This presentation focuses on Chiapas, Mexico and asks questions about the ethical, ideological, and practical implications of our work with NGOs and communities. (T-70)

SINGER, Merrill (Hispanic Health Center) *Appropriate Training in Medical Anthropology: Observations from Research at the Hispanic Health Center*. The activities of the Hispanic Health Center are summarized in order to highlight the skills necessary for work in applied medical anthropology. Stress is placed on the need for stronger collaboration between training programs and agencies. This brief address serves as a prelude to a panel colloquy on training issues. (F-25)

SINGER, Merrill (Hispanic Health Council) *Fighting Drugs, Fighting Change: Medical Anthropology and The Uses Of Drug Use In The U.S.* Illicit drug use is commonly defined as a major health and social problem, one which the National Institute on Drug Abuse asserts costs US society approximately \$100 billion per year, a cost that has steadily increased since 1975. Public discussion of the "drug problem" is frequent, ubiquitous, and sincere. However, listening to the discourse, the impartial observer is inclined to think of Mark Twain's comment about the weather: "Everyone talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." Why has the "drug problem," which everyone agrees is something we as a society should solve, proved so difficult to overcome? Perhaps, in searching for an answer to this question, it is time to consider the social functions of drug abuse in America. Taking a class perspective, this presentation examines the economic, ideological, and social control functions of maintaining illicit drug use and the social apparatus that has been erected to respond to it. (T-23)

SINGLETON, Andrew (SMA) *Establishing a framework for the analysis of discourse with family doctors.* This study exposes the culture of UK family practice exhibited at educational events to reveal how General Practitioners rely upon social processes to generate the meanings and values that they construct in order to deliver healthcare. To render strange the interpretations of "educational events" collected from key informants I deconstructed my initial empirical content-based analysis of field data, to reveal the essentialising elements that underlay my emic interpretation and made the data appear self-evident. By relocating education from a functional to a symbolic activity I identified heuristic devices (frames) with which to analyse discourses with general practitioners. (W-09)

SKIRBOLL, Ester (Slippery Rock U) and **SILVERMAN, Myrna** (U Pittsburgh) *Who Was I Then? Who Am I Now? How Retirement Affects Self Identity.* This research examines changes that may occur in the concept of "self" after retirement. A result of a series of in-depth interviews, this study examines the past work career and meaning of work status to the concept of self. Post-retirement investigation highlights issues such as: efforts to maintain previous identity, changes in self identity since retirement, ways in which current activities such as grand-parenting roles, involvement in religious activities, community roles and activities contribute to a satisfactory definition of self. (F-08)

SLOAN-KAVANAUGH, Esther (Northern Arizona U) *Public Attitudes, Public Funding, and Batterer Intervention Programs.* Batterer intervention programs are now mandated in many states as a component of sentencing or pretrial diversion in domestic abuse cases. Many states also require state certification for these intervention programs. I will discuss problems encountered in attempting to design an evaluation for a batterer's intervention program in a small southwestern town. Using the responses from questionnaires and excerpts from ethnographic interviews conducted among those who work with perpetrators and victims of domestic violence, I will explore the relationship between public perceptions of batterers and the availability of public funding for batterers intervention programs. (T-73)

SLOMKA, Jacquelyn (Cleveland Clinic) *Cultural Territory, Contested Territory: The Body As A Locus Of Conflict In End-Of-Life Decision Making.* In the intensive care unit of the American hospital, high-technology medical treatment leads to a blurring of the boundaries of the body. Technology takes on a variety of meanings while extending the body's borders. The ventilator "breathes" for the patient. A variety of tubes "feed" the patient. When the body fails, the meaning of dying is occasionally a source of contention between physicians and families. In such conflicts, the patient's body, extended by technology, becomes contested territory of social and political

meanings. The language of bioethics, through concepts of patient rights and autonomy, can intensify this conflict. (T-72)

SMALL, Linda Marie (U Arizona) *Coloring The Imperfect Body: Text For Discriminatory White Cultural Practices In Academia.* "Stories make you live right (Western Apache)," but are we listening or merely seeing through stereotypes? Disability discrimination is given its legitimacy through white cultural practices viewed as normative in academia. Cast as imperfect, the individual with disabilities becomes not scholar, but contested scholarly text. The graduate student storyteller created pictured text of personal pain: a coloring book of disability discrimination as experienced within anthropology pedagogy. Drawing one's imperfect social body in hues of celebratory display is ritual and is resistance. Further study on popular culture selection of social change agents is needed. (T-07)

SMITH, Chuck (Cabrillo College) *Understanding The Past To Negotiate The Future: Making and UnMaking Native American Tradition in Contract Archaeology.* This paper briefly examines anthropology's role in 'making' and 'unmaking' Native American identity and tradition. Presently, hundreds of anthropologists in the U.S. are employed in contract archaeology, undertaking professional assessments of possible archaeological remains before construction projects can proceed. Assessment often requires the anthropologist to evaluate, within a framework established in the U.S. Department of the Interior, whether or not a cultural resource is a 'traditional' cultural property. Thus, the anthropologist assumes the role of identity negotiator and arbiter of 'tradition' and 'authenticity,' and as such is a position to influence identity and tradition. Furthermore, anthropologists sometimes forget that the 'traditional' cultural units of such analyses frequently began as ethnographic fictions. Some anthropologists even have helped to construct and authenticate Native American traditionalism for the purpose of preserving archaeological sites. This paper is a brief cautionary tale concerning these roles and fictions, as well as drawing attention to the potential for anthropologists to become pawns in the games that other people play, especially environmentalists' and landowners' who seek to gain allies in the fight to preserve property and environmental resources. (W-76)

SMITH, Courtland (Oregon State U) *An Assets Approach to Sustainability.* The transfer of assets to the next generation is investigated as a measure of sustainability. Net assets are the sum of renewable and nonrenewable resource, human-made, social, institutional, and cultural capital minus any debts. The approach is applied to wealth generation in the United States, the sustainability of Northwest fisheries, and the sustainability and asset change associated with world population change. Critical issues arising from this analysis are how to establish a common metric for measuring assets, the desirability of

substituting human-made assets for resource capital, and the relation between asset accumulation and equity. (W-02)

SMITH, David (U Oklahoma), **HANN, Neil** (Oklahoma State Department of Health), and **HAYS, Charles** (Indian Health Services) *Oklahoma Native American Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Sample Design*. We designed a telephone sample to survey Native Americans (NAs) in Oklahoma to supplement the Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS). We excluded 20 counties with only 1.8% of all NA households; the remainder was divided into two strata, 29 counties with 38,736 NA households (Stratum 1) and 28 counties with 38,418 households (Stratum 2). In Stratum 1, 14.2% of households are NA and about seven calls must be made; in Stratum 2, 4.6% of all households are NA and about 22 calls must be made. Respondents were screened about tribal membership and possession of Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood. (S-27)

SMITH, Glenda L. (U Texas-Houston) *An Ethnographic Study of Home Remedy Use for African-American Children*. Ethnographic approaches will be used to understand the primary research question: What are the folk practices and uses of home remedies that elders use for treating the illnesses of African-American children? Kleinman's (1980) local health care system model is the framework for the study. Health care in this model is influenced by the individual's illness, culture, and access to care. Entry into the community will be obtained via participant observation and a key informant. Preliminary themes being developed include the sharing and pride in using remedies. This research will assist in understanding the health care practices of African-American children and present how home remedies are used as supplements or alternatives to the health care provided by western medicine. (F-50)

SMITH, Ross (CSU) *Rights to Reason: Disembedding Forces and Small-Scale Coastal Fisheries Decline*. Research in a small-scale fishery on the central Pacific coast on Mexico explored problems associated with current roles of the state in coastal fisheries management. Findings illustrate how government attempts to increase production through the provision of credit and the micro-management of local organizations of artisanal fishers, in conjunction with a poorly-specified and un-enforced system of use-rights, have had a 'disembedding' effect on fishers' attempts to realize collectively-derived courses of action to sustainably exploit the sea. Implications are drawn toward a more equitable and efficient government/resource-user division of labor in coastal fisheries co-management, with special emphasis on prospects for Latin America. (F-54)

SMITH, Shelly (Louis de la Parte Florida Mental Health Institute) *The Triad Women's Project*. The Triad Women's Project is designed to improve the lives of women and their children in a rural district in Central Florida by facilitating survival from abuse and violence, empowerment in coping with psychiatric disorders and recovery from substance abuse disorders. This presentation entails the use of anthropological knowledge in understanding a diverse population while designing culturally sensitive treatment plans. Collaborative agreements may be developed within participating agencies serving the population. Although the project is still in progress, preliminary results and suggestions from the pilot intervention will be presented. (S-53)

SMITH, Valene (California State-Chico) *I'd Give a Year's Salary to go...(In Space)*. Space Tourism is the adventure tourism of the 21st Century, to be initiated as sub-orbital travel in 2002-3. Space industry and tourism surveys indicate a tremendous interest in participation, with estimated millions willing to pay a year's salary for the adventure. The author proposes that anthropology should be at this frontier through assessing the sovereignty, health, star wars, and allied topics stemming from the first International Space Tourism Conference, Washington held in D.C. 1999. (W-53)

SMITH, William (Stanford U) *Communities and Coffee Production in the Sierra Norte de Puebla, Mexico*. Communities in the Sierra Norte de Puebla, Mexico are seeking alternatives to the regional coffee economy. Particularly interesting is a very recent and perhaps provisional shift to subsistence agriculture. For agricultural change, farmers are drawing on the national movement for indigenous political autonomy, especially its discourses about the "integral reconstruction of indigenous communities." But constraints that attend the coffee economy (political-economic, ecological, cultural, even psychological) strongly condition parameters of thought and action. My paper examines how communities in the Sierra Norte are negotiating such constraints. The paper has broader significance in that it explores how cash crop histories shape prospects for local self-determination movements. (F-52)

SNYDER, Karen (U Washington), **SIMCOX, Nancy**, **FLANAGAN, Mary Ellen**, and **CAMP, Janice** (U Washington) *Health and Safety Hazards for Apple Warehouse Workers: Perceived and Documented Risk*. Occupational health provides an opportunity for multi-disciplinary partnerships. This study compared perceived and documented health and safety risks for apple warehouse workers in Washington state. A team of industrial hygienists and an anthropologist were invited to three warehouses to evaluate musculo-skeletal risks and ergonomic concerns. In addition to observations and review of accident reports, we interviewed 100 workers concerning hazards they perceived in the warehouses. A qualitative

analysis compared the findings by warehouse, type of job, and demographic factors. Safety training programs are being developed that address both physical hazards and employee concerns. This project has significance for agricultural workers worldwide. (W-28)

SOBO, Elisa, MORGAN, Dana, KURTIN, Paul (Children's Hospital-San Diego), **ANDRIESE, Steve,** and **STROUP, Craig** (Mountain-Valley EMS Agency) *Creating a Process Model for the Evaluation of Emergency Medical Service Systems.* No guidelines for the systematic evaluation and comparison of EMS system performance exist. We designed a project to generate a process for evaluation and a forum for continuous quality improvement in California. The project depends on the voluntary, non-competitive participation of EMS agency representatives. This presentation describes our successes and difficulties in garnering participation, developing an organizational structure, generating a sequence of steps for evaluation and rapid-cycle quality improvement, and developing a needs assessment tool to evaluate participants' ability to gather pertinent data and effectively participate in quality improvement efforts. The project will culminate in formal policy recommendations. (S-57)

SONNINO, Roberta (U Kansas) *Negotiating Sustainability: Agritourism Development in Southern Tuscany, Italy.* Under global conditions which threaten the viability of rural cultures and the farm sector, many industrialized countries are searching for new and more "sustainable" development strategies. In this context, agritourism has become a prominent tool to balance rural economic growth with resource conservation. By analyzing data on agritourism development collected in southern Tuscany, I operationalize the ideals of "sustainability," evaluate how these criteria have been culturally shaped by local participants in agritourism, and assess the efficacy of the general criteria proposed to measure "sustainable" tourism development. (W-78)

SORENSEN, Tom (U Oslo-Norway) and **KLEINER, Robert J.** (Temple U) *Multiple Realities, Community Properties and Planning.* With the development of "Community Psychiatry" and the concern for community diagnosis, a critical concept has emerged which we may refer to as the "social network strategy." This concept draws attention to the nature of the social networks that individuals relate to at the community level, i.e., his proximal social world. How many are there that are important? How integrated are they? How supportive are they? How cohesive are they, etc. Our research has shown that we need to know how individuals evaluate their network, how the members of the network(s) evaluate their networks, and what the properties of the networks are objectively, if we are to make use of these proximal worlds in dealing with community problems. But we also know that there more dimensions

of these levels to know is we are to be able to determine community resources, thus requiring an interdisciplinary perspective. We will discuss these issues in dealing with planning and changing communities. (W-27)

SPARKS, Shannon (U Arizona) *The Impact of Offshore Oil on Young Children and Fathers.* Jobs in the offshore oil sector often require workers to be offshore for 7, 14, or 28 days at a time, thus separating them from their families and children for long periods. This paper explores the impact of such work scheduling on the young children of offshore workers in two southern Louisiana communities, and examines some unique challenges inherent in such scheduling and strategies families have developed for dealing with these absences. Additionally, perceptions of fathers and what it means to be a "good father" in this community will be explored. (S-23)

SPITTAL, Patricia (U Victoria) and **KOBUSINGVE, Olive** (The Injury Control Centre, Makerere U-Medical School) *Exploring the Public Health Implications of Landmine presence in Gulu District, Northern Uganda.* Until recently Northern Uganda was isolated from the rest of the country because of civil conflict and rebel atrocities. Most of the activities in Northern Uganda have been relief oriented, with water, sanitation and food being priorities. Currently, people with no first aid training are considering relocating from displacement camps to villages without mine action in place. Implications and impact of landmine presence and injury in Gulu district, Uganda are explored by an interdisciplinary team of health social scientists and injury epidemiologists. A qualitative study addressed community awareness and victim impact issues through unstructured and semi structured interviews, focus group discussions and case studies developed with landmine victims. Preliminary results indicate the need for: i) an urgent stakeholders meeting to liaise with NGOs for dissemination of these results ii) a participatory, community directed mine action plan including mine awareness and first aid training iii) expansion of this protocol to other war torn districts in North and Western Uganda. An integrated response must necessarily address the social and cultural ramifications of blasts, particularly for women. (S-03)

SPITZER, Denise (U Alberta) *Migration and Menopause.* Migrant women encounter changes in household configuration, spousal and gender relations and often a decline in socioeconomic status. In addition, women face competing discourses-both familiar and alien-on aging and menopause. Maturing immigrant and refugee women must negotiate between the expectations and roles of menopausal women designated by their home country, ethnic community and those prescribed by the dominant society. This paper explores the ways in which Somali, Chinese and Chilean migrant women in Canada confront the dominant, biomedically-informed models

of menopause, and how they manage to create new meanings of menopause for themselves in the new world. (W-72)

SPRING, Anita (U Florida) *The "Typical" and the "New" African Woman Entrepreneur*. The paper analyzes the operations and networks of African women "traditional" and "new" entrepreneurs. The former are usually informal-sector vendors with local market networks and entrepreneurial activities linked to the domestic (selling agricultural products, crafts, clothing, cosmetics, household furnishings). The latter are educated, raise funds from donors/banks, and work with formal-sector national and international diversified ventures (computers, telecommunications, etc.). They have national and international networks, are invited to mainstream arenas, join formal national and international organizations, and compete using global, economic, non-genderized methods. They participate at meetings as full players, but raise women's social issues, after establishing their entrepreneurial credentials. (S-56)

ST. PIERRE, Cari (U Victoria-BC) *Cultural Power Imbalances and the Back-Log in StageFour of the Recovery*. This paper questions and explores the notion of a "level playing field" in the British Columbia treaty process (BCTC) through an exploration of Indigenous literature and interviews, Alternative Dispute Resolution theory and anthropological discourse on culture, diversity and power. The exploration of the BCTC process was researched within the context of 1) seventeenth and eighteenth century governmental policies on Vancouver Island; 2) second historic research on the encounter era treaties; and 3) anthropological and legal discourse surrounding the significance of "cultural difference" territory and title. (W-21)

STACEY, Margaret (U Warwick) *Preparing for Peace: Women Building Bridges*. Rarely discussed in medical sociology, organized violence, notably state violence, presents serious health hazards. Peace, like war, requires preparation. A violent century has closed. Can the new one be more peaceful? Using evidence from Northern Ireland, Israel, Bosnia (Cockburn, 1999), and from the 1999 conference in Montenegro (attended by women from all former Yugoslavia as well as NATO countries), this paper will reflect on ways in which women in violent situations have done and are doing peace work across divides of religion, state, nationality, ethnicity. Noting that war remains masculinist, including rape as a weapon, the paper will examine changes in women's traditional role in conflicts and prospects for women's peace work. (T-75) [Cockburn, Cynthia. 1999. *The Space Between Us: Negotiating Gender and National Identities in Conflict*. London and New York: Zed Books.] (T-75)

STALL, Ron (UC-San Francisco) *From Crisis To Protease: Behavioral Responses Of Gay Men To AIDS In San Francisco, 1984-1999*. San Francisco's gay male community responded to the discovery of the AIDS epidemic by rapidly reducing their sexual risk. By the late 1980s this community's behavioral risk reductions were among the most profound ever documented in the public health literature. Yet recent data have shown that behavioral risk for HIV transmission has risen substantially for the first time among San Francisco's gay male community. This paper will examine how changing interpretations of the AIDS epidemic within the gay male community can be used to explain these behavioral trends, and will observe how anthropological and epidemiological collaborative research can be used to inform AIDS prevention practice. (T-26)

STANSBURY, James (U Florida) and **MATHEWSON-CHAPMAN, Marianne** (Gainesville VAMC) *Gender Ideology and Prostate Cancer: Veterans' Cultural Model of Masculinity*. Health researchers suggest that strong commitments to gender roles may increase psychosocial stress with illness and treatment. This may be particularly true in the case of prostate cancer where complications can include impotence and incontinence. This study uses systematic data collection techniques to examine the domains of masculinity among patients and non-patients at a Veterans' Administration hospital. The authors explore dissonance between masculine expectations and veterans' ability to fulfill work and sexual roles. The paper also discusses implications for prognosis and more effective treatment. (W-08)

STEMPER, Timothy (U Memphis) *Remittances and Stigma amongst Lepers in Northern India*. This paper focuses on the social and health situation of lepers in a North Indian community. The stigma associated with leprosy or Hansen's Disease in India typically results in complete ostracization of the diseased from the family as well as society especially among lower and impoverished classes. Although there is no effective institutional mechanism to provide care for this segment of the population, non-profits and other charity organizations do render some assistance for the welfare of these people. Despite their exiled status, most lepers send remittances back to their respective families and provide much needed economic support. The paper further explores possibility of formulating viable strategies to rehabilitate these lepers in the society. (F-28)

STEPHENSON, Garry (Oregon State) *A Context for Local Food Systems*. One strength of anthropology has been its critical examination of industrial/global agriculture and its consequences for small-scale cultures and rural communities. In addition to this critical work, anthropologists should place more emphasis the growth of alternatives to the industrial model. Local food systems foster crucial economic and social

linkages between farmers, food-oriented businesses and consumers. This paper examines tensions between local and global food systems and explores issues associated with defining a local food system. (W-55)

STEPP, John Richard (U Georgia) *The Interface Between Applied and Academic Approaches in Medical Ethnobotany*. The vast majority of the world's population utilizes medicinal plants for their primary healthcare. Research in medical ethnobotany can thus have many implications for environment and health issues. It can provide a framework for exploring anthropological research that utilizes both "pure" academic research and more applied approaches. Specific examples are given from fieldwork with the Tzeltal Maya in Highland Chiapas describing the use of ethnoepidemiological surveys and treatment reports to develop a protocol for medicinal plant cultivation in home gardens. (T-27)

STERK, Claire (Emory) and **ELIFSON, Kirk** (Georgia State) *Taking Time: Drug Use Patterns and Health Consequences*. The focus of this paper is on the importance of longitudinal data collection and the added value of combining ethnographic and survey methods when studying drug users, their perceptions of health risks, and their actual risk and protective strategies. Data will be presented on ethnographic and survey studies among drug users in the Atlanta area, which were conducted between 1988 and 1998. The findings will include a discussion of the process of combining both methodologies over time, the impact of changing health risks and public health prevention interventions, specifically those targeting HIV and Hepatitis C. (F-23)

STEVENSON, Lisa (UC-Berkeley) *Forgetting to Remember: How a Traumatic Past is (Re)remembered through an Exhumation*. This paper examines the different kinds of remembering that occur at the exhumation of a clandestine cemetery in a highland Guatemalan village and attempts to trouble the relationship between memory and forgetting. Noting the diverse social, political and personal forces that create the event, I consider how the divergent motivations of survivor, human rights worker and international observer presuppose a certain relationship to the past. To be a faithful advocate of the victims of Guatemala's civil war, it is necessary to take their memories and desires seriously and not subordinate them to the broader techno-legal pretexts for undertaking an exhumation. (S-03)

STEWART Kearsley (U Florida), **KOENIG Linda** (CDC), **STRATFORD Dale** (CDC), and **GOLDE Meredith** (U Florida). *Collaborating and Confounding: Mixing and Melding Anthropological and Psychological Methodologies in a Clinic-Based Intervention to Improve Adherence to Highly-*

Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) for HIV/AIDS. The benefits of interdisciplinary social scientific and behavioral research are often uncritically assumed. This paper will address some of the methodological and ethical challenges arising from the introduction of community-based anthropological interviewing to an urban clinic-based 2-year HIV/AIDS behavioral intervention trial to improve adherence to highly-active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). Could unblinded, intensive anthropological interview sessions with trial participants have a confounding effect on the randomized comparison controlled design to evaluate the efficacy of the clinic-based intervention? How can we control for a possibly therapeutic influence on patient adherence to HAART? Project-specific solutions are discussed. (T-71)

STOFFLE, Brent. *Don't Put All Your Eggs in One Basket* An examination of Rotating Credit and Savings Associations in the modern Caribbean. The focus of this research is on Meeting Turn, a Barbadian ROSCA, and it's continued utility in the face of modern economic banking alternatives. In the vein of occupational multiplicity, what is seen here is how Barbadians create a "savings and credit multiplicity," utilizing both traditional and modern banking alternatives. Another aspect of the research is the potential utility of this folk cooperative in modern grass roots development strategies. The research is derived from data collected in 1993, 1996, 1997, and 1999. (S-25)

STOFFLE, Richard W. *American Indian Cultural Landscapes in Riverine Ecosystems*. There are three directions to this issue. First: what are the relationships between American Indian cultural landscapes and TCPs in riverine ecosystems? Of interest is the integration of cultural resources along rivers and the power that rivers give to proximate resources. Second: What is the relationship between cultural landscapes and environmental policy? Are cultural landscapes like ecosystems and fit, consequently, the new direction in federal land management? Third: Is there a theoretical basis for riverine cultural landscapes? The writings of Tuan, Greider, and others illustrate the essential nature of these landscapes and the many contributions of water to American Indians. (W-26)

STOLLER, Nancy (UC-Santa Cruz) *Policy Implications of Research Methodology Choices for Understanding and Improving the Health of Women Prisoners* A quantitative and qualitative analysis of 1200 women prisoners' complaints made to lawyers about their health care was conducted to guide policy development concerning health care access for incarcerated women in California. In this report, in addition to briefly summarizing the findings of the study, we discuss the methodological complexities of using legal documents as data while a lawsuit is in process, conducting research in and about

these total institutions, and the selection of appropriate action-research strategies for changing policies affecting women in prison. (T-55)

STONE, John (Environmental Anthropology Research Fellow) *Risk Perception Mapping Demonstration Project: Environmental Risk Perception and its Implications for Participatory Equity in Environmental Management*. This presentation describes the utility of Risk Perception Mapping (RPM) to the sociocultural components of Great Lakes Commission (GLC) activities. An RPM study in southeast Michigan/northwest Ohio demonstrates methodological and analytical capacity. Project deliverables include (1) an RPM methodological description, (2) RPM database, (3) GIS-based RPM analysis and display system, (4) "perceptual sensitivity" map of populations in the study area, and (5) potential implications, ethical issues, and evaluation measures. Key findings pertain to perceptually-specific communities of environmental risk, with implications for participatory equity in environmental management. Potential applications to GLC activities include developing population-specific information/education exchanges through which more culturally sensitive indicators of Great Lakes ecosystem integrity may emerge. (W-71)

STOPKA, Tom, SINGER, Merrill, ALMODOVAR, Candido, SPRINGER, Kristen, BARTON, George, SIANO, Cara, and SMITH, Sam (The Hispanic Health Council) *Social Mapping and HIV Risk Among Injection Drug Users Entering the Hood through Participatory Methodologies*. As the AIDS pandemic continues to evolve, researchers and interventionists have discovered the increasing need to tailor AIDS research and public health interventions to specific cultural groups in order to maximize the efficacy and effectiveness of their programs. In the U.S., a number of studies have shown that AIDS risk varies considerably on a micro-social level. This paper reviews the experience of anthropologists and epidemiologists in the northeastern U.S. who utilized social mapping methodologies to learn about variation in AIDS risk among injection drug users (IDUs) on a neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis. Social mapping has allowed our team to learn about neighborhoods and the spatial relationships of structures that influence AIDS risk from the perspective of IDUs. Such methods can inform and guide future AIDS interventions. (F-70)

STRATFORD, Dale (CDC), **KOENIG, Linda** (CDC), and **STEWART, Kearsley** (U Florida). An Interdisciplinary, Mixed-Method Approach for Evaluating a Clinic-Based HIV/AIDS Intervention to Improve Adherence to Highly-Active Anti-Retroviral Therapy (HAART). This paper will describe research to evaluate a clinic-based behavioral intervention to improve adherence to highly-active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). The one-year intervention, consisting of a variety

of multiple contacts with patients, will be evaluated in the clinic setting using a randomized comparison-controlled design and clinical and social-psychological measures. The intervention evaluation will also utilize data from open-ended, ethnographic interviews and observations outside of the clinic setting with patients and former patients, practitioners, and key community members. The ethnography focuses on the perceptions, experiences, and beliefs of participants with regard to illness and treatment, therapies for HIV/AIDS, and the social, economic, and physical contexts of managing therapeutic regimes. Preliminary ethnographic results will be described. (T-71)

STRONZA, Amanda (U Florida) *Ethnography in the Brochure? Dilemmas of Applying Anthropology Business of Tourism*. Rarely have anthropologists praised the impacts of tourism on local communities. This is with good reason, for tourism has been linked to commoditized and contrived displays of culture, uneven development, social conflict, disruption of local livelihoods, and the degradation of scarce resources. Though alternative forms of tourism, especially ecotourism, have recently gained favor among critics, anthropologists who actively engage in tourism as applied researchers may prompt suspicion of "selling out" from their colleagues. The paper will describe ethical and professional dilemmas that arose while consulting for a tourism company and conducting research in a community-based ecotourism project in the Peruvian Amazon. Consulting included delivering periodic reports to the company, acting as intermediary between tourists and locals, and facilitating meetings between the company and the community. (W-78)

STUART, William Taft (U Maryland) *The Baby and the Bathwater: Postmodern Anthropologies in the World of Work a Practice*. The of fit between Academe and the 'real world' of employment presents a challenge to both teachers and practitioners of applied anthropology. Most applied anthropologists are the intellectual offspring of the Enlightenment; they are modernist, in terms of both their ontology and their epistemological optimism. However, there is a 'new kid' on the applied anthropological 'block' - postmodernism, as ontological critique and as epistemological skepticism. I survey the nature of tension between and assess the relative promise of modernist and postmodernist approaches to anthropological practice. A variety of applied contexts, projects, and audiences will be considered. (F-72)

STULL, Donald (U Kansas) *Of Masked Men And Magic Bullets: Technical Assistance To Meatpacking Towns*. According to van Willigen (1993), the domain of anthropological application maps the relationships between information, policy, and action. The methodology that maps these relationships will be discussed using examples from long-term

research and technical assistance in rural communities in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Kentucky that host meat and poultry processing plants. The use of that information and its place in guiding community action is described, as well as the related disciplinary theories, values, principles, and assumptions upon which these efforts are based. (W-29)

STURGEON, Janet (Yale) *State Knowledge vs. Local Knowledge: The Civilizing State and the Local Sage*. The devolution of management to households in China brought Akha property rights to household forest and wet rice land, as well as to household swidden fields. Since 1981, responding to policies emphasizing market participation, villagers have opened wet rice fields in swidden lands, transformed contiguous swiddens into annually-burned pastures, and mined tin in wet rice fields. Conflicts have erupted over what resources to commoditize and who benefits. Government administrators interpret new land uses as "backward" and "uncontrolled," whereas research shows emerging land uses, based on familiarity with ecosystems, represent both sophisticated management and maneuvers in local battles. (T-10)

SUMKA, Shoshanna (U Maryland) *Educational Travel as a Model for Responsible Tourism: Homestay Experiences from a Summer Abroad in Ecuador*. Educational travel appears to offer a model for responsible tourism, consistent with natural, social and community values which allows both hosts (homestay family) and guests (students) to enjoy a positive, worthwhile interaction and shared experiences. Study abroad is promoted as a means to increase global understanding between people of different cultures and nationalities. This paper explores the costs and benefits for homestay families during a summer abroad program in Quito, Ecuador. Theories of host and guest interaction and cross-cultural communication are put into practice to work with both the students and host families involved with the exchange program. (T-76)

SWANSON, Mark (U Florida) *Talking About Farming: Cultural Identity among Appalachian Agriculturalists*. Is rural Appalachia a distinct U.S. subculture or just the product of outsiders' stereotypes? Despite widespread interest in Appalachian studies and millions of dollars in federal aid for Appalachian development, there has been little systematic attempt to demonstrate the existence, or absence, of an "Appalachian culture." The lack of conclusive evidence on Appalachian identity raises questions about employing culturally appropriate development strategies. This analysis of Kentucky oral histories explores the existence of Appalachia and offers insights into the applicability of general agricultural development efforts in the region. (F-52)

SWIDLER, Nina (Navajo Nation), **ECK, David** (New Mexico State Land Office), **FERGUSON, T.J.** (Heritage Resources Management Consultants), and **ANYON, Roger** (Heritage Resources Management Consultants) *Multiple Views of the Past: Integrating Archaeology and Ethnography*. A pilot project to incorporate Native American perspectives in archaeological research was conducted during excavation of ancient sites in Jeddito Valley, Arizona. Navajo, Hopi, and Zuni cultural experts worked with scholars to document tribal connections to the project area and prepare a chapter for the technical report. After completion, the project was critiqued by all participants - archaeologists, ethnographers, tribal elders, tribal government representatives, and agency officials - to evaluate the research design, communication, field and analytical methods, scheduling, reporting, and participation in the Section 106 process. Based on this project, practical suggestions are provided for implementing similar projects in the future. (T-03)

SWORA, Maria (U Rochester Medical Center) *Applying Consensus Analysis to the Study of Sexual Health Issues*. Both knowledge and values are thought to shape human behavior. I used cultural consensus analysis to study the knowledge of STD/HIV risk factors and sexual values among late adolescents/young adult college students. Informants' models of STD/HIV risk conformed closely to the biomedical model; however, students showed far less consensus about sexual values, and no consensus at all concerning motivations to engage in sexual activity. In addition, there are important gender differences in the responses. The results of this project are framed in the concept of coming of age and the effect of social class on the acquisition of sexual values. (F-75)

TAMIR, Orit (New Mexico highlands U) *The Forced Relocation of Navajo: An American Tragedy in a Global Context*. Involuntary relocation and resettlement have become an affliction. The construction of hydroelectric dams, infrastructure ventures, irrigation projects, natural disasters, and wars often displace many people and have lasting affects on their socio-cultural fabric. This paper will address these hardships endured by Navajo Indians who forced to relocate from land partitioned to the Hopi tribe and resettled in urban and reservation communities. It will than place the Navajo case in the broader context of forced relocation, resettlement, and refugees around the world. (F-50)

TANG, Sharon (New Mexico Highlands U) *Trauma and Mental Health Among Senegalese Refugees*. Continual fighting in the Casamance region of Senegal has terrorized civilians for nearly two decades. This study examines traumatic experiences and psychiatric symptoms among Senegalese refugees residing in camps in The Gambia. High prevalence rates of post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, and depression have

been documented among other refugee populations, indicating that mental health is an important concern. The current study addresses a large gap in knowledge concerning such issues among West African refugees. (T-78)

TAUB, Deborah (American U) *The Language of Autism*. "Inclusion", "mainstreaming" and "least restrictive environment" are buzzwords which dominate educational reform policies and laws in the 20th Century. This paper explores the language of autism as a language rather than a pathological use of English. Building on the ideas of Foucault, Spivak and Bhaktin, I analyze the text of children with autism and autistic tendencies. I focus on how their language use separates them from their peers and can erase their voice. I use this concept to assist teachers and families in their quest to help these children create bridges with the culture of the classroom. (F-30)

TAUSSIG, Karen-Sue (Harvard), **HEATH, Deborah** (Lewis and Clark College), and **RAPP, Rayna** (Lewis and Clark College) *A Dream of the Human Genome: Transforming Medicine in the Age of the New Genetics*. This paper examines shifts that are currently taking place in the introduction of genetic knowledge to medical students. We argue that in the United States we are in the midst of a profound world-view shift, a shift toward what Abby Lippman has described as "geneticization," a world-view in which human diversity is increasingly ascribed to genetic causality and the body, health, and illness are conceptualized in terms of genetics. For such a shift to occur depends, in part, upon institutional changes, including how medical professionals are trained. This paper analyzes the processes through which a new world-view is emerging. (T-74)

TERSTRIEP, Amy (Albion College) *Medicine in a Multicultural Millennium: Anthropology in the Pre-Med Curriculum*. Medical anthropologists have long been aware of the usefulness of anthropology for improving clinical interactions. Unfortunately anthropology and other social science courses are often not required in pre-med curricula, and social science faculty are often excluded from pre-med committees. This paper explores the medical literature calling for reforms in pre-med education and presents focus-group interviews with pre-med students about their perceived educational needs. (W-25)

TEUFEL-SHONE, Nicolette (U Arizona) *The Fruit And Vegetable Lady: Native American Perspectives On Nutrition Education*. Focus groups and trial administrations used to pilot a food frequency questionnaire revealed that many Native American communities had ways of thinking about food and food groups that were different from basic principles advocated by health educators. Nutrition education messages were

often misunderstood and as a result, were having little impact on change. To address the information needs of the community and to adapt to their ways of acquiring knowledge, an interactive style of nutrition education was developed. This teaching style used costumed characters that provided a non-threatening and entertaining forum for discussing food habits and behavior change. The characters used traditional native means of acquiring knowledge and learning appropriate behavior. Pilot data, post-presentation interviews, indicate that these teaching methods are culturally appropriate, well-received, and improves nutrition knowledge. (T-24)

THAYER, Lori (U Mass-Amherst) *Vegetarian Youth: Cult or Culture?* Recently a group of Utah high school students attending school with the word "vegan" on their clothing were suspended for fear of association with an area gang. Meanwhile, other school districts in the United States have added vegetarian/vegan offerings to their lunch menus. A growing cadre of children and adolescents are adopting a vegetarian/vegan diet and associated philosophy. What is this movement about and what motivates youth today to choose this lifestyle? This paper will provide an overview of vegetarianism, past and present; and then examine the American subculture of vegetarian youth, including data collected through interviews with young vegetarians. (T-24)

THOMAS, Pat A. (TRW) and **CAREY, James W.** (CDC). *Achieving Effective Multidisciplinary Communication in Public Health*. Public health research teams typically are comprised of investigators from the behavioral, social, and biomedical sciences, including anthropology and psychology. Although these researchers often share theories, methods, and applied public health goals, differences in professional training and terminology may lead to difficulties in communication between disciplines. This paper will: (1) identify strategies that authors might use to improve multidisciplinary communication; and (2) show how these strategies fit a framework derived from linguistic and communication theory. Examples from HIV behavioral and social research at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are provided. (T-51)

THOMPSON, Karen (CSU) *Meeting Resistance: Cultural Reproduction at Harmony House*. The process of cultural reproduction and its manifestation in an organization undergoing diversity training are examined. The training, mandated as a result of racially motivated death threats in the workplace, was strongly resisted at the management level. This paper focuses on the function of the meeting as a place where both formal and informal structures within the organization are utilized to resist change and reproduce the organizational culture. (W-74)

THOMPSON, Lana (Florida Atlantic U) *An Anthropologist Visits Tumor Boards: the Many Bodies of Cancer*. Cancer spreads in all directions, as do treatment modalities. The metaphor of cancer is an evil that must be dealt with in an aggressive and militaristic way. One arena of intense exchange is known as a tumor board. During these conferences, specialists discuss patients and therapies. The meeting begins with the referring physician, followed by specialists in the technical domain. Nurses, social workers and support personnel are last to join. Another metaphor, dependent on viewpoint, is evident. Specialists have different attitudes based on what they "see." The physician, nurse, and social worker see the person; the radiologist, "negative images," the pathologist, "cells gone haywire"; and the oncologists and radiation oncologists, a body balanced in the fragile domain of toxins. Each specialist sees a different part of the patient but seeks to find common ground. Technological worlds of each are affected by insurance limitations as well as a concern for treatments that compromise quality of life. Recommendations of the board are negotiated compromises in the domains of the body, the imaged body, and the economic sphere. (W-08)

THORP, J.J. (U San Francisco) *Moving Beyond Systems: Autopoiesis and Narrative Identity*. The application of General Systems theory has grown in management, business and other applied fields. Most systems theory with regard to organization development considers open systems. Autopoiesis and Structural Determinism are terms associated with the work of Humberto Maturana and Francisco Varela. They define systems as operationally closed and employ structural coupling and linguistic domains to describe social action over time. These ideas linked with Paul Ricoeur's concept of narrativity move beyond the limitations of open systems theory to provide a framework for organizational discourse and action. (S-50)

THU, Kendall (N Illinois U) *Applied Anthropology and Policy Workshop*. The purpose of the SFAA Policy Workshop is to identify effective anthropological approaches to policy, the skills necessary to implement those approaches, and to identify the extent to which anthropology offers a peculiar approach to policy. The workshop assembles eight anthropologists from a variety of backgrounds, each of whom will present a synopsis of their policy-related experiences and approaches. Considerable workshop time will be devoted to discussion between presenters, as well as between presenters and participants. We encourage attendance and participation in the workshop by students and practicing anthropologists alike. Participants can expect to gain a better understanding of the types of approaches and skills necessary for policy-oriented applied work. (W-01)

THU, Kendall (Northern Illinois U) *The Iowa Farmers Union and the State: A Case Study of Local Farmers, The Centers for Disease Control, and The Environmental Impact of Industrialized Swine Production in the Midwestern U.S.* I discuss the internal politics of collaborating with state and federal researchers and bureaucrats to develop a water contamination research project with the Centers for Disease Control's National Center for Environmental Health and how it affected the project's research questions, data, and presentation of results. I show how an increasingly centralized corporate agricultural sector produces misleading state knowledge of environmental impacts of industrialized livestock production. I discuss my collaboration with the Iowa Farmers Union to understand and utilize various contacts in state government and the media to preemptively counteract the publicizing of a misleading state agency portrayal of the study. (W-75)

TIAN, Robert (Anderson College) *The Implications of a Right to Culture for Trans-National Marketing*. The claims for "right to culture" by national states can be important criteria for trade policy making, intellectual property rights protection, and a resource for national interests. The last summit of francophone nations in the 20th century called for a "cultural exception" in GATT/WTO rules governing trade of goods. The claims will not only affect public policy in these nations but international trade rules. It might initiate a worldwide cultural protectionism in trans-national trading. To be aware of cultural differences is a major premise for the success in the world marketplace. This paper discusses the impacts of national, local, and ethnic cultural values on marketing, and probes the strategies of cross-cultural marketing in today's world marketplace. (F-21)

TOMMERUP, Peter (California School of Professional Psychology) *Participant Kidding Traditions: An Ethnographic-Folkloristic Contribution to the Study of Organizational Culture*. Generally unacknowledged or undervalued by theorists and practitioners, these grassroots expressive forms are presented in the context of a university receiving department. They are viewed as fundamental to everyday work life and, as such, are important in human and organizational terms. The extensive variety of these traditions is further evidence of their pervasiveness and social usefulness. From an emic perspective, they help participants to personalize their work, feel engaged, establish a sense of work flow, generate a vital sense of community and, overall, serve as symbolic resources which can be used to construct a "meaningful world" at work. (F-58)

TORRENCE, Tonia (U Arizona) *Participatory Planning Techniques in Sustainable Development in Bolivia*. Participatory planning is recognized as an effective method of assisting communities to develop management plans for natural resources that are appropriate to their circumstances and thus,

sustainable. This report examines the changes in conceptualization of their role by members of a Bolivian NGO, in developing a forest management plan with communities of the Siriono Indigenous Territory, after receiving training in participatory planning techniques. (F-09)

TOUPAL, Rebecca S. *Scandinavian Cultural Landscapes of Isle Royale National Park.* Scandinavian folk fishermen have lived and fished from Isle Royale National Park since the late 1880s. Recent research revealed an extant Scandinavian fisherman cultural landscape that is recognized by and important to surviving members of pre-park fishing families. Current management goals are geared toward a wilderness landscape that is assumed to be incompatible with the lifestyle of this cultural group, however, the cultural landscape of these families has little overlap with the majority of the Island. An alternative is discussed that has the potential to satisfy both land uses, consequently, managing for both NPS mandates: preservation and public enjoyment. (W-26)

TROSTLE, James (Trinity College) *Representing Health And Menace Through Studies Of Folk Illness And Popular Epidemiology.* Why does the American public attribute poor health to smoke, fat, and chemicals more than poverty, stratification, and zoning? Conventional epidemiology measures risk at the individual level, and adheres closely to biomedical classifications. But epidemiology has also been used to represent local understandings of disease ("folk illnesses"), or local understandings of risk (popular epidemiology of diarrheal diseases and cancer). This paper describes and contrasts the disciplinary assumptions behind these approaches. By asking how these works categorize and convey public ideas about risk and safety, we can better understand how and why the public comes to perceive itself as individually menaced largely by its own behavior. (T-26)

TROTTER II, Robert T. (Northern Arizona U) *New Uses of Rapid Assessment.* This paper presents the design and preliminary findings of the Congressional Black Caucus RARE Project to reduce the incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS in African American communities in the United States. The project combines rapid ethnographic assessment techniques, program and process evaluation, and community controlled research to design policy and interventions in inner cities. Results from the first three of 11 cities will be presented (Detroit, Philadelphia, Miami). (T-09)

TSO, Judy (U Maryland-College Park) *Reading is Fundamental: An Evaluation of The Reading Edge Initiative in Baltimore, Maryland.* This poster will present my internship with Baltimore Reads, a non-profit literacy organization. A mixed ethnographic/quantitative evaluation with both forma-

tive and summative objectives was conducted on the Reading Edge after-school program, which targets at risk elementary school children. This program is part of the America Reads Initiative and utilizes Americorp volunteers as reading instructors. The presentation will include an overview of the program, methodology used in the evaluation, difficulties and limitations of designing pre and post tests and a discussion of the findings regarding impact on children as well as the organizational challenges the program faced. (F-50)

TSO, Judy (U Maryland-College Park) *Who Controls Evaluation Results? Pushes And Pulls On The Anthropologist/Evaluator As She Advocates For An "Accurate" Picture Of Reality* This reflexive paper will present some of the ethical dilemmas, conflicts of interest and challenges faced while conducting a program evaluation at a Baltimore non-profit. Even when the evaluation is conducted for the benefit of staff to improve the program, anthropologists may deal with vague or covert objectives, pressure by the client to suppress information, and fear from program staff that findings will reflect poorly on them. In this situation, the applied anthropologist must be a facilitator and conflict resolution expert as well as the evaluation specialist to produce an accurate account of the program's operations and impact. (S-57)

TULLEY, Stephen (U Iowa) *Making Chocolate, Spending Pesos, Consuming Oaxaca: Commercializing A "Traditional" Food Industry In Southern Mexico.* Chocolate production and consumption in southern Mexico originated centuries before the Hispanic conquest and until recently remained a home-based artisan-style manufactured food commodity. Today, in the state of Oaxaca, hot chocolate and other cacao-based foods and beverages are widely consumed and have become integral to many family and community-based celebrations. Increasingly, Oaxacans have turned to chocolate milling stores to procure their chocolate and related food items. This research explores how consumption patterns of this historic food item have evolved with regard to trends in commercialization and their concomitant impact on "traditional" manufacturing and marketing styles. (F-29)

UNTERBERGER, Alayne (U Florida) *The Florida-Guanajuato Connection: Farmworkers As "Transnationals."* Mexican-origin farmworkers have normally been treated as if they constitute a homogeneous group, despite the heterogeneity of Mexico itself. Working with the local school system in Florida, we were able to identify that migrant families are from, in order: Guerrero, Guanajuato and Michoacan. Preliminary research was conducted both in Guanajuato and in Hillsborough County, Florida, to gain a better understanding of who migrates and the effects of migration on health status. Snowball sampling was employed to find Guanajuatan families. Through interviews with these families in Florida,

information was gathered about their relatives in Mexico, and some of these persons have been located. This paper explores key issues to consider in designing transnational research projects and shares some preliminary findings. (F-11)

UPVAL, Michele J. and **HASHWANI, Saleema** (Aga Khan U) *Obtaining Informed Consent in Developing Countries: A Comparison of Swaziland and Pakistan.* Protecting the rights of research participants when conducting studies within an international context presents many challenges. The purpose of this paper is to compare and contrast the process of obtaining informed consent in two different countries, one in Africa and the other in Asia, emphasizing the utility of formal and informal networks. (S-55)

URRUMENDI, Alejandro (Georgia State U) and **MURPHY, Arthur D.** (Georgia State U and Instituto Tecnológico de Oaxaca) *Who are These Latinos Anyway?* This paper describes the demographic profile of the Latino community in Atlanta Georgia and compares that profile to the students who were part of the Juventud study at Cross Keys High School in Atlanta. Most Latinos in the study and Atlanta are of Mexican origin; unlike the general population most study participants are women and better educated than their parents or other compatriots. The sample will be used to estimate Atlanta's total Latino population and the percent undocumented. (W-79)

VALLIANATOS, Helen (U Oregon) *Changing Health Behavior in Urban India: Including Women's Voices.* International public health campaigns have increasingly focused on changing individual's health behavior, partly in hopes of cutting medical costs by preventing disease. To be effective however, such campaigns must account for the social complexity of factors impinging on an individual's health behavior. In this paper I discuss results from a preliminary study investigating how cultural beliefs and social constructs affect women's food consumption during pregnancy in an urban community in India. It is argued that with the inclusion of women's voices and a holistic approach the complexity of factors affecting women's food consumption can be better understood, resulting in an improvement of health education campaigns for women. (F-75)

VALMONT, Mary Eustace (MDRC) *The Jobs-Plus Demonstration: Overview and Research Design.* The "Jobs-Plus" demonstration was created to test an innovative response to concentrated joblessness in parts of urban America. Packages of employment and training services, financial incentives to encourage work, and community supports for work are being assembled in public housing developments in seven cities. Ethnographers are on the scene to chronicle the unfolding

story of the demonstration's implementation in each city. This paper provides an introduction to the demonstration, and an overview of the ethnographic research design, including how challenges have been met in coordinating a multi-site research project of national-scope. (W-54)

VAN ARSDALE, Peter (Colorado Mental Health Institute-Ft. Logan) *Do No Harm: Student Research in Mental Health.* The number of applied anthropologists working in the mental health field is increasing. Practitioners find employment in the program evaluation/research, training, and service delivery arenas. Those with disciplinary roots in cultural/medical anthropology cross paths with those from nursing, psychology, social work, and (to a lesser degree) psychiatry. Student researchers pursuing M.A., M.S. or Ph.D. degrees often seek on-site opportunities in community mental health centers, teaching hospitals, and public psychiatric hospitals. This paper will emphasize the role of the mental health researcher/program evaluator in building relationships among these diverse parties, with the intent of aiding students in the conduct of ethically sound projects. Case examples will feature student projects where the ethical issues of benevolence (i.e., research intended to "do good") and non-malevolence (i.e., research intended to "do no harm") are contrasted. (S-55)

VAN DE BERG, William (U Georgia) *Interfacing The Global And The Local: A Perspective On Ecotourism And The Political Ecology of The River Systems Of Nepal.* Based on observations made during preliminary fieldwork in Nepal, issues affecting the river systems of Nepal are discussed in relation to the quickly developing riverine ecotourism industry. Using a case study focusing on the whitewater ecotourism industry in Nepal, an attempt is made to understand the dynamic interaction of global market processes on local issues such as community social structure, political economy and perceptions of the physical environment among Nepali employees of the rafting industry. Potential sources of natural resource management conflict among riverine stakeholders are presented as they relate to the concept of sustainability and conservation in the Himalayan region. (W-73)

VAN DE WATER, Sally (Institute for Cultural Partnerships) *Artists Creating Tradition: Authenticity in Tourist Art in Quepos, Costa Rica.* Tourism plays an important role in the lives of Costa Rican community artists, who earn their livelihood creating art-whether sculpture, jewelry, or paintings-for tourist consumption. There is a community of artists that recognizes the demands of the tourists and responds to them with creativity. Although the tourist dollar influences these artists and can shape what they create, it does not diminish the authenticity of their art or their roles in their communities or the artistic landscape of Costa Rica. (T-76)

VAN WILLIGEN, John (U Kentucky) *Community Ecology and Social Aging Processes: Lessons Learned From Comparative Studies Of Individual Social Networks*. The community has been a neglected variable in studies of individual social aging for reasons associated with the dominance of biomedical or psychological models in social gerontology. This paper makes use of a comparative panel of studies of social networks of older people. The studies made use of conceptually similar data on social networks of older persons in both institutional and community settings in both the United States and India to reveal the importance of community in social aging. The analysis supports the development of a community-based theory of social aging rooted in exchange theory and political ecology. (T-28)

VASQUEZ, Miguel (Northern Arizona U) *Cultural Integrity in Non-Traditional Societies: Cuba Encounters the Global Market System*. Discussions concerning the impacts of current neo-liberal economic policies on "endangered people" have focused on "traditional" cultures and the "extinction of experience" from loss of cultural knowledge. There is little consideration of non-traditional societies and their efforts to maintain socio-economic systems outside of the Western, neo-liberal development paradigm. Socialist Cuba presents one example of a society successful on many counts in alleviating social and economic problems. Cubans provide an alternative vision for millions throughout Latin America and the Third World. They now face more subtle threats from global neo-liberalism. This paper explores practical and ethical implications of the "extinction of experience," with the presumed "failure of socialism" and modern corporate consolidation of global economic power. (F-21)

VEDANTHAN, Rajesh (UC-Berkeley/San Francisco) *Domestic Violence And Risk For Hiv Infection Among Married Women In Chennai, India*. The global human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) epidemic has demonstrated that power and vulnerability are intimately related to the risk of HIV infection. In India, where over 4 million people live with HIV infection, mounting evidence suggests that traditional "low-risk" groups such as housewives are becoming increasingly at risk for contracting HIV infection. In order to stem the tide of infection from spreading into the general population, a more refined understanding of HIV risk factors, and their relationship to gender dynamics and power relations between men and women within marriage, is required to yield more effective prevention programs. Domestic violence (DV) is a particularly disturbing manifestation of the unequal power relations between men and women within marriage and in society. There are many pathways by which DV may increase a woman's risk for contracting HIV infection. This paper seeks to address this issue within the urban context of Chennai, India. By combining both qualitative and quantitative data, my objective is three-fold: (1) to analyze individuals' perceptions

of their first sexual experiences, highlighting themes related to sexuality, gender relations, and power; (2) to describe individuals' notions and understandings of domestic violence by analyzing their experiences of violence within marriage; and (3) to present data on the association between domestic violence and risk for HIV infection among married women in this area. (W-22)

VITZHUM, Virginia (Binghamton U) and **RINGHEIM, Karin** (US Agency for International Development) *Using Evolutionary Biology To Build A Better Hormonal Contraceptive*. Outside the field of biological anthropology, variation in human reproductive functioning is widely and implicitly assumed to be non-existent, aside from pathological deviations. This viewpoint can hamper the development and delivery of hormonal contraceptives better suited to the physiology of women in diverse populations. Furthermore, "one dose fits all" hormonal contraception may increase side effects in some women, leading to reduced acceptability, adoption and continuation of hormonal contraceptives. We present biological and behavioral data from Bolivia confirming the prediction of evolutionary theory that there is significant non-pathological interpopulational variation in reproductive steroids. Further, such variation may explain, at least in part, the high hormonal contraceptive discontinuation rates among Bolivian women. It may be possible to reduce side effects yet maintain efficacy of contraception by adjusting the level of steroid delivered, an improvement that would benefit women's health. (S-24)

VON MAYRHAUSER, Christina and **BRECHT, Mary Lynn** (UCLA) *Natural Histories of Methamphetamine Abuse: Implications for HIV Risk Reduction and Substance Abuse Treatment Over the Life Course*. Longitudinal data collected from a Los Angeles natural history study on methamphetamine use suggest there is not one "natural history" of methamphetamine use. Rather, several recognizable "natural histories", or addiction pathways, exist; different pathways are associated with different types of risk behavior and treatment needs; and individual risks and needs can change over the life course. These findings imply that HIV risk reduction and substance abuse treatment strategies should make interventions relevant to the nature of individual addiction pathways. Longitudinal natural history research designs also need to incorporate person-centered, as well as variable-centered, methods of data collection and analysis. (F-23)

WAGNER, Jill Maria (Iowa State U) *Education Policy and Practice in Revitalizing Coeur d'Alene Language: Lessons Through Time*. Members of the Coeur d'Alene tribe of Idaho have repeatedly attempted to revitalize their ancestral language through the community's schools. The current high school language program uses the lessons of the past to establish effective teaching practices and policies to see Coeur

d'Alene language education into the next millennium. Speakers, educators and anthropologists have learned to negotiate state and local bureaucracies and to integrate the language program into the public school and local community to ensure its lasting success. Key components include daily participation of an elder speaker, Foxfire-style teaching practices, production of standard tests, and official accreditation. (F-80)

WALDRAM, James (U Saskatchewan) *Counseling the Native American: An Anthropological Critique of Cross-Cultural Counseling Psychology*. In recent years, counseling psychology has made significant strides in attempting to comprehend the significance of the culture of the client undergoing treatment. In the rush to embrace culture as an important variable, however, there has developed a tendency to stereotype and produce cultural recipes which overgeneralize and essentialize. In this examination of counseling approaches used for Native Americans, it is determined that a handful of cultural traits have been defined as core Native American values and personality characteristics. In reality, these are based on a shaky ethnographic foundation and appear to be appropriate for very few individuals. (W-06)

WALES, Roxana and O'NEILL, John (NASA Ames Research Ctr) *Distributed Communication, Technology and Work Systems on the International Space Station*. The International Space Station (ISS) requires communication and work practice that interacts across distributed workplaces, from the ISS Mission Control Center to Shuttle Mission Control to the control rooms of the international partners as well as centers for support of scientific experiments. As ISS comes on line, NASA ISS flight controllers must establish and leverage communications both within their own community of practice as well as across constellations of communities. This paper describes some of the relationships that exist between work practice, technology, interaction events and systems of work, identifying systemic problems that require the design of new work systems. (T-58)

WALLACE, Tim (North Carolina State U) *"Hogs Make Better Neighbors Than People!" North Carolina Hog Farmer Perspectives on Factory Hog Farming*. Hog farmers in North Carolina are developing an embattled, siege mentality due to increasingly successful attacks from environmentalists to force local and state government to control hog wastes and odors. This paper describes the general views and attitudes about hog production by hog farmers and their neighbors in one county in the heart of North Carolina's hog production region. Hog farmers see the new type of hog operations as saving farms rather than harming the environment. The paper explains why they believe that environmentalists are destroying their livelihood and that no hogs will mean no farmers for the next generation. (F-79)

WALLACE, Tim (North Carolina State) *The Accidental Tourist Destination: The Consequences of Unplanning Tourism at Costa Rica's Most Visited Destination*. Despite the tourism professionals' frequent application of ecotourism and sustainable tourism nomenclature to problems of tourism development, most tourism development is more accidental than planned. This paper uses a case study from Costa Rica (Quepos/Manuel Antonio tourist destination area) to examine why planning and management for sustainable tourism (keeping the tourists coming) and sustainable development (meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs) is so hard to achieve. This is especially true in developing countries and destinations dependent on geographic attractions (e.g. nature parks, beaches, water falls) for their tourist attraction rather than created attractions (e.g. Las Vegas, Disneyland). (W-53)

WANG, Jichuan (Wright State School of Medicine) *Longitudinal Study of Drug Use Via Latent Growth Model*. In traditional longitudinal studies on drug abuse, mean levels of drug use are compared between different observation time points. This study demonstrates how to use the Latent Growth Model (LGM) to conduct longitudinal studies on drug use behavior change from both an intra- and inter-individual perspective. With LGM we are able to test the form of growth in drug use, individual differences in the trajectory, and examine the covariates that influence both the initial level and change of drug use over time. A sample of 439 crack-cocaine users interviewed at three consecutive time points with a 6-month interval in a natural history study in Dayton, Ohio will be used for the study. (F-05)

WARSHAUER, Susan (U Florida) *I was an industrial spy*. Many anthropologists study corporate life, but rarely for a dissertation. An applied topic such as meeting styles in Monterrey, Mexico brings with it many issues. I negotiated entrance into Cotic at the corporate level promising to protect the company, but at the factory, there were other problems. In order to shield people at that level, a new set of restrictions had to be negotiated. Most employees initially thought I was an industrial spy, which was a delicate issue to negotiate and overcome. Problems with communication, especially in the NAFTA marketplace, are important as cross-cultural communication problems can adversely influence business transactions and operations on many levels. While my dissertation committee was always interested and active in my work, few had been involved with a dissertation examining corporate life, and my project brought into conflict their divergent philosophical approaches toward corporations as social realities (e.g. MBA faculty versus Marxist anthropologists). (S-30)

WAYLAND, Coral (UNC-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. (S-26)

WEEDA, Kerry, WOLDEHANNA, Sara, and WHITEHEAD, T.L. (U Maryland), *Sociocultural Meaning: Gender Constructs As Potential Sources Of STD Risk*. In a 1997 paper, Whitehead argued that if we want to better understand Acquired Immunodeficiency Disease Syndrome, or AIDS, we have to not only better understand the context of male-female relationships that contribute to such risk, but we have to also better understand the "meanings" associated with being a "man" or a "woman." This same argument can be made for any condition that originates in male-female relationships, such as the dynamics associated with spouse abuse, incest, unwanted pregnancy, or other forms of sexually transmitted diseases. In the present paper, it is argued that one of the strengths of ethnography or studies with attributes of ethnography is the exploration of meaning systems, including gender constructs or definitions of being male or female. Findings from the CuSAG case study are presented here to demonstrate how ethnographic attributes were used to explore meanings related to being female and interpreting male behavior. (T-21)

WEINER, Diane. (UCLA) *Using Anthropological Research to Create American Indian Cancer Intervention Programs, Or How to Accidentally Become A Health Educator*. In 1996-1997 fifty one Southern California Indians participated in informal face-to-face oral interviews about cancer causation, prevention, and treatment beliefs and behaviors. These opportunistically selected individuals included 12 cancer survivors. In 1999, 61 women participated in two sets of formal interviews about breast cancer detection beliefs and strategies. Individuals perceive cancer to have multiple etiologies. The diagnosis and treatment of the physical aspects of breast cancer are considered to best cared for by medical personnel and technologies; individuals desire lay and clerical assistance with the social, spiritual, and emotional aspects of this condition. This information formed the foundation for a culturally competent cancer booklet based on local health beliefs and on community education and communication methods. This paper will outline the ethnographic, analytic, and technological approaches used to develop this cancer education book. (W-08)

WEISMAN-ROSS, Brook (Citizens Financial Group) *Applying Anthropology in Corporate America: A Non-Traditional Cultural Approach in the Banking Industry*. As anthropologists seek to make their way into the working world, most do not realize the potential they have to offer the for-profit sector of our national economy, commonly termed "Corporate America." The qualitative skills so fundamental to any research in a "traditional" anthropological field experience are often lacking, yet very needed, in the corporate setting. From Javanese rice paddies to American boardrooms, the anthropologist is never really out of his or her element. This paper, based largely on the experiences of the author behind the scenes in the banking industry, discusses a "non-traditional" approach to the application of traditional anthropological insight, methodology, and analysis. (S-25)

WEISMAN-ROSS, Merith (Volunteer Center of Rhode Island) *Applying Anthropology in the Non-Profit Sector*. This paper discusses why and how anthropologists can make the transition into the non-profit sector, and the effects utilizing our skills can have on agencies and on people once we are there. While academic anthropology often teaches non-involvement and non-judgement, American anthropology has a long history of not only community service, but also political activism. Anthropologists are in a unique position to view and effect both large culture change and smaller organizational development. We have research, analytical, and writing skills that we can apply to non profit work, and effect change in the agency, in the community it serves, and in the community as a whole. (S-25)

WEISNER, Thomas and BERNHEIMER, Lucinda (UCLA) *"If you work, you should not be poor": Ecocultural Adaptations of Economically Poor Families*. Poor families are making transitions from welfare to work, or to various forms of mixed support, and face difficulties in finding child care, health care, and jobs with wages that will lift them out of poverty. We report on a longitudinal study of families who received such anti-poverty assistance. Ecocultural analysis focuses on whether families had a more sustainable routine of family life — more meaningful with respect to their goals, better fitted with resources, balanced with regard to conflicts, and with some stability. (S-24)

WELLER, Susan C. (U Texas) and **BAER, Roberta D.** (U South Florida) *Cross Cultural Perspectives on Physician and Lay Beliefs About AIDS*. Data on explanatory models for AIDS were collected from both physicians and laypeople in Guadalajara, Mexico and South Texas, in the United States. Interview materials were developed from open-ended interviews with community members at each locale. A structured questionnaire with 125 questions covered causes, symptoms, and treatments for AIDS. Answers to the questions and

agreement levels within each sample were determined using consensus analysis. Differences and similarities across samples, specifically comparisons between laypersons and physicians within and across cultures are used to determine whether culture/national differences or professional/training differences have a greater effect beliefs about AIDS. (T-79)

WELLMEIER, Nancy J. (Arizona State) *Cowboys and Retirees Meet the Maya: Community Reactions to Immigrant Presence in Phoenix and West Palm Beach.* As indigenous Guatemalan refugees become immigrants and then settlers, receiving communities exhibit a continuum of response, from enchantment to hostility to accommodation. The local hosts react to the presence of newcomers in ways that reflect their own pre-existing ethnic and class categories. The newcomers' population size, public comportment, and degree of difference from their hosts also influence the interaction. This presentation examines the variables, which precipitate change in both the refugees and hosts and discusses the processes by which "others" become familiar and non-threatening. Knowledge of these variables helps predict the trajectory of eventual integration and suggests ways to ease the transitions. (T-29)

WESLEY, Karla (UC) *Tourism and Power in a Contemporary Bora Community: Opportunities for Ecotourism.* In the pre-capitalist Bora societies of southern Colombia, agroforestry was the focus of everyday lifeways. Today many Amazonian indigenous groups, like the Bora, are less dependent on the cultural practices of their ancestry than the supply and demand of Latin American economics. In the modern Amazon, culture is the Bora's most precious commodity for the tourism industry, separating them from their mestizo neighbors. This paper presents the narrative of the Bora people of San Andres, Peru: the power struggles within their community and against the tourism infrastructure of Iquitos, and discusses how stakeholder-based ecotourism can address indigenous concerns. (W-78)

WHITE, Stacy (Linfield College) *The Relationship Between Child Rearing and Mental Health in a Portuguese Village.* Using data from the Aldeia Project, a longitudinal psychoethnographic and medical anthropological community study in Portugal, this paper explores maternal familial environments and later mental health. Specifically the paper seek to relate several measures of psychological disturbance, including anxiety, depression and low self-esteem, to the early experience of informants in their original families of orientation. The study utilizes clinical diagnoses as well as the results of the modified HOS self-reporting instrument. It provides evidence of the same community as a resource for medical anthropology. (S-52)

WHITEFORD, Linda (U South Florida) *Graduate Study in Medical Anthropology at the University of South Florida.* Masters and doctoral studies in medical anthropology are described from the viewpoint of faculty. Core degree requirements are outlined, and special emphasis is placed on the program's concentrations in applied medical anthropology, and in the Caribbean. This short review is followed by panel discussions of strategies to enhance training. (F-07)

WHITEFORD, Michael (Iowa State U) *Social Change, Evangelism and Medical World View: Religious Transformation and Attitudes to Health and Well-Being in Guatemala.* The relationship between religious faith and healing has been frequently documented in the popular literature. Religion in Guatemala long has occupied central role in lives of many of its inhabitants. In the areas of illness diagnosis, and healing, the intervention of the supernatural is seen to play a mitigating role in determining successful outcomes. In recent decades Guatemala has undergone a religious makeover, as increasingly numbers of its citizens have shifted their beliefs from Roman Catholicism to Evangelical Protestantism. This paper picks up on one of the concomitant offshoots of this transformation by examining the role of religion in assessing health and well-being. This investigation focuses on vendors from the central market in the city of Antigua. (F-04)

WHITEHEAD, Judy (U Lethbridge) *'Wild' Life and Swidden Culture: Local Histories of Land Use in the Narmada Region.* This paper interrogates the plan to construct the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary as a conservationist complement to the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River. It argues that the forest department is currently appropriating *adivasi* land for wildlife corridors due to its use of a nineteenth century conservationist model which views swidden agriculture as wasteful at best, destructive of forest and animal life at worst. Historically, the creation of public forest sanctuaries was seen as both an antidote to, and a part of the commodification of forest products which accompanied colonial rule. It assumes that an essential conflict exists between human or cultural and animal or natural use of Indian forests. Using both current fieldwork and archival resources, I will then argue that modified forms of swidden agriculture can constitute sustainable development practises which both protect wildlife while respecting the land rights of Shoolpaneshwar *adivasis*. (S-21)

WHITEHEAD, Tony L. (Maryland) *The Personal Search for Attributes of Ethnography, and the Dilemma of the Applied Anthropologist.* This author has more than 25 years experience conducting anthropological research in community health settings. Although he has now worked on more than two dozen projects, he recalls the disciplinary "culture shock" when he, as a new Anthropology Ph.D., was hired in 1976 to bring an

"ethnographic perspective" to a school of public health dominated by positivist science paradigms. The problem was that he could not well articulate the "methods" of the ethnographic/anthropological approach in a professional culture which expected formal articulation of methods by anyone working at the Ph.D. level. Analysis focuses on the search for such articulation, despite the many applied projects which generally discount inductive/"natural" methods of inquiry and extended stays in small field sites. The first task was to articulate the attributes of ethnography; this provided the framework to design and implement research that could then be characterized as "ethnographic." (T-01)

WHITLEY, David (ICOMOS Rock Art Committee) *Ethnography And Archaeology In South-Central California*. Archaeological use of ethnography has a desultory history, problematized by western attitudes of intellectual authority and behaviorist beliefs about the nature of culture. Recent federal legislation has exacerbated the archaeologist - Native American divide by empowering traditional beliefs that archaeologists insist are irrelevant, causing them to conclude that science is under attack. A case study of Native California rock art shows, in contrast, that aspects of the archaeological record can only be understood with Native American input; that this input demonstrates long-term continuity, not change; and that even though the study concerns religion and belief, this does not preclude scientific analysis. (T-03)

WHITTAKER, Elvi (U British Columbia) *The Silent Dialogue Revisited* In 1968, Virginia Olesen and I published a book titled *The Silent Dialogue: The Social Psychology of Professional Socialization* (Jossey Bass), a study of student nurses. This paper examines the confluences of memories, fieldnotes, and fantasies after forty years. It offers reflections on the life of a three-person fieldwork project, on fieldnoting together, brainstorming, and the romance and anxiety of research production. It attempts to recreate *The Silent Dialogue* experience in an effort to reassess it. (T-55)

WIEDMAN, Dennis (Florida International U) *"Best Practices": A New Paradigm or an Incremental Change in Management Culture*. "Best Practices" is being hailed as the way organizations should be managed. Emulating this management paradigm, benchmark organizations are searching for methods and techniques that produce effective operations and products. From a comparison of several organizations, this paper places this paradigm and set of methods within the history and theory of strategic planning, strategic management, and total quality management. By understanding past trends in management organizational culture, how we can more effectively influence future decision-making and policy development/management is noted. (S-25)

WILLGING, Cathleen E. (U New Mexico-Health Sciences Center) *Appropriation and Preservation: The Sociopolitical Context of Mental Health Programming in an American Indian Community* I explore the creative ways in which Native and non-Native mental health providers at an Indian Health Service counseling facility integrate local constructs of "tradition" into clinical practice. Attention is given to the sociopolitical controversies that impact the provisioning of culturally relevant mental health services for children and adolescents in a Southwestern American Indian community. Through the use of ethnographic description, I illuminate the unanticipated implications of integrating Native American philosophies and teachings into psychiatric treatment modalities, problematizing the complicated interethnic tensions that unfold as providers actively employ tribal cultural knowledge in the course of caring for American Indian clients. (W-06)

WILLIAMS, Holly Ann (CDC Malaria Epidemiology Branch) *Determinants Of National Malaria Treatment Policy: A Comparative Perspective From Scientists, Malaria Control Program Managers, And Policymakers*. With increasing levels of antimalarial drug resistance, Ministries of Health are facing the daunting task of changing national malaria treatment policies. Often, implementers and policymakers argue with scientists over the need for or the timing of a change. Little is known about this complex change process. Scientists, malaria control program staff, and policy makers were interviewed at an international malaria conference to better understand their perspectives. Cost, insufficient funds for baseline research, and perceptions that change is premature were some of the factors identified as critical to the process. This paper discusses both mutually agreed upon factors, as well as the unique perspectives of each group involved in the change process. (T-30)

WILLIAMS, Sharon R. (Ohio State U) *Local Politics in the Global Community: A Web Review*. The local use of the Internet to promote political opinions and public policy is quite common in the U.S., but Internet usage is not common in most parts of the developing world. However, many local political groups in the developing world that would normally be marginalized in the political arena are appearing on the World Wide Web. This study will attempt to understand the resources, motives, objectives, and success of these displays. (F-50)

WILLMORE, Judy (New Mexico Highlands U) *Cultural Bereavement: Sadness, Loss and Depression Among Southwest Indians*. Several studies have shown high rates of depression and related health problems such as alcoholism and suicide among Native Americans, and that one of the primary causes of their depression is cultural bereavement: the loss of their land, their elders, their language and their culture itself.

Diagnosis and treatment that takes these issues into account could possibly be more successful than psychoanalytic or behavior-based models. The literature regarding mental health services for Native Americans will be surveyed, focusing on the causes and symptoms of depression among the Navajo and Hopi, along with recommendations for culturally appropriate care. (S-08)

WILLSON, Margaret (Bahia Street) *Mitigating Boundaries: Issues of Race, Class and Gender Related to a Non-profit Organization in Bahia, Brazil.* This paper examines the relationships that are developing within and in connection with Bahia Street, a non-profit organization working between the United States and Brazil. Of particular interest are the ways race and gender become mitigated by class and by United States and Brazilian notions of status and power. A central aim of Bahia Street is to provide educational opportunities for impoverished girls in Salvador, Brazil; however, its focus is also on a local organizational structure that includes both middle and lower class participants. The paper examines the interactions between the various groups and how they are affected by the presence and attitudes of United States volunteers. (S-06)

WILSON, Ruth P. (Southern Methodist U) *Reflections on Training from Both Academia and Agency Work.* The graduate program in medical anthropology at Southern Methodist University is summarized. Brief examples of essential skills are then illustrated, based on experiences in working for the Centers for Disease Control, World Health Organization, US Agency for International Development, and other agencies. This concise review precedes panel deliberations on key training considerations. (F-25)

WINGARD, John D. and **OSTER, Warren** (U Memphis) *The Community Dynamics of Source Water Protection in the Memphis Area.* This paper presents the results of a project carried out with the support of an SfAA Environmental Anthropology Fellowship. The project had two broad goals. The first was to map the structure and dynamics of the human dimensions of current source water protection efforts in the Memphis metropolitan area, identify gaps in and barriers to participation, communication, cooperation and coordination, and to eliminate gaps and barriers. The second was to develop a methodology that could be used in other geographical areas to address a wide range of environmental management and protection issues. (W-51)

WINTERBAUER, Nancy (Binghamton U) *Stress And Adaptation Along The Riviera Maya: Implications For Health Policy.* Evolutionary models of stress posit relationships among the socioenvironment, biological indicators of stress

including blood pressure, the "stress hormones" (catecholamines and cortisol), and poor health outcomes such as high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease and immune deficiency, infectious diseases and cancer. Essentially these models describe a physiological response, which, although well suited to increase survival during most of human evolutionary history, has become potentially debilitating through changes in the socioenvironmental milieu. Evolutionary models of stress are described and their potential for guiding health policy is discussed in the context of culture change among Mayan immigrants along Cancun's "Riviera Maya." (S-05)

WINTHROP, Robert (Cultural Solutions) *Defining a Right to Culture: A New Policy Frontier?* The Universal Declaration of Human Rights asserts that "Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community." As this suggests, the notion of cultural rights is both intuitively appealing and analytically vague. Assertions of cultural rights have gained prominence in both national and international policy contexts. This paper considers some of the attendant challenges, including a potential bias towards reification and traditionalism; the dilemma of reconciling cultural rights and human rights; the challenge of defining a right to culture beyond bounded ethnic groups; and alternatives to rights-based frameworks for advancing cultural issues within public policy. (F-03)

WOLF, Barbara and **SCHENSUL, Jean** (Institute for Community Research) *Changing Risk, Risking Change: A Case Study of Public Presentation of Research.* Presenting anthropological research to the public in an understandable and meaningful way is challenging, yet critical means of gaining community and funder support. In 1998, the Institute for Community Research (ICR), a multidisciplinary anthropological research organization, conceived a series of public presentations to disseminate our work in diverse areas—HIV/AIDS prevention, heritage arts, teen action research, community arts, and cultural perspectives on child health and development. Committed to finding creative ways to work with community groups to conduct and use research for their own benefit, ICR invited other organizations that share our concerns to co-sponsor an event by promoting it to their own constituencies. ICR invited widely recognized guest speakers in each program/project area to situate our work by discussing their own ICR staff members then presented their research and critical issues stemming from the findings. Co-sponsors and audience had an opportunity to interact with speakers and staff. This case study of the series will discuss collaboration and outreach strategies, lessons learned, and results in terms of attendance, media coverage, and participant satisfaction. (S-06)

WOLFE, Amy, BJORNSTAD, David (Oak Ridge National Laboratory), and **KERCHNER, Nicole** (U Tennessee) *Stakeholder Dialogs on Hazardous Waste Remediation: How Much Focus on Clean-Up Technologies?* Frequently, decision making about hazardous waste clean-up is presented as a matter of choosing technologies, with stakeholder involvement as a mechanism for determining which technologies are socially acceptable. Our work suggests that this perspective does not mesh with the realities of decision-oriented dialogs among citizen advisory groups. This paper focuses US Department of Energy Site-Specific Advisory Board meetings held during a single year, highlighting which issues actually generate the most discussion. (W-02)

WOLF-JOHNSON, Manuela (U San Francisco) *Emploting Tradition at the Millennium: Local Knowledge in the Americas and NE Thailand.* The place of local knowledge in a post information society varies from indigenous group to indigenous group. Many of the Native Americans in North and Central America envision themselves in a very different place in today's global community than do some of the Hill Tribe peoples in NE Thailand. This paper presents some of the findings and implications for policy planning in adult learning and community development among various local peoples in North America, Central America and Thailand. Informed by Paul Ricoeur's and C.A. Bowers' theories, this field research project reports on implications for policy action that take root in new metaphors and emerging conversations grounded in communicative competence. (S-70)

WOLSETH, Jon (U Iowa) *Kids Helping Kids: Altruism And Commodity Redistribution In Disaster Relief.* Theories of gift exchange explain social obligation through the inalienable connection between gift and giver. Conversely, commodity exchange is often characterized as an alienating process that accentuates relationships between objects, not people. However, in cases of altruistic exchanges this characterization breaks down; the commodity becomes the vehicle through which social connection is made, even without an inalienable relationship between giver and commodity. Using as example a recent (1998) Hurricane Mitch relief drive by a U.S. suburban elementary school for survivors in Honduras, this paper will demonstrate that in cases of altruism the redistribution of commodities is predicated on a sense of social connection and obligation between donor and receiver. For disaster relief campaigns and other altruistic contexts, the alienating properties of the commodity are abnegated because donations are rationalized by donors as a part of social consciousness. (F-29)

WOODALL, Ellen (U Florida) *Women and Nudism: Self Exposure and Disclosure Among Female Intelligentsia.* Women, as objectified beings in a sexually charged global society, face an arduous task in navigating "body barriers" to

create a space of safe self-expression and body comfort. This paper will explore the recent phenomenon of nudism among educated females, specifically addressing gender differences in initial interest and how that reflects women's fear, but ultimate desire, for self-exposure/disclosure. I seek to answer the following: how is nudity constructed as a "safe space" for women; how is it related to traditional Western understanding of the intelligentsia as challengers of the status quo; and what does it mean for cross-gender and cross-cultural communication when women consciously decide to expose themselves? (W-57)

WOTOWIEC, Patricia (U Maryland-College Park) *Internship with the Center for a New American Dream: Applying Anthropology to American Consumption.* Is anthropological theory relevant to understanding American consumption habits? Is an applied anthropologist equipped to educate the public about the link between their consumption and environmental problems? These questions were explored in a three month internship with the Center for a New American Dream, a nonprofit organization in Takoma Park, Maryland, that helps people consume responsibly in order to protect the environment and improve quality of life. Participant observation along with other research methods were used to assess the applicability of anthropological theory and practice to public education efforts surrounding the environmental consequences of the consumer culture in America. (F-50)

YAKISH, Carol (U Alaska) *Formula for Rural Interventions.* Challenged by a pair of articles, I construct a hypothetical formula to explain the likelihood of a prevention program's ability to withstand time and function as positive community intervention. The selection of a predominate factor in the promotion of healthy growth through rural intervention programs would be necessary. To this purpose "community", narrowed to rural Native Alaskan villages and connectedness, was selected as the major denominating factor. The hypothetical formula presents the possibility that dissemination of constructural empowerment through the inhabitants of a community's willingness and motivation to participate, can enhance the competencies and effectiveness of rural prevention programs. (F-59)

YEH, Emily (UC-Berkeley) *Political Ecology of Changing Property Rights on the Tibetan Plateau.* Recently implemented Chinese policies seek to develop pastoral areas of the Tibetan Plateau through the privatization of pasture use rights, enclosures, and the expansion of markets for animal products. These policies are premised upon the conceptualization of the Tibetan plateau as degraded due to herders' lack of understanding of China's socialist market economy, as well as the tragedy of the commons assumption that only privately held land can provide enough incentive for herders to adequately

invest in and maintain their pastures. According to this rationale, parceling out communally held pasture will lead to a greater degree of commodification, which will then lead to both economic growth and environmental protection. However, preliminary research in two Tibetan pastoral counties suggests that the allocation process has been full of unintended social consequences. In particular, the most common complaint about pasture allocation among herders is the breakdown of community and the increase in often-violent disputes over pasture rights. The state has generally not intervened in this conflict. Understanding why requires placing these Tibetan pastoral counties in their historical and current political context. In addition to exploring rangeland conflicts and the process of pasture allocation, this paper will also examine the evidence regarding rangeland condition and herd sizes in Tibetan areas of Sichuan and Qinghai provinces. (T-10)

YODER, P. Stanley (Macro International) *An Anthropological Approach To Understanding How People Deal With Malaria*. Large sample surveys have shown that the majority of cases of malaria are treated at home and that delay in seeking care at a health facility is common. Illness narratives provide solid information about the sequence of treatment choices over time. Ethno medical studies show how symptoms are grouped to make a diagnosis. This paper considers the assumptions and results of these types of studies as a background for presenting a research strategy and some data for examining peoples' response to signs of illness that may be related to malaria. This strategy focuses on how people respond and how they make sense of these signs of illness. (T-30)

YOUNG, John (Oregon State U) *Core Values, Cultural Autonomy, and Human Rights in China*. China is often criticized for human rights violations. Chinese resistance to human rights critiques reflects a deeply imbedded Confucian value system, a perception that Chinese culture is under threat from the outside world, a fear of destabilization from a growing "floating" workforce, and culturally inappropriate (adversarial) means used by outside champions of human rights. The need to protect minority cultures from the depredations of nation-states has been prominent on the human rights agenda. Yet nation-states also have cultural rights. I argue that this should be an important consideration in establishing universal definitions and goals for protecting human rights. (F-21)

ZEDENO, Maria Nieves *Rock Art and the Architecture of Place*. Archaeological, historical, and ethnographic use trends of rock art sites in southern Nevada stimulate an inquiry into the role of rock art in the modification of ancient and traditional American Indian landscapes. We argue that rock art, as a form of architecture, has delimited social, political, and religious use of land and resources. An analysis of the interplay of rock art with topography, accessibility, visibility, and

resource availability at specific places illustrates how rock art may integrate natural landscape components to further determine group and individual land use behaviors. (W-26)

ZIMICKI, Susan (The CHANGE Project, AED) *Household Decision-Making About Treating Nets In The Gambia*. As resistance to antimalarial drugs increases, the importance of preventing malaria episodes also increases. One of the best ways to prevent malaria is by sleeping under nets that are periodically treated with insecticide. However, programs encouraging the use of treated nets have found that only about 20-30% of nets are treated at appropriate intervals. This issue of low treatment rates was studied in The Gambia, where most households use nets. This presentation will focus on findings concerning two key questions – who in the household decided that nets should be treated and who paid for the insecticide – and their implications for control programs. (T-30)

ZINK, Sheldon (Temple U) *The Hawthorn Empowerment Coalition: A Neighborhood Divided*. In the summer of 1999, the residents of the Hawthorn Community formed a grassroots activists organization to contest a redevelopment initiative that would eliminate 231 private homes or properties in their neighborhood. Homeowners rejected the use of "eminent domain" as a vehicle through which the city could acquire property and in the words of the Hawthorn residents, "gentrify a neighborhood with long term cultural roots, unnecessarily uproot families and tear apart the fabric of a viable and self-sustaining community." This is an ethnography of their struggle to take back land that they already owned. (T-25)

ZLONISKI, Christian (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte) *Unionization Among New Immigrants: Janitors Campaign in the Silicon Valley*. I examine the recently successful campaign to organize Mexican and Latino immigrants, many of them undocumented, in the building-cleaning industry of the Silicon Valley. Ethnographic research with the subcontracted janitorial employees of one high-tech firm illustrates how workers view and evaluate the experience and their role in the campaign, the reasons that lead them to organize and the problems that have emerged in their relationship to the union. I also discuss the way in which immigration legislation affects workers' struggles and their outcome and how state policies have undermined the relationship between workers and unions. (W-75)

ZOLAN, Ben (California School of Professional Psychology) *Reconceptualizing Organization as a Collective of Selves: Self-Ethnography as Reflexive Intervention*. Attention has increasingly been given to understanding how the assumptions researchers bring to a topic influence what they see and guide how they study it. Following Burrell and Morgan (1979), this paper assumes that there are multiple analytic paradigms, but

departs from their vision by proposing a novel meta-paradigmatic approach. Borrowing such concepts as self, metaphor and ethnography from the interpretive paradigm, the study shifts to the radical humanist paradigm to envision a reflexive intervention for raising organizational members' consciousness concerning themselves and others. This leads us into a new kind of ethnography which takes as its topic the inquirer's own self. (F-58)

ZUK, Jeannie *The Impact of Culture on Informed Consent in Prenatal Diagnosis.* Informed consent and the principle of individual autonomy represent the cornerstone of ethical medical practice. True informed consent about technologically sophisticated medical procedures is difficult to achieve. In the United States prenatal care has become increasingly technology-based with routine blood tests such as maternal serum alpha fetoprotein (MSAFP) done to discern neural tube defects and Down syndrome. Many studies indicate that the limitations and implications of prenatal diagnosis testing are poorly discussed, compromising the pregnant woman's decision-making process. This problem is compounded for Hmong women with different attitudes and beliefs about blood tests and abortion, jeopardizing the informed consent process. (T-52)



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